

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

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PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS

VOL. XXI

TWENTYFIRST MEETING HELD AT UDAIPUR

December 1944



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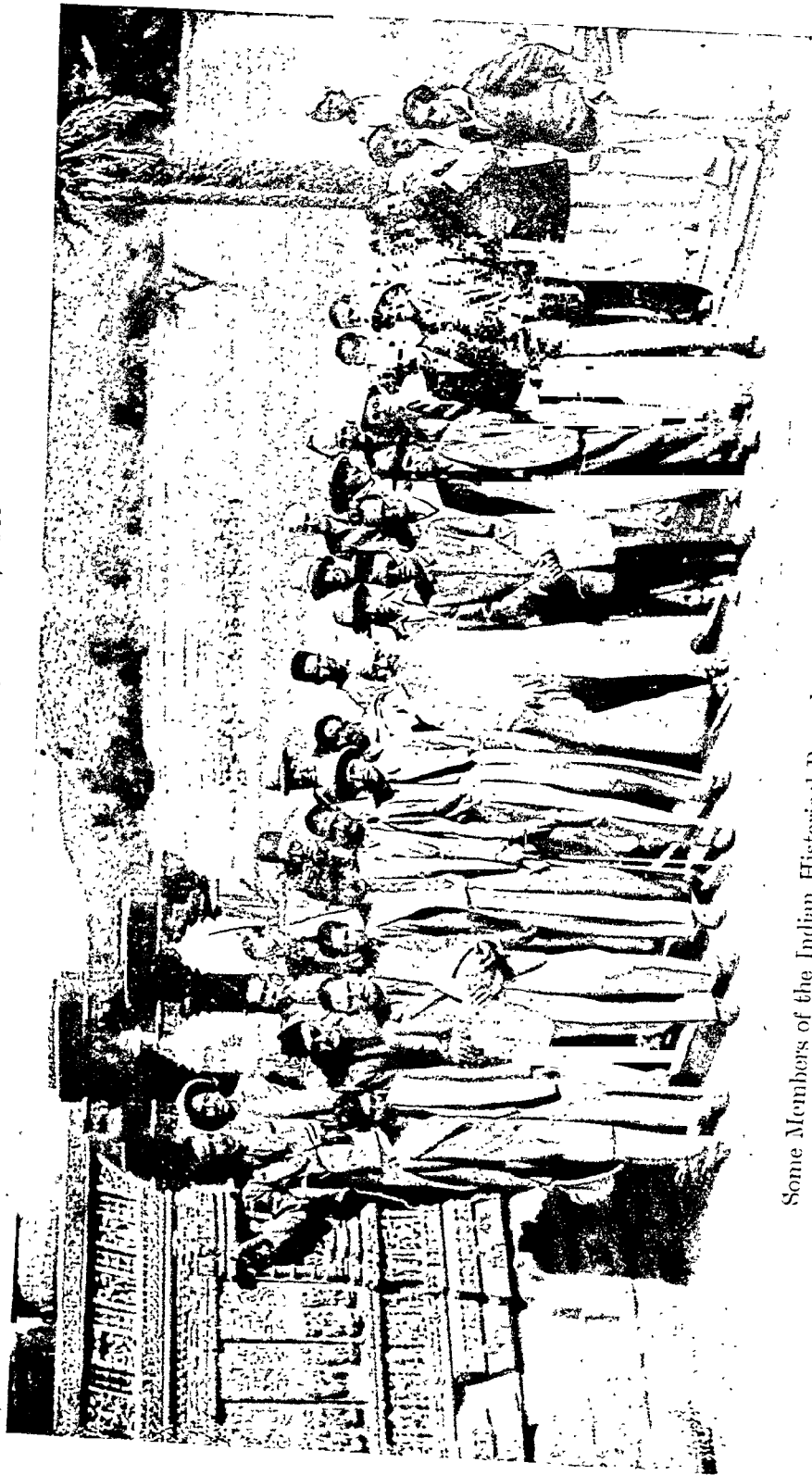
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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION
TWENTY-FIRST SESSION, UDAIPUR, 1944



Some Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Nagdah, Udaipur

"I regret my inability to attend the session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held in such historic surroundings as Udaipur. I have no doubt that the meeting of the Commission would be a great success.

I feel happy that the Indian Historical Records Commission can rightly claim to have given a lead in the publication of record material and that its publication programme is progressing according to schedule, and that material for ten volumes is now ready. This would not have been possible but for the willing and ungrudging co-operation of scholars who undertook the editing of the valuable series.

Then again the need of indexing records has been recognised by Government, and when this is completed, it will provide research scholars with descriptive indexes such as recommended by Mr. Hillary Jenkinson.

I notice with pleasure that the work of salvaging records has been entrusted to Regional Survey Committees and is making a steady progress.

Our thanks are due to Provincial Governments and to the many Indian States who have agreed to support private enterprise. I offer you and all of them my sincere good wishes."

16 papers were then read and discussed.

At the close of the meeting the Secretary moved a vote of thanks to His Highness, the Prime Minister, the Finance and Revenue Minister (Chairman, Reception Committee), Members of the Reception Committee, the Local Officer, his staff and the Volunteers for their ungrudging services, lavish hospitality and friendly co-operation.

A Historical Exhibition was organised by the Mewar State in connection with the Session of the Commission. A number of interesting historical documents from the Imperial Record Department was as usual exhibited. The Exhibition was formally opened by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya the same evening at the request of Rai Bahadur P. C. Chatterjee.

Speech of Rai Bahadur P. C. Chatterjee, Chairman, Reception Committee, 21st Session

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I rise to a call of duty. On behalf of the Reception Committee, the privilege of requesting Sir Vijaya to perform the opening ceremony of the exhibition has fallen to me. Generally it is a custom to introduce the distinguished personages to the audience, but a personality like Sir Vijaya, who is a statesman of international repute, needs no introduction to any. Therefore, with your permission, I would like to proceed on the subject of the occasion.

What is Historical Records Commission; what are its aims and objects; and what it has achieved since its inception has already been explained to you by Dr. Sargent and Sir Vijaya. We have also witnessed a part of Commission's important business i.e., the paper reading. The notes just read are based on the scientific research of the old records. Authors of the notes are masters of the Indian History and have placed the fruits of their labour before the prominent Historians of the country, assembled, here to-day, for deliberations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

(i) History is the life of a nation;

(ii) A Historian's pen brings us in the living presence of Apostles, heroes and leaders of the past.

(iii) History produces moral inspiration and teaches us self-sacrifices and self-reliance.

(iv) Experiences of the past help and guide in discovering solution of some perplexing problems of to-day and give us an inspiration to act wisely in different situations.

Thus it will be seen that History has tremendous power to make and mar. not only personalities and characters, but nations. It may be a blessing or a curse according to the presentations made by Historians.

History based on inadequate records, rumours and hearsay, myth and legends, may place us on a wrong track. Therefore, one ought to be beware of biased

Historians and mercenary History-mongers. History should be studied in a scientific and cosmopolitan spirit.

True History is one, which is based and supported by genuine and authenticated records.

Gentlemen,

Due to foreign invasions and internal feuds and quarrels, India for centuries, has passed through unsettled conditions. Therefore much of the past Historical records have been destroyed and some have changed hands; and most of these are lying in oblivion in private possessions and have not yet seen the light of the day.

It has, therefore, now become a matter of national importance that every attempt should be made to search, store and preserve them as a National wealth of the country.

May I repeat that one of the main functions of the Historical Records Department is to advise Provincial Governments and the Indian States in matters of—

- (i) storage, preservation and repair of old records, on scientific methods; and
- (ii) promote Historical Research.

Imperial archives of the Government of India have in their possession, with the efforts of the Historical Records Department, many valuable records and documents, which have now been made accessible to the research scholars of the country.

We are indebted to them for sending us number of exhibits throwing light on more recent times.

The history of Mewar takes us fourteen centuries back. Fourteen hundred years cannot be dismissed as a brief span even in the long history of mankind. During these eventful years India witnessed many revolutionary changes in her social, political and economic life and Mewar was no backwater, unruffled by the storms outside. From the citadel of Chittor, the seat of Guhilot power since the days of Bappa, Rana Kumbha carried his victorious arms far and wide and the standard was held aloft by his illustrious grandson, Rana Sanga.

Since the advent of 'Timurids' in India, Mewar shrank in extent and suffered in resources, but it was invested with fresh glories by the heroic patriotism of Maharana Pratap and Rana Raj Singh.

It is to illustrate the past glories of Mewar and also the wider history of India that this exhibition of historical records has been organised here. We have not limited our selection to official manuscripts and records alone, but include among the exhibits inscriptions, copper-plate grants, coins, paintings, arms, armours and literary works that are to illuminate the history and culture of the past. Here you will find a coin of Bappa Rawal, copper-plate grants of Maharana Udai Singh and Pratap, the spear which the latter carried and the helmet he wore in his battles for freedom; the earliest manuscript of Prithvi Raj Raso, the little Historical poem 'Raj-Vilas', and a fragment of 'Sangit Raj', the work of the royal exponent of Indian Music, Rana Kumbha.

Humble as our efforts have been and conscious as we are of our limitations, I am sure the exhibition will offer an intellectual treat not entirely unworthy of the distinguished historians, whom we have the honour of welcoming to this seat of Rajput chivalry.

To you, Sir, belongs the proud and responsible privilege of shaping the present and future of the State, to the past of which these exhibits relate.

May I, therefore, request you, Sir, with due respect, to declare this exhibition open.

Besides the places of interest in and around the city of Udaipur, the members visited the ruins of Nagdah, the temple of Ekalingaji, the patron deity of the ruling dynasty and the famous fort of Chittor. A special train was run from Udaipur to Chittor for the convenience of the members of the Commission



Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E.,
Prime Minister, Mewar State, Udaipur.

The following message was received from **Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.**, too late to be placed before the Commission:

"I greatly regret my inability to be present at the Conference, but I have asked Professor Rangacharyar who takes this letter to you to convey to the Conference my best wishes for its success and my great appreciation of the valuable work that the Commission has undertaken and is doing.

In Travancore we have organised a Central Record Office including in its collection three different archives: (1) The Central Records, Huzur (Secretariat Office) which contains a large number of valuable material relating to land settlement and tenures; (2) the Palace Office Records; and, (3) the General Palace Records. All these Records are available for research students under proper safeguards.

Attempts are in progress in regard to the Regional Surveys for the collection of manuscripts and other records, public and private, in the different parts of the State. A Committee has been established in Trivandrum for the purpose who are proposing to form local Sub-Committees to co-operate with their work.

Attention is being bestowed on the publication and the indexing of the Records. The object of the Commission to publish a consolidated guide of an all-India character on the archives of the country is remembered in this connection, and preliminary steps are being taken through the Regional Committees to promote this aim.

Progress has been made in respect of Publications. Two volumes of the Sri Chitra Series Records have been published already. The third volume has been printed to a considerable extent, and it will be issued after consideration by a special editorial committee.

In the second volume of the State Manual has been incorporated as appendix a set of more than 200 valuable records, taken from the three archives mentioned above. The volume is presented to the Commission herewith.

The University is planning a comprehensive scheme for publications of source books, Travancore History, special monographs on subjects of research, special lecture bulletins, and a University Journal of Research. Several volumes are being made ready under the supervision of the University Professor of History. Detailed communications regarding these will follow in due course.

The State is endeavouring to co-operate with the Commission in every one of its objects, and desires its success in creating a worthy school of Indian Historical Research".

Personnel of the Indian Historical Records Commission

(Corrected up to 31st December, 1944.)

1. The Honourable Member-in-Charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, New Delhi, *ex-officio* President.
2. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Chairman of (1) Research and Publication Committee and (2) Local Records Sub-Committee.
3. The Director of Archives, Government of India, Imperial Record Department, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Secretary of (1) Indian Historical Records Commission, (2) Research and Publication Committee and (3) Local Records Sub-Committee.

ORDINARY MEMBERS

*Tenure of membership is for 5 years. Date of appointment is shown against each name. *Attended the Udaipur Session.*

Government of India—

1. Brigadier H. Bullock, I.A., O.B.E., Judge-Advocate-General, "Brightlands", Simla.—3rd January, 1942.
- *2. Professor D. V. Potdar, B.A., "Lokokalyan", 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona.—3rd January 1942.
3. Professor Mohammad Habib, B.A., Hons., (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—3rd January, 1942.

*4. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Head of the Department of History, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.—3rd January, 1942.

5. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., (formerly Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University), 4, Bepin Pal Road, P. O. Kalighat, Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.
Provincial Governments—

6. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Curator, Madras Records Office (Madras). Egmore/Chittoor.—3rd January, 1942.

7. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction to the Government of Bombay, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

*8. Mr. B. B. Chakravarti, B.A., B.L., Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal (Calcutta). Berhampore.—3rd January, 1942.

*9. Dr. G. Li. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Government of the Punjab, Lahore.—3rd January, 1942.

*10. Dr. A. L. Duarte, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of History, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.—17th June, 1944.

Indian States—

*11. Mr. M. Nasirud Din Khan, Director of Daftar-e-Diwani and Mal, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad-Deccan.—3rd January, 1942.

*12. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A., Rajdattardar, State Records Office, Baroda.—3rd January, 1942.

13. Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., Foreign and Political Minister, Gwalior Darbar, Gwalior.—3rd January, 1942.

*14. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Prime Minister, Alwar State, Udaipur.—3rd January, 1942.

15. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwarnath Reu, Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Jodhpur.—3rd January, 1942.

16. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.I., State Archaeologist, Mayurbhanj State, Baripada.—3rd January, 1942.

17. Sardar S. N. Banerji, M.A., Professor of History, Mohindra College, Patiala.—3rd January, 1942.

18. Major K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, Bikaner.—3rd January, 1942.

19. Rai Bahadur Lala Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.), Chief Minister, Patna State, Bolangir via Sambalpur.—3rd January, 1942.

20. Mr. V. K. Khadilkar, Chief Revenue Officer, Sangli State, Sangli.—3rd January, 1942.

*21. Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.—24th July, 1944.

*22. Khan Chaudhuri Amanatulla Ahmad, M.L.C., Cooch-Bihar.—12th September, 1944.

*23. Mr. V. Rangacharya, M.A., M.E.S. (Retd.), Professor of History, Maharaja's University College, Trivandrum.—8th August, 1944.

*24. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Historical Records Officer (in charge of Research), Pudukkottai State, Pudukkottai.—3rd January, 1942.

*25. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Professor of History, Holkar College, Indore.—14th December, 1942.

26. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur Darbar, Rampur.—20th August, 1943.

27. Mr. Chandulal M. Vyas, Naib Dewan, Rajpipla State, Rajpipla.—15th September, 1943.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Provincial Governments—

28. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Curator, Madras Records Office, Egmore/Chittoor.—3rd January, 1942.

29. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A., (Oxon.) I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bombay, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

*30. Mr. B. B. Chakravarti, B.A., B.L., Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal (Calcutta), Berhampur.—3rd January, 1942.



Rai Bahadur P. C. Chatterjee, Revenue and Finance Minister, Mewar
State, Udaipur.

*31. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Government of the Punjab, Lahore.—3rd January, 1942.

*32. Dr. Bisheswar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Lecturer in History, Allahabad University, Allahabad.—3rd January, 1942.

*33. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.—3rd January, 1942.

*34. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Morris College, Nagpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*35. Mr. Ghanashyam Das, B.A. (Lond.), Professor of History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.—28th May, 1943.

*36. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (Lond.), Khudadad Street, Peshawar.—15th September, 1943.

*37. Dr. A. L. Duarte, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of History, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.—17th June, 1944.

Indian States—

*38. Mr. M. Nasirud Din Khan, Director of Daftar-e-Diwani and Mal, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad-Deccan.—3rd January, 1942.

*39. Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.Litt., Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, Mysore.—9th February, 1943.

*40. Mr. R. K. Ranadive, M.A., Manager, Huzur Political Office (Retd.), Dandia Bazar, Baroda.—3rd January, 1942.

*41. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.I., State Archaeologist, Mayurbhanj State, Baripada.—3rd January, 1942.

*42. Sardar S. N. Banerji, M.A., Professor of History, Mohindra College, Patiala.—3rd January, 1942.

*43. Mr. V. K. R. Menon, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Lond.), Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, Cochin.—3rd January, 1942.

*44. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Prime Minister, Mewar State, Udaipur.—3rd January, 1942.

*45. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Professor of History and Economics, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.—3rd January, 1942.

*46. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwarnath Reu, Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Jodhpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*47. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Historical Records Officer (in charge of Research), Pudukkottai State, Pudukkottai.—3rd January, 1942.

*48. Babu Purna Chandra Rath, B.A., D.Ed., Superintendent of Archaeology, Patna State, Bolangir via Sambalpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*49. Pandit Nagendra Nath Mahapatra, Vidyalankar, Assistant Teacher, High English School, Dhenkanal.—3rd January, 1942.

*50. Mr. B. C. Chakravarty, M.A., Tripura State, Agartala.—3rd January, 1942.

*51. Mr. V. K. Khadilkar, Chief Revenue Officer, Sangli State, Sangli.—3rd January, 1942.

*52. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Professor of History, Holkar College, Indore.—14th December, 1942.

*53. Mr. P. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A., Superintendent, Huzur Central Records, Trivandrum.—12th July, 1943.

*54. Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.—24th July, 1944.

*55. Khan Chaudhuri Amanatulla Ahmad, M.L.C., Cooch-Behar.—12th September, 1944.

*56. Mr. S. P. Bhargava, Director of Secretary & Primary Education, Alwar State, Alwar.—23rd October, 1944.

*57. Mr. Intiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur Darbar, Rampur.—26th August, 1943.

*58. Mr. Chandulal M. Vyas, Naib Dewan, Rajpipla State, Rajpipla.—15th September, 1943.

*59. Sjt. W. Yunjao Singh, Education Member, Manipur State, Imphal.—15th November, 1943.

Universities—

*60. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Professor and Head of the Department of History and Politics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.—3rd January, 1942.

61. Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Professor of History and Archaeology, Madras University, Madras.—29th July, 1943.

*62. Reverend Father H. Heras, S.J., M.A., Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay 1.—3rd January, 1942.

63. Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta, (Residence, 47-A Ekdalia Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta.)—3rd January, 1942.

*64. Mr. D. N. Banerji, M.A., Head of the Department of Political Science, Dacca University, Dacca.—3rd January, 1942.

65. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil., Principal, Kayastha Pathshala University College, Allahabad.—3rd January, 1942.

*66. Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S., Head of the Department of History, Lucknow University, Lucknow.—3rd January, 1942.

67. Mr. J. C. Talukdar, M.A., Professor, St. John's College, Agra.—3rd January, 1942.

68. Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History and Political Science, Benares Hindu University, Benares.—3rd January, 1942.

69. Mr. Mohammad Habib, B.A., Hons. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—3rd January, 1942.

70. Mr. R. R. Sethi, M.A., Professor of History, University of the Punjab, Lahore.—1st March, 1944.

*71. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Morris College, Nagpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*72. Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, M.A., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.—18th December, 1943.

*73. Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Head of the Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi.—3rd January, 1942.

74. Mr. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Osmania University College, Hyderabad-Deccan.—3rd January, 1942.

75. Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.Litt., Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore.—3rd January, 1942.

*76. Mr. V. Rangacharya, M.A., M.E.S. (Retd.), Professor of History, Maharaja's University College, Trivandrum.—8th August, 1944.

Learned Institutions—

77. Mr. William Coelho, M.A., Assistant Professor of History (Indian Historical Research Institute), St. Xavier's College, Bombay.—3rd January, 1942.

*78. Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, M.A., D.Litt. (Paris), Reader in Medieval Indian History, (The Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute), Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

79. Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, M.A., LL.B., Pleader (Karnataka Historical Society), Dharwar, Bombay.—3rd January, 1942.

*80. Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A., Curator, Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, 313, Shadashiv Peth, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

81. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., (Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay), Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bombay, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

82. Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani, (Calcutta Historical Society), 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

83. Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt., C.I.E., (Bangiya Sahitya Parishad), P. 255, Lansdowne Road Extension, Rashbehari Avenue P. O., Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

84. Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S., (Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal), Office of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

85. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, D.Litt., (United Provinces Historical Society), 32, Chatham Lines, Allahabad.—3rd January, 1942.

*86. Shk. Abdur Rashid, M.A., LL.B., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, (Aligarh Historical Research Institute), Aligarh.—4th January, 1944.

*87. Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., D.Litt., LL.B., M.R.A.S., (Sharadashram), Yeotmal, Berar.—3rd January, 1942.

88. Pandit L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinoda, M.N.S.I., (Mahakosal Historical Society), Bilaspur, P. O. Chandrapur, *via* Raigarh, B. N. Railway.—3rd January, 1942.

89. Mr. S. N. Banhatti, M.A., LL.B., (C. P. Research Society), Assistant Professor, Morris College, Nagpur.—3rd January, 1942.

LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE

1. Dr. John Sargent, M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E., Educational Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi. *Ex-officio* Chairman.

2. Captain F. F. Pearson, Under Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative, Political Department, New Delhi. *Ex-officio* Member.

3. Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Deputy Secretary, Department of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi.—26th November, 1942.

4. Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B. Litt. (Oxon), Director of Archives, Government of India, New Delhi. *Ex-officio* Secretary.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Outside India—

1. Sir William Foster, C.I.E., Formerly Superintendent of Records (India Office), Mountfield Court, 179, West Heath Road, London, N. W. 3.—9th February, 1943.

2. Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., C.I.E., 32, Queens Gate Terrace, London, S. W. 7.—10th March, 1941.

3. Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, M.B.E., M.A., B.Litt., F.R.Hist.S., Cromwell's House, Woodstock, Oxford.—17th November, 1942.

4. Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka, K.B.E., Representative of the Ceylon Government in India, 3, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.—30th November, 1943 (deceased).

In India—

(a) Provinces

Madras—

5. Dr. K. R. Subramanian, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History and Economics, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.—28th June, 1941.

6. Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, Madras University, Madras.—6th January, 1943.

Bombay—

7. Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, B.A., P.O. Kamshet, Dist. Poona.—17th November, 1942.

8. Dr. B. A. Salefore, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.) D.Phil. (Giessen), Professor of History and Political Economy, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.—17th May, 1942.

9. Major H. K. Percy-Smith, F.R.H.S., Deputy Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona.—19th June, 1943.

Bengal—

10. Mr. K. Zacharia, M.A. (Oxon), I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bengal, Calcutta.—17th June, 1943.

*11. Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A., Head of the Department of Political Science, Dacca University, Dacca.—17th June, 1941.

12. Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta, (Residence, 125, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta).—8th May, 1942

13. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Sasfiri, Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta.—23rd June, 1942.

United Provinces—

*14. Dr. Nandalal Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Lecturer, Department of Indian History, Lucknow University, Lucknow.—13th July, 1941.

15. Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, Benares Hindu University, Benares.—8th May, 1943.

*16. Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—7th July, 1943.

17. Ch. Mujtaba Hussain, C.B.E., Bar-at-Law, 9, Butler Road, Lucknow.—12 August, 1943.

Punjab—

18. Lala Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., Principal, Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur.—17th November, 1942.

19. Sardar Ganda Singh, M.A., Lecturer in Sikh History, Khalsa College, Amritsar.—26th June, 1942.

Bihar—

20. Dr. Subimal Chandra Sarkar, M.A., D.Phil., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.—18th November, 1942.

21. Mr. K. P. Mitra, M.A., B.L., Principal, Jessore College, Jessore.—9th July, 1943.

*22. Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur.—17th June, 1941.

23. Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A. (Oxon.), Curator, Patna Museum, Patna.—31st March, 1942.

24. Khan Bahadur Syed Husain Askari, M.A., B.L., Lecturer in History, Patna College, Patna.—26th July, 1943.

Assam—

25. Rai Bahadur Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, M.A., Ph.D., (Lond.); Professor of History, Cotton College, Gauhati and Honorary Provincial Director, Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam.—17th November, 1942.

*26. Mr. S. C. Goswami, I.S.O., Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, Jorhat, Assam.—1st April, 1942 (deceased).

North-West Frontier Province—

*27. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (Lond.), Khudadad Street, Peshawar.—8th May, 1943.

Delhi—

28. Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D., (Cantab.), Deputy Secretary, Department of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi.—26th November, 1942.

29. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B.A., O.B.E., Nashiman, Delhi State, Delhi.—17th October, 1942.

(b) Indian States.

30. Syed Khurshid Ali, Azam Manzil, Red Hills, Hyderabad-Deccan.—17th November, 1942.

31. Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Editor, The Mysore Economic Journal, Siddicuta, Bangalore.—17th November, 1942.

*32. Dr. Prakash Chandra, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Civics and Political Science, Victoria College, Gwalior.—30th June, 1941.

*33. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A., Director of Archaeology, Travancore State, Trivandrum.—15th July, 1941.

*34. Wazir-ud-Dowla Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., Saraswati Niketan, Indore State, Indore.—25th February, 1943.

*35. Srimati Kamalabai Kibe, Saraswati Niketan, Indore.—25th February, 1943.

36. Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Mysore.—8th August, 1942.

(c) Foreign Possessions in India.

37. Mons. Alfred Léhuraux, c/o Mrs. R. S. Pitts, 23, Eastern Canal Road, Dehra Dun.—2nd December, 1942.

38. Cavaliere Panduranga Pissurelencar. Member, Lisbon Academy of Sciences and Curator, Historical Records of Portuguese India, Nova Goa.—17th November, 1942.

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TWO MADRAS CORRESPONDENTS OF GOVERNOR ROBERT PALK.,

(Chokappa and Muttukrishna.)

[By Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M A.]

Robert Palk was left in India by Mr. Boscawen and made Chaplain at Fort St. David; he came to be in high favour with Thomas Saunders, Governor of Fort St. David and afterwards of Fort St. George (1750-55), and displayed great abilities as peace-maker. He was appointed by Saunders, Commissary for retrenching expenses in the field and for managing Col. Stringer Lawrence whom the Governor found it very difficult to manage. He reaped great benefit from this employment and came to be greatly interested in Lawrence and less in Saunders. Lawrence and Palk assisted in the triumphal entry of Nawab Muhammad Ali into Arcot in 1755. Palk continued to be Chaplain, Paymaster of the Forces and Member of the Select Committee, with the sanction of Governor Pigot, until August 1758. After a short stay in England, Palk was nominated by the Directors to the succession to the Governorship after Pigot and was Governor of Madras from the 14th November 1763 to the 25th January 1767. His administration was peaceful and fairly prosperous and was marked by the suppression of Yusuf Khan's rebellion and by the occupation of the Circars and a conciliatory treaty with the Nizam. Palk had acquired during his long residence in India more than a competence, by private trade, gifts of money from prospective renters of land, by the Paymastership of the army for a time, and by gratifications from Nawab Muhammad Ali and the Nizam. He subsequently entered Parliament and exercised influence on the Directors through Lawrence Sullivan and other friends. He was created a Baronet in 1772 and died in 1798. He maintained an extensive correspondence with friends in India, both European and Indian and among the latter the more prominent were Nawab Walajah, Chokappa Chetty and Manali Muttukrishna Mudali.*

Chokappa was one of the Company's Merchants at Madras for the annual investment in the manufacture of cotton fabrics for export. He was a favourite of Governor Palk and continued to be in regular correspondence with him for a number of years, communicating all the important happenings at Madras, political, commercial and personal. He was thrown out of employment by the change in the system of investment which Warren Hastings introduced when he was Export Warehouse Keeper at Madras (1770-71). Hastings's special charge was the provision of the Investment. He tried to eliminate the frauds practised by the contractors and middlemen and began the practice of direct purchases by the Company's purchasing agent thus protecting the interests of the weavers. Chokappa however continued to hold the contract for the exclusive supply of arrack and toddy. Some of the letters of Chokappa are of very great interest, particularly in reference to Lord Pigot's relations with Tanjore. Pigot went down to Tanjore, with a large retinue, on his fateful mission, on the 11th April 1776 and restored the province to the dispossessed ruler. Chokappa accompanied the party and described the treatment meted out to the Raja during his confinement under the control of the Nawab and also gave a graphic account of the ceremony of his reinstatement on the musnud. ".....by what I heard and saw, the poor Rajah has been treated very ill by the Nabob's people taking everything from him, and left him in a small place in his palace and he had only one turban and no coat to put on, or any kind of jewels or any household furniture. They hardly left the copper potts and things commonly used in their necessary affairs and also took away every kind of jewels from the Rajah's women, and left them with black beads on their necks, and with very few clouts and very poor allowance daily given them. He could hardly maintain his family and attendants." He adds: "but most of the people thanked the Nabob for keeping

* Palk's letters in the possession of Mrs. Bannatyne of Haldon, Devon, were edited by Col. H. D. Love for the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1922 and there are also additional manuscripts in the British Museum containing Palk papers.

the King so long with life. That he would not have done if it were not for his promise, when that place was taken by our forces, to the Governor and Council and General Smith." (Letter from Chocapah to the Hon'ble Robert Palk Esq., 1776, June 27th, Fort St. George).

Chokappa also gives interesting details about the dissensions in the Madras Council consequent on the Tanjore affair. Again he writes very informing letters about Lord Macartney's quarrels with the Supreme Government about the Nawab's affairs and of his misunderstandings with the Nawab himself, who complained, in his own letters to Palk, most bitterly of the Governor. In his letter dated September 11th, Madras, 1784, Chokappa says: "his Lordship is very honest and does not receive any present nor allowance from anybody." Among the details to be found in his letters are (1) a dual between Lord Macartney and Mr. Sadlier with pistols on the 23rd September 1784 near Egmore fort, when his Lordship was slightly wounded on the right side; (2) the death of the famous General Bussy at Pondicherry on the 5th of January 1785; and (3) the rejection by Lord Macartney of the Governor-Generalship.

Chokappa's characterisation of some of the prominent personages is interesting. He regards that Alexander Wynch, Provisional Governor after Du Pre, was a very experienced civil and good-natured man and would "undoubtedly make a good Governour. I wish he may keep the chair for some time." He was very careful to give information in his letters about the powers of the country like the French at Pondicherry, the Nizam and the Marathas. He was suspicious about the loyalty of Madar-ul-Mulk, the second son of Nawab Walajah, who had planned with his father's connivance to take possession of Tanjore fort and thus writes in his letter dated 2nd July, 1775:—

"Madar-ul-Mulk being not such a person as his Highness's elder son, and very probably he may in time breed a dispute with his brothers: if it happen so, and his having so large countreys in his hands, he may afterwards not regard the English, and may join with other European forces and may create troubles." Chokappa was a partisan of Pigot and was in every way a well-informed and clear writer. All his letters to Palk are holographs and very clear.* He also mentions about the trade with Manilla as being a very important item of Madras activity. He deprecates export of specie in gold as impoverishing the country.

Muttukrishna Mudali was a very noted figure in the history of Madras in the 18th century. He succeeded Paupa Braminy (Junior) in 1749 as the Company's interpreter. In 1754, he accompanied Palk and Vansittart to Madras as Translator to their embassy and there he detected a fraud in connection with the grants, which Dupleix alleged, had been made to him by the Nizam of the Deccan. Muttukrishna was the Governor's Dubash under Pigot and his successors, and in 1766 founded and endowed the well-known Town Temple of Madras which was built in the place of the demolished Great Jentue Pagoda of 1646.

Muttukrishna was arrack-farmer for a number of years. He became again the Dubash of Governor Pigot during the latter's second governorship and was present throughout the hectic days of the Governor's quarrel with his Council

* The investment rearrangement referred to is thus described by Chokappa: "The Government have appointed two sets of Merchants to provide the Company's Investment. The first set, are to supply longcloth, salampores, moorasses, ginghams, Conjeveram betceelas and muslin handkerchiefs to the value of Pags. 108,000. The other set. . . . will provide longcloth, betceelas Oringal and betceelas Pulicate."

An illustration of Chokappa's transmitting information of political importance is contained in his letter No. 230 to Palk dated February 4, 1774: "Rackobah, the Chief of the Marattas, with about 70 or 80 thousand horses, came near Hyd-rabad and settled matters with Nizam Ally C-wn, and is arrived at Seerpoor with the said force to concert measures with Hyder Ally; and as soon as this is done 'tis reported that he intends marching with his whole force towards the Carnatick. It is reported that his demand of the Nabob is chiefly to put the King of Tanjore in possession of his territories, and the delivering up of the Marawars' country back to them, Arrany country."

leading to his imprisonment. In 1771 he drew up an account of the history of the Maravars from 1500 A.D. just as his predecessor Paupa Bram'ny claimed credit for having made (a Catalogue of sundry grants and patents missing, included in the Orme Manuscripts). He survived till 1792 and was succeeded in his office of hereditary warden of the Madras town temple by his grandson, Chinniah Mudali, a noted philanthropist of his family. Muttukrishna suffered greatly by the revolution that displaced Pigot from the governorship; and he wrote of his master that he solely acted "upon principles of honour and virtue and with a view of the Company's interest in every respect." He expressed his violent dislike of Nawab Muhammad Ali, who naturally suspected him of being one of the causes for the restoration of the Tanjore country from himself to its Raja. Of the Nawab and of his second and favourite son, Madar-ul-Muik, he wrote cuttingly in one place that "as they are princes they think that nobody can oppose or contradict their assertions or call them to account." His family papers contain interesting relics of his writings in English and other languages on various topics and afford a fruitful ground for the student of Madras history in the 18th century. The following are two illustrations of his clear perception of the political events happening round him:—

(1) "The country is in peace and tranquility at present excepting the Marava and Naulcooty's country (Ramnad and Sivaganga) which was lately taken by the Nabob, and for that reason the Kellery (Kallar) inhabitants of that country (who were attached to their old sovereigns) are raising rebellions in the said countries; but Colonel Bonjour, jointly with the Nabob's son, is exerting himself there to suppress the same....." (Letter dated 1773 March, to Palk about the political situations in the country.)

(2) "The Carnatick at present enjoys perfect peace and tranquility. Our Nabob and Hyder Ally Cawn in outward appearance seem to be upon good terms. The Moratta State is involved in a Civil War; our Gentlemen upon the Malabar Coast are in alliance with Ragonaud Raw, who contends for the Government of Poona; a battle of two was fought between him and the ministerial army of the said place, but it was not decisive. These domestic troubles have proved very lucky to Nizam Ally Cawn, who by the offers of his assistance not only draws money from the Ministers of Poona, but seizes all such districts and forts of his own territories which have been lately taken by the Morattas and added to their dominions. These troubles have also proved lucky to the other country Powers both on this and the other side of the river Kistnah, so as to free them from their incursions and demands of Choutt." Letter of October 1775, on the situation of Maratha politics).

VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS OF LAND REVENUE IN MADRAS, 1807-1822

[By Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).]

The system of village settlement of land revenue, though it left no permanent mark on the administration, was strongly upheld by the Madras Government in the early 19th century. When the permanent zamindari settlement showed signs of weakness and the ryotwar settlement was still in its infancy, the early Madras administrators considered that no system suited the country better than the village settlement. In fact, at one time, they not only introduced it in all the non-permanently settled lands of almost all the districts, but also recommended to the Home Authorities that it may be made permanent. But this system also soon showed signs of weakness while the ryotwar system began to impress its strong points more and more on the Court of Directors. The Directors therefore refused to sanction the village settlement even as a temporary measure and ordered its displacement by the ryotwar settlement.

2. The village settlement in Tanjore was first recommended by a Special Committee in its report dated 22nd February 1807.¹ The Government approved it as being the least liable to objection and better calculated as an ultimate measure of permanency than the zamindari or the ryotwar settlement. They ordered that the settlement should be concluded with the mirasidars of each village having for its basis the collective information afforded by grain-prices, the extent of cultivation and the amount of the *jamma* of the former years. The mirasidars were to be encouraged in the first instance to rent their villages and it was only when they refused to agree to an equitable rent that their villages were to be formed into *moothas* and sold to the highest bidders. To encourage the mirasidars to come to terms, a reduction was, if necessary, to be made in the Circar share to the extent of 10 per cent. The leases were to be limited to a period of 3 years, instead of 5, as recommended by the Committee.²

3. About this time, Mr. Hodgson, a member of the Board of Revenue and of the Tanjore Committee, having toured through the districts of Coimbatore and Tinnevely, submitted two reports to the Government, dated 10th and 24th September 1807.³ These reports in which he urged the need for the adoption of village settlements in all unsettled lands were referred by the Government to the Board of Revenue for remarks with a direction to state their opinion on the expediency of substituting the village for the ryotwar settlements in the whole Presidency. The Board reported strongly in favour of the village settlements. They observed that in the lands of all the districts, except those of Canara and Malabar, where traces of private property existed, the Circar and the ryots were, in fact, the joint proprietors. The whole country was divided into villages with generally fixed boundaries including large tracts of land both arable and waste. The Circar share, or land rent, was usually received from the Nunja lands (wet or paddy lands) in kind at rates varying from 40 to 60 per cent, of the gross produce after deducting a certain portion for distribution among village artisans, etc. The Circar share from the punja lands (dry grain lands) was usually received in cash either according to the extent of land or the nature of the crop grown.⁴ The Board considered that the assessment under the ryotwar system was fixed at a very high rate and that even if it were reduced, the whole system was inconsistent with the Cornwallis system of judiciary which had then been recently introduced in Madras. Under the Ryotwar system it was, they remarked, almost impossible for the Collector to attend to all the legal formalities prescribed by the new Code of laws on

1. Board's Consultations Nos. 9-10, dated 7th May, 1807.

2. General Reports of the Board (printed) Volume No. 5, pages 51-52, para. 24.

Board's Consultations Nos. 9-10, dated 7th May, 1807.

3. Revenue Consultations Volume No. 258, dated 4th December, 1807.

Revenue Consultations Volume No. 244, dated 27th November, 1807.

4. General Reports of the Board (printed) Volume No. 5, dated 5th October, 1808, pages 170-171.

Board's Consultations Volume No. 11, dated 25th April, 1808.

the various occasions which were likely to occur for resorting to them. Moreover, the danger of delegating authority to a corrupt Tahsildar, the general inability of the ryots to pay in all seasons the rents assessed on their holdings, the constant change of field occupants and the resulting deterioration of agriculture, the interference in the private concerns of the ryots and with the functions of the officers of the Government, all these appeared to them as insurmountable objections to the ryotwar system. On the other hand they argued that the village system was as old as the age of Manu. It was familiar to the people. It would facilitate and reduce the charges of collection. It did not demand much attention on the part of the Collectors. So long as the village was not overassessed, it promised not to create any disturbance. Under the security provided by the new Courts the ryots could have no danger of oppression by the village headmen. Upon these grounds the Board recommended the introduction of village leases for a period of 3 or 5 years.⁵ The Government concurred with their sentiments and ordered the conclusion of the village leases for 3 years not only in the Ceded Districts but also in all the other non-permanently settled districts, where the ryotwar system was being tried.⁶ They also asked the Board to submit proposals for placing the village settlement on a permanent basis. The village leases came to be introduced, thus, almost immediately in Palnad, Nellore, the Ceded Districts, the Northern and the Southern Divisions of Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Tinnevely.⁷

4. The principles upon which the village settlement was made were as follows: The assessment on each village was to be fixed for a period of 3 years with reference to the accounts of cultivation, the *jamma* and the actual collections of a series of past years. The rents once fixed were to be demanded under all circumstances, extraordinary calamities alone being excepted in which case a remission might be made at the discretion of the Government. In the villages suffering from adverse seasons or other drawbacks a progressive rent was to be fixed, or the lease deferred, or made only for a term of 1 year with the ryots of the villages collectively or individually. Ordinary repairs of tanks, water courses, etc., were to be carried out by the renters themselves, but repairs of magnitude or new works calculated to increase the revenue were to be undertaken by the State, on the condition of a proportionate increase of rent. In districts where the *mirasi* rights existed, a course similar to the one adopted at Tanjore was to be followed. The *mirasidars* were always to be given preference over others and made jointly and severally responsible for their rents. But whenever they refused to agree to reasonable terms, engagements were to be made with one or more of them or with strangers for the whole village. In districts where the *mirasi* rights did not exist engagements were to be made with potails and other headmen of the villages or even with the resident ryots, in preference to strangers. In all cases, however, pattas were to be issued by the renters to the cultivating ryots for their mutual security against loss on the one hand and oppression on the other. Again it was to be expressly stipulated that the establishment of village rents would not preclude the Government from prosecuting a survey or from equalisation of the rates of assessment in districts where they might not have yet been completed.⁸

5. Board's Consultations Volume Nos. 17-18, dated 4th February, 1808.

Board's Consultations Volume No. 11, dated 25th April, 1808.

General Reports of the Board (printed) Volume No. 5, dated 5th October, 1808, pages 172-176.

6. Board's Consultations Volume Nos. 21-23, dated 11th July, 1808.

Revenue Despatches to England, dated 24th October, 1808, paras. 59-76.

7. Board's Consultations Volume No. 2, dated 1st August, 1808.

General Reports of the Board (printed) Volume No. 5, dated 5th October, 1808, pages 176-178.

8. Board's Consultations Volume Nos. 21-23, dated 11th July, 1808.

General Reports of the Board (printed) Volume No. 5, dated 5th October, 1808, pages 178-181.

5. In 1810, on the expiry of the village leases in Tanjore, they were in all practicable cases, renewed for a period of 5 years.⁹ Meanwhile, the village leases in the other districts generally failed, chiefly on account of their inapplicability to the conditions prevailing in the country. Where the principle of joint responsibility was unknown, or where, even if it had existed ages ago, it had completely disappeared in course of time, it was impossible to enforce it with success. The Board, however, attributed the failure to unfavourable seasons and the short term of the lease and strongly recommended to the Government the conclusion of leases for longer periods preparatory to making them permanent.¹⁰ The Government sanctioned these proposals and ordered a decennial lease to be made in the first instance, subject to permanency, on the approval of the Court of Directors.¹¹ They also ordered the Board to incorporate all the general rules of the settlement into a Regulation, so that the rights of the Government and of the persons with whom the settlement might be made, as also, of the cultivators, might be clearly defined and each party maintained in its just rights by the Courts of Justice.¹² It was supposed that supplementary Regulations might be introduced when necessary.¹³ It was believed that the immediate advantage of the permanent village settlement would be the simplification of the revenue system, the avoidance of all labour involved in temporary settlements, the decrease in the charges of collection, the reduction in taluk establishments and the release of ample time for the Collectors to devote adequate attention to their other duties.¹⁴ But all these hopes were frustrated by the orders of the Home Authorities directing the Government in peremptory terms not to make the village leases permanent, but to replace them, on their expiry, by the ryotwar settlement.¹⁵ Thus it was that in 1822, on the expiry of the village leases, the ryotwar settlement came to be introduced in all the non-permanently settled districts.¹⁶

9. Board's Consultations Volume No. 41, dated 27th September, 1810.

Revenue Despatches to England, dated 29th February, 1812, paras. 65-80.

General Reports of the Board (printed) Volume No. 6, dated 11th February, 1811, pages 72-73.

10. Board's Consultations No. 12, dated 9th May, 1811 and No. 14, dated 1st July, 1811.

General Reports of the Board (printed) Volume No. 6, dated 30th January, 1812, pages 127-135.

11. Board's Consultation No. 18, dated 13th January, 1812.

Revenue Despatches to England, dated 29 February, 1812, paras. 195-256.

12. Revenue Despatches to England, dated 29th February, 1812, para. 233.

13. Revenue Despatches to England, dated 29th February, 1812, para. 234.

14. Board's Consultations Volume No. 18, dated 13th January, 1812.

General Reports of the Board (printed) Volume No. 6, dated 30th February, 1812, page 150.

15. Revenue Despatches from England, dated 16th December, 1812, paras. 3-47.

16. Revenue Despatches to England, dated 5th March, 1813, paras. 123-136.

Idem, dated 25th August, 1813, paras. 1-20.

Idem, dated 12th September, 1814, paras. 1-30.

Revenue Despatches from England, dated 12th April, 1815, paras. 57-80, 113-125.

Board's Minute, dated 5th January, 1818.

Revenue Consultations Volume No. 692, dated 29th December, 1813, paras. 292-306

ADIL SHAHI GRANTS TO SHAIKH MUHAMMAD ABU TURAB MUDARRIS.

[By Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, M.A., D.Litt. (Paris).]

Ever since the Muslim conquest of the Deccan by Malik Kafur, the famous general of 'Ala-u'd-Din-Khalji (A.H. 695-715/A.D. 1296-1515), Bijapur, a prominent town of considerable importance, had been under Muslim rule until the British occupied it. In addition to its being a centre of political activities in the Deccan it has also been a centre of learning. Abu'l-'Aun 'Amu'd-Din *Ganju'l-'Ilm* (treasure of knowledge) was the first teacher who came from Gujarat in A.H. 773/A.D. 1371 and settled at Bijapur with a view to educating the masses. He died in A.H. 795¹/A.D. 1392, leaving his disciples there to continue the traditions of religious teaching. Among these Mulla Habibullah Mulla Mohiyu'd-Din son of Mulla Ahmad Qadir² and others are worthy of mention. Under Ibrahim 'Adil Shah (A.H. 988-1035/A.D. 1575-1625), Bijapur received a great impetus in every branch of cultural activities which attracted a good many scholars and artists from other parts of the Muslim world. Qazi Sayyid Muhammad 'Ali³ (d. 1070 A.H./1659 A.D.), who enjoyed the reputation of a professor, stands out prominently. A large group of distinguished scholars such as Shah Hashim Husayni, Sayyid Burhau'u'd-Din, 'Abdu'r-Razzaq, Shaikh Muhammad Abu Turab *Mudarris*, Shaikh Muhammad, Qazi Ibrahim Zubairi and others were among his pupils.

Here we are particularly concerned with the above-mentioned Shaikh Muhammad Abu Turab *Mudarris* (Professor), who was one of the pupils of Qazi Sayyid Muhammad Ali. His father Shaikh Abu'l-Ma'ali⁴ was a *Majzub* (Ascetic) and his grand father Shaikh 'Ismullah,⁵ a great *Muhaddith* (Traditionist) at Bijapur. Shaikh Muhammad Abu Turab, became very popular owing to the keen interest which he took in the profession of teaching, which gave him the surname *Mudarris* (Professor). Every day from sun-rise to sun-set used to lecture to a large number of pupils. When Aurangzeb 'Alamgir conquered Bijapur, he came to know the family of the deceased professor to whose tomb he paid a visit.⁶

This Shaikh Muhammad Abu Turab *Mudarris* had received some grants from the 'Adil Shahi kings of Bijapur which were later on transferred to his family. We have recently acquired four Persian documents relating to these grants given to him as well as to his family. These are briefly described below:—

(i) A *Farman*,⁷ issued to the present and future officers in charge of the *Mahal-i-Langar-i-Bhent*⁸ (almshouse department of complimentary gifts) intimating to them that from Shuhur San 1057,⁹ Muhammad Abu Turab *Mudarris*.

1. *Rauzatul-'Auliya Bijapur*, Hyderabad Dn. 1314 A.H. p. 27.

2. *Ibid*, 25. 3. *Ibid*, 42. 4. *Ibid*, 212. 5. *Ibid*, 210. 6. *Ibid*, 213.

7. It seems to be a copy of the original *farman*, for it bears a remark on the margin that it was compared with the original. It bears on its top the usual formulae *Bismilla* and *al-Mulk-o-ti'llah* found on Bijapur *farmans*. On the right side of the margin there is a square seal of Qazi Zaifullah-1052 A.H.

8. Consult *Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms* by H. H. Wilson, London, 1855, pp. 89, 309, 318, under *Bhent*, *Langar* and *Mahal*.

9. *Shahur* San 1057 noted in this *farman* is an era which was then prevalent in the Deccan. Its corresponding Hijri era 1067 is also noted at its end.

of the auspicious shrine of Habibullah¹⁰ was granted among other *inams* given to the *langar* (shrine) one *Hun*¹¹ as *Rozina*, i.e., daily allowance and ordering them, that therefrom they should pay it daily till further orders. The *Farman* is dated 17th *Rabi*' I, 1667/3rd Jan. 1656.

(ii) A *Farman*,¹² issued to the present and future officers in charge of the *Mahal-i-Langar-i-Bhent*, to the effect that Shaikh Muhammad Abu Turab *Mudarris* of the auspicious shrine of Habibullah, who in accordance with the former *farman*, was granted among other *inams* one *Hun* as daily personal allowance having petitioned that instead of the daily allowance sanctioned to the shrine four and a half *chawars*¹³ (Sultani) land be kindly granted from the villages, viz.—one *chawar* from Markanbal, one *chawar* from Bominhali Satharaka, half *chawar* from Kambra, half *chawar* from Kotalki, one *chawar* from Donir, and half *chawar* from Barkanur in the town of Muhammadpur. Therefore a *farman* is issued stating that with effect from Shuhur San 1058, four and a half Sultani *chawars* of land are granted to the said Muhammad Abu Turab *Mudarris*. out of the above-noted villages as personal *inam*. It is also necessary that these *chawars* of land may be duly entered along with all rights and assignments in the settlement in favour of Muhammad Abu Turab *Mudarris*. And further the same grant be also continued to his children and his grand-children. No renewed *farman* should be sought every year. This *farman* is dated 22nd *Zu'l-Qa'da*, 1068 A.H./21st August 1658 A.D.

(iii) This document is of a medium size in the form of an attestation and it says that when Muhammad Abu Turab died, his son Muhammad Afzal became his successor and custodian of the shrine and that he continued in

10. The Persian documents described here do not actually mention any identification of saint Habibullah at whose shrine Muhammad Abu Turab *Mudarris*, in the capacity of its custodian used to lecture. However, a brief account of three saints of Bijapur of this name of different periods is given here:—

(i) Habibullah Kirmani was the son of Khalilulla and the grand son of Ni'matullah Wali. This eminent devine Habibullah and some other chiefs raised Hasan Khan, the youngest brother of Humayun Bahamani, to the throne. Humayun later on ascended the throne and he imprisoned Habibullah and Hasan Khan. It shows that the learned divines frequently entered deeply into court intrigues. Yusuf Turk set them at liberty. In the meanwhile they came to Bijapur where they were received by Siraj Khan Junaidi. At nightfall Siraj Khan surrounded the fort and in the scuffle which followed Habibullah suffered martyrdom in 864 A.H./A.D. 1459 *vide* Firishta (Lucknow ed.) i., 324; *Bombay Gazetteer* (Bijapur), xxiii, 582; *Rauzatul-Auliya*, 35-36.

(ii) Habibullah Husayni, who was one of the descendants of Sayyid Muhammad *Gesudaraz*, married Fatima Sultan also called *Badsha Sahiba*, daughter of Ibrahim Adil Shah in 1014 A.H./A.D. 1605, *vide* *Basatinu's-Salatin*, 258-61.

(iii) Habibullah Sibghatu'l-Ilahi was a great professor at Bijapur and he used to lecture to a large circle of scholars. The chronogram of his demise is expressed thus: *Qutb Akharu'z-Zaman*—1041 A.H./1631 A.D. (*Rauzatul-Auliya*, 63-74). There is an inscription on the lintel of the south gate of the Moti Dargah at Bijapur near the mausoleum of Ibrahim Adil Shah, which bears the name of Habibullah Shah and the same chronogram, *vide* *Bijapur Inscriptions* by Dr. M. Nazim. *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India*, No. 49, p. 35.

Mr. Azizu'd-Din Bangi, Custodian of the Gol Gumbad, Bijapur, deserves sincere thanks for kindly supplying useful information as to the location of the Moti Gumbad and the tomb of Abu Turab *Mudarris* outside the Allahpur gate, Bijapur on a mound in a dilapidated condition. Descendants of Habibullah Shah lying buried in the Moti Dargah and of Abu Turab *Mudarris* still live there and hold jagirs.

11. *Hun*, a gold coin, current in the south of India, usually about 50 grains in weight, Wilson, *op. cit.*, 211.

12. This *farman*, of the similar type as the previous one, also seems to be a copy of the original one. A note on it shows that the original bore the seal of Qazi Sayyid Muhammad Ali who was also the teacher of Muhammad Abu Turab. But it bears a round seal of Qazi A'zu'd-Din Muhammad—1072 A.H., who was then the Qazi of Bijapur and real brother of Muhammad Abu Turab *Mudarris*.

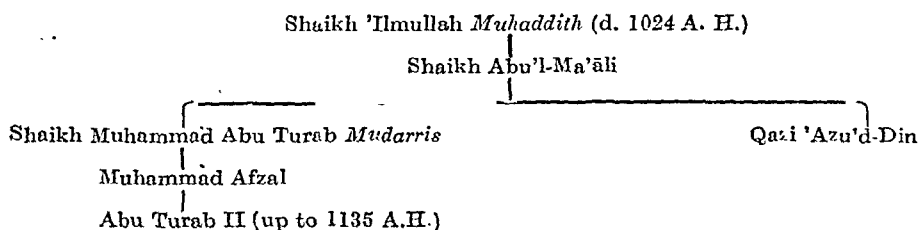
At its bottom a marginal note shows that it was sent through Sayyid Nurullah, the *Sar Khal-i-Mamalik*—Major Domo.

13. *Chawar*, a measure of land equal to 120 square bighas of land, *vide* Wilson, *op. cit.*, 107.

this capacity for a long period. When he died, his son named Muhammad Abu Turab II, the grand son of the late Abu Turab *Mudarris*, succeeded his father. All gifts and presentations made to the shrine were exclusively received by him and no one else. This attestation was verified by many witnesses.¹⁴

(iv) A *Parwana*,¹⁵ issued on 3rd. Jumada I, 5th regnal year (of Muhammad Shah Badshah) 1135 A.H./9th Feb. 1723 A.D., bearing the seal of minister Sa'adatullah Khan,¹⁶ is addressed to Shaikh Abu Turab, the grand son of the late Abu Turab *Mudarris*. It states that one quarter of a rupee as daily allowance is granted to Sayyid Mustafa, with effect from 1st Muharram, 4th regnal year i.e., 12th Oct. 1722 A.D. An endorsement made on it by Khalilu'r-Rahman,¹⁷ *Sadr-officer* in charge of Bijapur, certifies the same grant of one quarter of a rupee to Sayyid Mustafa. It also adds that Abu Turab II and *Ustad* (teacher) Mir Abu'l-Qasim make their best efforts in the cause of learning the Quran by heart. If by the maintenance (allowance) composure of mind (i.e., free from anxieties) be secured, their studies will proceed well.

These *farmans* refer to the patronage given to one family of the learned of Bijapur. It will not be wrong if we infer that many such families lived at Bijapur, which was then a great centre of learning. The genealogical tree of this family of professors can be represented thus:—



11. It bears the seals of the following personages:—

(i) Ahmad—112 A.H.; (ii) Muhammad—1123?; (iii) Mahmud; (iv) Abdullah 'Edrus—1118 A.H.; (v) Shaikh Muhammad s. Muhammad Ali—1121 A.H.; (vi) Shah Hazrat Husayni; (vii) Isma'il; (viii) Mufti Shaikh Ghulam Mohiyu'd-Din—1122; (ix) Khalilu'r-Rahman al-Madani—1120, under this seal there is an attestation perhaps by the same Khalilu'r-Rahman, which shows:—'Abu Turab was the grandson and the successor of the late Shaikh Abu Turab'; (x) Muhammad s. Abdulla—1023?; (xi) Shah Wliullah?; (xii) Burhan Shah, the successor of Murtaza.....?

Apart from seals it also bears some witnesses by the students and other such as:— (i) Asadullah; (ii) Abdul Qadir; (iii) Abdu'r-Rahim; (iv) Hafiz Husain; (v) Hasan, the successor of Makhdom Sahib.

These seals are artistically calligraphed and some of them bear suitable couplets and holy verses as well.

15. This also seems to be a copy of the original *Parwana*. It bears the seals of Muhammad Baqir who was then the Qazi of Bijapur.

16. It was issued with the seal of Sa'adatullah Khan, who was then the *Mutasaddi* of Karnatak-Hyderabad, vide *Muntakhbatul-Lubab* of Khasi Khan, vol. ii., pp. 952, 956.

17. This Khalilu'r-Rahman may be the same person who attested the above document. In his seal he is mentioned as Khalilu'r-Rahman al-Madani.

In the end I have to express my indebtedness to Khan Bahadur Prof. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sarfaraz for his kind help to solve certain points in the text of these documents.

A LETTER FROM THE MARATHA AGENT AT JAIPUR—1751 A.D.

[By Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A.]

It is proposed in this paper to draw the attention of scholars to an interesting letter¹ found among the documents obtained by me from Mr. Nilkanthrao Pandurangrao alias Bhayya Sahib Hingane, Jagirdar of Chandori, District Nāsik². The document consists of three long strips of paper written on both sides in the *Modi* character. It contains about a thousand words. Although neither the writer nor the addressee is specifically mentioned in it, it can be gathered from the text that it was written by Govinda Tamaji the Maratha agent at Jaipur to Bapuji Mahadeva Hingane, the Peshwas' agent at Delhi. The document bears two dates of receipt viz., Delhi, 5th of Ramdan and Prayaga, 22nd of Ramdan, and although the year is nowhere mentioned, from the context it can easily be fixed as 1751 A.D. The corresponding dates in terms of English-months, therefore, would be 18th July and 4th August 1751. Moreover, as the letter was addressed from Jaipur it could not have been written later than the last week of Shaban (i.e. the first of July).

The letter describes in a graphic manner the situation arising out of Bakht-Singh's occupation of Jodhpur as well as its effects on Madhosingh, the Raja of Jaipur. It also contains the writer's observations on the consequence of a probable Maratha intervention. As the subject has not been dealt with satisfactorily elsewhere, I propose to give here the gist of the letter. I have refrained from making any comment, as all the relevant facts will be found in the following summary.

Bakhtsingh captured the fort of Jodhpur³ together with the guns, treasures and valuables deposited there; and put the entire seraglio under close watch. He has proclaimed himself the ruler. He went to pay his respects to Ramsingh's mother, but she swooned away at the news. Bakhtsingh has obtained the supreme authority over the affairs of the city and will no doubt take steps to consolidate his power even before the close of the rainy season. Amarsingh Gaud has captured the fort of Ajmer on behalf of the usurper. Almost all the Rajputs have joined Bakhtsingh. At present Ramsingh is at Merta with a force of three to four thousand horse. Unless he takes recourse to flight there is every likelihood of his being killed or taken captive in the event of an attack from his opponent. Ramsingh has no other supporters except the nobles of Merta. Jagannatha Purohita his deputy, on his arrival at Jhotpada⁴, sent through Sahajarama⁵ a letter to Madhosingh of Jaipur to the following effect: "If you are still of the same view as were previously communicated by you to Vidyadhara and Haragovinda (Natani) I should like to see you. Otherwise what is the use of taking that step?" Madhosingh reviewed his position thus, "Bakhtsingh and I were friends. Now that both of us are on the throne⁶, we must continue our friendship and keep intact the smooth relation which for generations have subsisted between the Jodhpur and Jaipur families." Madhosingh therefore sent a non-committal reply to Jagannatha Purohita but at the same time asked Muralidhara, Harihara and Kanirama to receive him. Really speaking he is in a fix. The prospect of Bakhtsingh's complete triumph over Ramsingh is highly disturbing to him in view of the aggressive policy which the former is sure to adopt on his success. Equally

¹. Nos. 1250-1252.

². Mr. Hingane is a member of the famous H'ngane family which acted as Peshwas' Agents at Delhi in the 18th century.

³. For an understanding of this as well as other events described in this letter in their proper perspective a reference may be made to *Fall of the Mughal Empire*. Vol. I, pp. 319-20, and *Marwad-Ka Itihasa* (in Hindi), Vol. I, page 365.

⁴. Four miles to the West of Jaipur.

⁵. Sahajarama, Vidyadhara, Haragovinda, Muralidhara, Harihara and Kanirama were probably ministers or counsellors of Raja Madhosingh.

⁶. Madhosingh succeeded Ishwarasingh on or about 29th December 1750 A.D. (*Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. I. p. 301).

discouraging is the prospect of Ramsingh's avoiding an action and taking refuge with the Sardars (i.e., Shinde and Holkar),⁷ as that is sure to weaken his (Madhosingh's) prestige. If on the contrary Ramsingh does come to Jaipur, the Raja will have to lend him his support. But it is not possible for him to take such a step without adequate force and funds or help from outside. The problem before him is that of maintaining his own position, against these heavy odds. If Bakhtsingh once succeeds in consolidating his power, it would be impossible to dislodge him from Rajasthan. So far as the Emperor⁸ is concerned, he is sure to accord recognition to any party which would emerge triumphant. He would never pause to consider the relative claims of the contending parties. The late Ranaji⁹ of Mewar wanted to pull his full weight in bringing about a reconciliation between Bakhtsingh and Ramsingh. But the accession of a new chief to the throne has completely shattered that possibility.

Though apparently inclined in favour of a policy of amity and loyalty to the Emperor and the Sardars, Madhosingh seems determined to keep himself ready for every possible emergency. But no preparation is possible without sufficient funds and there is no likelihood of his obtaining them except by coercion. It is doubtful however how far coercive measures will be politic for him now; and by restoring to it he will run the risk of offending the nobility and earning the contempt of his people. There are three possible courses of action for him: (1) Now that Jagannatha Purohita has been accorded a reception, the outcome of the impending action between Bakhtsingh and Ramsingh may be awaited. (2) In case Ramsingh does suffer a defeat and comes to Jaipur he should be given an asylum and some persons with sufficient credit representing the two princes should be sent to the Emperor and Sardars in order to win their support. In the meantime preparations should be sped up locally and allies who will render them effective help should be secured. If the Emperor does accord them the requisite support, well and good. But he is hardly in a position to do so. Seeking his or the Amir-ul-Umara's¹⁰ assistance has therefore no practical significance. (3) Lastly, there remains the step of approaching the Sardars. They have elevated the Vazir¹¹ to his present position of importance, and have vanquished the Ruhelas. If the latter again raise their head, Ramsingh and Madhosingh should be well-advised to join the Sardars in subduing them. Thereafter supported by the Sardars and their army they should return to Ajmer, subdue all who may refuse to join them and finally reconquer Jodhpur from Bakhtsingh. The Vazir and the Sardars should wait in Ajmer watching the reactions of these events on the Ranaji and other Chiefs. And as far as you, your¹² Excellency, are concerned it would be proper to ascertain whether the Amir-ul-Umara with the approval of the Emperor actually interferes in this affair or leaves the parties to their fate. Your Excellency should further ensure that if any overtures are actually made to the Sardars they should be done through us. If thought advisable this letter may be sent to Dada Sahib¹³ who is with the Vazir at Prayag so that he may ascertain the latter's attitude. Now the fact is that Muralidhara and Sahajarama went to receive Jagannatha Purohita and Madhosingh did grant him an interview in our cause of which the gifts from Ramsingh were presented to the Raja. On the conclusion of the meeting Madhosingh went out for a walk and Jagannatha Purohita returned to Jhotpada after having *darsana* of Govindaji of Jaipur. Karnidana Chhavana

⁷. These two generals had encamped at Mau Shamsabad, 12 miles north west of Farrukhabad with a view to prosecute a vigorous campaign against the Ruhelas at the close of the rains *Shindeshahi Itihasachim Sadhanam* I, No. 90).

⁸. i.e. Ahmad Shah.

⁹. Jagatsinha II who was succeeded by Pratapsingh II on 5th June 1751 (*Rajputanaeka Itihasa*, II, pp. 950-951).

¹⁰. Ghazi-ud-din, the eldest son of Nizam-ul-mulk (I) who had obtained the office of Mir Bakshi on 7th June, 1751.

¹¹. Safdar Jang—Vazir of Ahmad Shah since 20 June, 1748.

¹². Bapuji Mahadeva Hingane.

¹³. Damodara Mahadeva Hingane.

the agent of Bakhtsingh has been here for a long time; but Jagannatha Purohita was the first to obtain an interview with Madhosingh. If, on Ramsingh's arrival in Jaipur Bakhtsingh does demand his expulsion, Madhosingh will be in an uncomfortable position. He will be able neither to throw defiance at him nor to leave the place to court the support of the Subahdar¹⁴ or the Sardars. Nor is it feasible that Sardars would be able to hurry to his assistance before the rains cease, the more so as they will not be in a position to make a move before bringing the Ruhela campaign to a successful conclusion. If however the campaign does end quickly in their favour, they are sure to come to Ramsingh's assistance. Madhosingh, therefore, thinks that a person of consequence should be deputed to the Sardars to open negotiations immediately, while steps should be taken to speed up local preparations. He also contemplates approaching the Rana and ascertaining his views on the present impasse. If in fact the Ranaji, Hadas and the Kachhwas join hands with Madhosingh and Ramsingh and work in concert under the leadership of Amir-ul-Umara, there is every likelihood of their being successful in their project even without the help of the Sardars. Jagannatha Purohita is willing to pay in advance to any party sum that would furnish him with a force of 10,000 men, the sum needed for the upkeep of such a force for a month or two. As there is a task for a year or two ahead, the Sardars, in case they do provide the requisite help are sure to obtain at least a crore of rupees.

¹⁴. The reference is probably to Ghazi-ud-din who had got his appointment as Subahdar of Agra in June, 1751.

WARREN HASTINGS AND THE SUPPRESSION OF DECOITY IN BENGAL:

1. Appointment of Fouzdars.²

[By Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A.]

"Ever since", writes Kaye,³ "we have had any connexion with the internal administration of Iridia, Dakoitee (rightly characterized by him as a "monster evil"), has been the curse of the country". Elsewhere⁴ I have referred in detail to the measure which the Council at Fort William, adopted at a Secret Consultation, held on 21st August, 1772, for the suppression of dacoity in Bengal. This measure had been recommended to the Council by the Committee of Circuit, of which Warren Hastings was the President. Among other things, it provided that every dacoit on conviction was to be carried to the village to which he belonged and to "be there executed for a Terror and Example to others"; that, "for the further prevention of such abominable Practices", the village of which he was an inhabitant was to be "fined according to the Enormity of the Crime" and "each inhabitant according to his substance"; and that "the Family of the criminal" was to "become the Slaves of the State, and be disposed of for the General Benefit and Convenience of the People according to the Discretion of the Government". Apparently, even this drastic measure did not in itself prove adequate for the extirpation of the evil of dacoity. A further measure was deemed necessary by Warren Hastings for effectively dealing with the evil. The object of this paper is to describe this measure in the words of Hastings himself, who was really the author of the measure. Thus we find that at a Consultation,⁵ Revenue Department, held at Fort William on 19th April, 1774, Warren Hastings, President, delivered a minute in which he detailed the various causes which had "resulted in an increase of offences against the public peace, together with his plan for the appointment of *faujdars* for the arrest of decoits". The minute⁶ ran as follows:

"The Board having thought proper to commit the superintendence of the Courts instituted for the trial of offences against the public Peace to my special care, I find myself compelled to address them on some Points relating to this Duty, in which I find myself unable to discharge it without their assistance.

"Although the most beneficial consequences may be expected from the Establishment of these Courts, from the regular Process with which they are conducted and the equal Distribution of Justice which is thus provided for in every part of this extensive and populous Country, yet I cannot avoid expressing my Apprehensions that these Benefits are reserved to a period of more established Order than the present administration has yet had Time to effect, and that the public Tranquillity will not be secured without the Exertion of other and Extraordinary Means.

"At this Time I have repeated Complaints from all Parts of this Province of the Multitudes of Decoits who have infested it for some years past, and have been guilty of the most daring and alarming Excesses.—I know not whether the Knowledge of these Evils has been officially communicated to the Members of the Board. To me it has only come through the Channels of private Information, as I do not recollect to have heard the slightest Intimation of them from the Zemindars, Farmers or other Officers of the

1. Dacoity : Gang-robbery.

2. The term Fouzdar has different meanings. Here it is used in the sense of an officer "in charge of the police and having power to take cognizance of all criminal matters".

3. See his "*Administration of East India Company*", etc., p. 413.

4. *Early Administrative System of the East India Company in Bengal*, Vol. 1, 1765-1774, pp. 485-89.

5. Present : The Hon'ble Mr. Warren Hastings, President, and five others.

6. See O. C. (Revenue Department) No. 24, dated 19th April, 1774; also Consultation, Revenue Department, Fort William, dated 19th April, 1774. Some portions of this minute have had to be omitted here for want of space.

Revenue, which may appear extraordinary, but that I am assured that the Zemindars themselves too frequently affords them Protection, and that the Riots who are the principal Sufferers by these Ravages dare not complain, it being an established Maxim with the Decoits to punish with Death every Information given against them.

"The Remedies for this Evil will be best discovered from the knowledge of the Means which have contributed to produce it. These may be reduced to the following Heads.

"1st.—The abolition of the Fowjdarry Jurisdiction and of the Tannadarries⁷ dependant on it. This Institution provided for the Security of the public Peace, and served as the official Means of conveying regular Intelligence of every Disorder or Casualty which happened in any Part of the Provinces. By its removal the Confidence of the Decoits is increased, nor has any other Means been substituted for giving Intelligence to the Government of such Events as related to the Peace of the Country.

"2nd.—The Resumption of the Chaukeran Zemeen, or Lands allotted to the Tannadars⁸ and Pykes⁹ for their Service in guarding the Villages and larger Districts against Robbers.—Many of the People thus deprived of their livelihood have themselves turned Decoits

"3rd. *The Farming System.*—Useful as this is to the general welfare of the State, and of the People, it is one of the principal sources of the disorderly state of the Mofussel, by the Removal of that Claim which the public by immemorial Usage before possessed to the Restitution of all Damages and Losses sustained (sic) by Robbers, on the Zemindars of the Country. These having no longer the same authority cannot be held accountable as they formerly were for the Effects of it

"4th.—I am sorry to enumerate among the Causes of the increase of Robbers, the Regularity and Precision which have been introduced into our New Courts of Justice. The dread which the common People entertain of the Decoits, and the Difficulty which even without such an Impression must attend the Conviction of an Offender of this Kind however notorious, before a Mahometan Court which requires Two positive Evidences in every Capital Case, affords them an assurance of Impunity in the prosecution of their Crimes, since they generally carry on their designs in the night or under Disguise. . .

"The Chiefs of these Banditti are generally as well known to be such as if they were invested with a legal and public authority for the Command which they exercise yet it would be scarce possible to prove any direct Fact against them on which they could be condemned, and I have heard the names of some who have been taken up and examined on the notoriety of their Character, but have been acquitted and released for Want of Evidence against them. With such Offenders the authorized Practice of the former Government has ever been to ascertain the Identity of the men, and to condemn them without waiting for further Process to establish any specific charge against them.—I know to what I expose myself by recommending a practice so repugnant to the Equity and Tenderness of our own Constitution; but from a Principle superior to every Consideration which may affect myself, I venture to declare that unless this Government adopts the same summary mode of proceeding in such Cases as I have described, I see no probability of freeing this Country from the worst of oppression, or restoring it to Security and Order.—A rigid observance of the Letter of the Law is a Blessing in a well regulated State, but in a Government loose as that of Bengal is, and must

7. Tannadarry: Obviously from Tannadar (the chief of a police station; the commander of a small fort). Probably, the jurisdiction of a police station.

8. See foot-note 7.

9. An armed attendant; a watchman employed as a guard at night; a foot-messenger; a runner.

be for some years to come, an extraordinary and exemplary Coercion must be employed to eradicate those Evils which the Law cannot reach.

"I now proceed to prescribe the Remedy to these Disorders, as it is pointed out by the Cases to which I have attributed them.

"I propose that Fowjdars be appointed to the Stations hereafter mentioned, for the protection of the Inhabitants, for the Detection and apprehension of Public Robbers within their respective Districts, and for transmitting constant Intelligence of all matters relating to the Peace of the Country to the Presidency:—that the Zemindars, Farmers and other Officers of the Collection be enjoined to afford them all possible assistance in the discharge of their Duty, and to obey such Orders as they may have occasion to issue for that purpose;—that the Farmers do make over to them the Land servants allowed for their respective Districts, who shall be under the absolute Command of the Fowjdars:—that the Chakeran Zameen, or Lands allotted for the maintenance of the Tannadars and Pykes, which have been resumed and included in the Jemma, may be again separated from it and applied to their original design:—I cannot better recommend this Institution than by mentioning it as the universal Practice of all the Nations in India, and of the remotest antiquity. . . . that the Jurisdiction of each Fowjdar be ascertained by proper Limits, that he be made responsible for the maintenance of the Peace within that space; but that it may be lawful and enjoined him to send his Officers when Occasion may require it beyond those Limits for the apprehending of Offenders; and that they be all strictly enjoined to co-operate and assist each other for that Effect:—that an Office be established under the Control and authority of the President for receiving and registering all Reports from the Fowjdars, and issuing Orders to them: that such of the Zemindars or Farmers as shall be convicted of having neglected to assist the Fowjdars in the Execution of their Trust shall be made responsible for any Loss sustained by such misconduct, or otherwise fined according to the nature of the Offence; but that all Persons of whatever Degree or profession who shall be convicted of receiving Fees, or other pecuniary acknowledgements, from Robbers knowing them to be such, or of abetting or conniving in any shape at their Practices, shall be adjudged equally criminal with them and punished with Death, and that this may be immediately made public throughout the Province.

"The following Places are proposed for the Fowjdarry Stations.

(These places are not mentioned here for want of space)¹⁰

"I recommend that an immediate Trial be made of the Stations at Cutwa, Mirzanagur and Eeachacanda, in the District of Mahmud Shahee with the following Establishment to each

(Details in regard to the Establishment at each place¹¹ are not given here for want of space).

10. Omitted for want of space.

11. As an example, I may however, cite the case of Cutwa :

"Fougedar	...	...	...	...	250
Peischcar	...	...	...	...	60
Mohum	...	...	...	...	20
Monshey	...	...	...	...	30
Jematdra & Deputy	...	...	...	...	16
25 Peons	...	...	...	...	100
Mohurrer & Canongoe	...	...	...	...	20
Dufferbund...	...	...	...	...	4
Farash	...	...	...	...	4
Tomtom	...	...	...	...	3 ^c
Contingent charges	...	...	...	...	11

Rupees 518".

"I have made Choice of the above Places in Preference to the rest for an immediate Trial, because the Parts adjacent to them are more infested with Robbers than the rest of the Province.

"The only objection to which the Plan is liable is the Expence, but I with confidence hazard the assertion that this will not equal the Loss to which the Cultivation and Revenue are liable from the Continuance of the present Disorders although not reducible to any Estimate I am assured that many Villages, especially in Jessore and Mahmud Shahee, pay a regular Malguzaree, to the Chiefs of the Decoits, from which if they can be freed the Riasts will certainly be better enabled to pay their Rents to the Government independently of the Improvements which their Lands may be expected to receive from a state of Quiet and security".

On hearing this minute the Council adopted the following resolution:

"Resolv'd that the Board approve thereof and that the President be requested to carry it into immediate Execution at the three Stations of Cutwa, Mirzanagur & Ichacada".

THE OFFICE OF THE QANUNGO IN BIHAR.

[By Mr. K. P. Mitra, M.A., B.L.]

A general account of the office of the Qanungo is furnished in the report submitted in 1787, by J. D. Patterson, Registrar of the Qanungo's office. This may be read in Ramsbotham's *Land Revenue History of Bengal*, pp. 162ff. In this paper I propose to give some scraps of information relating to the office as available in the records of Bihar.

The Qanungo was at one time used by the Mughal Government to counteract the influence of the Subadars and Dewans by authorising him to attest their accounts submitted to the Court of Delhi. The office was hereditary and permanent and was thus unaffected by the change in succession of the Subadar or Nazim and the Dewan. He was the favoured agent of Government and supplied information to the distant seat of empire in every instance affecting revenue. He was a check upon them and on the Zamindar. He was the one person who had accurate knowledge of the pargana, its revenues etc., and had therefore much influence on the Zamindar. When the East India Company "stood forth as the Dewan" in 1772, it had to depend upon him entirely, as he was the sole repository of information necessary for making settlement and collection. But he gradually lost integrity and the Supervisors feared his collusion with the Zamindar to keep Government in the dark. So most of them denounced the office as having outlived its usefulness, saying that its retention would mean extra allowances and therefore extra tax on the ryots, though others still valued his office. In May, 1774, the Board recognised him to be a "necessary and useful servant of the revenue," and re-instituted him. But Shore complained in 1782: "the state of the districts is now less known and the revenue less understood than in 1774". The best way of getting rid of him was for European Collectors to acquire increasing knowledge about the country and its revenues. It was expected that the establishment of the mofussil Dewan in the districts would provide the necessary remedy. In April 1781, the Dewans were asked to call upon the Qanungos to produce their sanads and render an account of all such lands as were appointed for their use, also of all *rasums*, *mera*, *daftar sarinjami* and other emoluments allowed to and received or collected by them. And the registrarship of Qanungos was established at the Presidency to "collect in one general office all the usual records from the Qanungos" and given in charge to a Company's servant.

In 1786, when the provinces were divided into districts and each district was placed under a European Collector, the office of the provincial or mofussil Dewan (who in a manner performed a portion of the duty of the Qanungo) was abolished and that of the Qanungo revived. I am reproducing below some correspondence in Bihar Records:—

To Mr. G. F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot, from the Revenue Committee, Calcutta, under date the 18th April, 1786.

"The Hon'ble the Governor General and Council having thought proper to order the abolition of all the mofussil dewans we direct you to dismiss yours at the end of the present month. Enclosed we transmit an extract of the proceedings of the Hon'ble Board under date the 7th inst., containing their resolutions on the subject and ordering the Re-establishment of the Qanungo's office to which we desire you will pay the most particular attention."

Extract of the proceedings of the Governor General and Council of Revenue dated the 7th April, 1786:

"The 7th Article of the resolution passed by this Committee on the 14th May, 1772, established that a fixed dewan shall be chosen and nominated by the Board who shall be joined with the Collector in the superintending of the Revenue, that he shall keep a separate account of the collections, accord-

ing to the established forms of the country, countersign all orders circulated in the mofussil, all receipts granted to the farmers and all invoices and accounts transmitted to the Sudder.

The regulation acted as (a) a check on the collectors, and (b) became a means of counteracting that improper influence which the banyans of the collectors are ever eager to assume in the management of their employ and (c) lastly provided against loss of rents and confusion of accounts which the frequent removal of the Collectors would invariably occasion.

The Board consider these reasons as extremely fallacious, many years' experience has shown that the expedient of a native dewan is just as fit to serve as a cloak to as it can be to operate as a check on any European Collector. The second consideration that it would counteract the influence of the Collector's banyans is of more importance, but the constitution of the Chiefs and Collectors of Revenue and solemn oaths by which they have lately become bound by an act of the Legislature when aided by other precautions may safely be relied on as a sufficient security against the undue influence of the persons referred to above. And the third and the last object for the establishment of the dewans may be easily attained by subsidiary regulations. Thus on the whole we do not think the real utility of the system of the provincial Dewans. Moreover the present financial position of this Govt. (when every possible retrenchment is called for) it is no use incurring an expense of 42,000 rupees per annum on this account. It is therefore agreed that the native dewans be struck off and disallowed from every station."

Among the subsidiary regulations, (5) is important:—

"(5) That the ancient constitutional check of the Qanungo's department be now revived and placed in a state of full and effectual operation."

The Board of Revenue asked the Collectors to report immediately about "the present state of the Qanungo's office in the Division, what officers of that department are now stationed therein and in what manner they are subsisted whether by land, commissions or otherwise, also what duties are now performed by such office and from whom they have received their appointment". (Letter from Board to Mr. W. C. Swedland, Actg. Collector of Bihar under Mr. Bathurst, Patna, under date 30th November, 1786).

W. A. Brooke, Revenue Chief of Patna, in a letter dated May 12, 1787, addressed to the Board of Revenue, says: ".....there are Canoongoes in every pargana in Bihar whose forefathers originally received their appointments from the King and had sanads granted to them at the time."

In the record room of the Collector of Darbhanga are preserved some sanads granted to Eknath and Jagat Roy, Qanungos of Subah Bihar:—

(a) Sanad bearing seal of Padshah Alamgir under date the 27th of Rajab, 1086 Hijri.

Contents.—Whereas Eknath and Jagat Rai, Qanungos of Subah Behar, on account of their good services under Government are given the village of Pandaul and the lands thereabout having a jama of rupees 244 and annas 10 as Nankar from the beginning of Rabi-ul-awal 1083, Fasli.

It is desired that the said persons do hold and enjoy the produce of these lands from generation to generation and that they and their heirs and descendants appropriate to the use of their family and descendants the proceeds thereof.

(b) This sanad is dated the 2nd of Ramzan, 1087 Hijri.

And this Sanad is said to have been granted by Saadat Iqbal Panah Masoom Khan to Eknath and Jagat Rai. Qanungos of Sadar Subah Behar, in respect of village Pandaul which has an annual jama of Rs. 244-10 as and that the grantees are in possession of the lands in question and that it is directed no body should interfere with their possession and enjoyment of the lands in question.

In the same record room there are 6 volumes of Mahalwar Register of Qanungos.

In a letter dated 6th March, 1787, S. Davies, Actg. Collector of Bhagalpore, writing to John Shore and members of the Board of Revenue observes that "the object of the Qanungo's office is to supply such information respecting the country that no circumstance of advantage in the administration be concealed, nor the zaminder appropriate more than his share, nor lands be separated from the jamma or rent-roll without authority and the real value of the land yielding revenue be known etc." Brooke says that the duties of the Qanungos are—"(1) to collect the amount of the *bandobast* of each pargana, (2) to render daily account of cash paid by every *ticcadar* and *ryot* in the *aumils'* cutchery and for which the Qanungos grant receipts, (3) *Wasil baki* accounts of the year, (4) list of villages of each pargana, (5) particulars of every zaminderi, (6) particulars of the *Nahcar* and *Dastoor* of the Qanungos and Zamindars and (7) particulars of *Rozeenadars*. Besides they being witness to all deeds and engagements, they keep copies of all *kabuliyats* and *kistbandis*, *mochlakas* and *ekrarnamas*, bills of sale or mortgage deeds and *wasoolats*."

The utility of the Qanungos as witnesses to transactions (in the *Shahabad* district) is instanced in James's *Selections* (pp. 72, 73, 92, 93, 187, 229, 243; for their moral degradation, p. 161).

By a circular letter issued to Collectors the Board of Revenue asked them to propose specific rules for the establishment of Qanungos in their districts (letter to A. Montgomerie, Collector of Saran, 23rd October, 1787). Mr. Thomas Law, Collector of Bihar, submitted (January 17, 1788) a *Mokrati* plan of settlement and observed that it would render the office of the Qanungo useless, Government fixing and publishing the Land Tax of each village.

In a letter dated 13th Sept., 1793, the Collector of Saran acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the Board containing orders of the Governor General in Council abolishing offices of *Sadar Qanungos* of Bengal and Behar and discontinuing their establishments from 1st of May last.

AN ENGLISH MANUSCRIPT ON SHAH ALAM II.

[By Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D.(Lond.)]

In the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, there is a volume containing interesting historical materials. It includes extracts from the India Gazette, the Calcutta Chronicle, the Bengal Journal, all of the year 1790, and a copy of the Governor-General's letter to the Governor of Madras, asking for his explanations, after Tipu's attack on the Raja of Travancore. But the most important document in this collection, is a "narrative of the transactions of the court of Delhy" from 1771 to 1779.

It is a fairly long document of about 21,000 words and covers the story of Shah Alam's reign from the time he left the British protection in Allahabad to the beginning of the expedition against the Sikhs undertaken by Abdul Ahad Khan. Among the subjects discussed are, the emperor's reasons for leaving Allahabad, his arrangements with the Marathas, Nujaf Khan's rivalry with Abdul Ahad, the expedition against Zabita Khan in 1772, the attack on the Jat country, Shujauddaula's plan to attack the Rohillas jointly with Shah Alam, the question of succession in Oudh, Rahimdad Khan's quarrel with Amar Singh Sikh, and Zabita Khan's defeat by the imperial troops. The author also gives an account of the King's "domains and revenue", and concludes with a picture of the emperor, his sons, and the important persons in the court. Shah Alam is described as a man of "about 50 years of age, of a strong frame and good constitution,.....indulgent to his servants and easily satisfied." He did not lack in "courage or spirit", but two of his greatest faults were "his great fondness for flattery" and "too unreserved confidence he placed in his ministers". Of his numerous children, amounting to about seventy in number, special mention is made of three—Jahandar Shah, the heir-apparent, who possessed "more activity and fire than his father or grand-father ever did". But he was "very fond of pleasure and women", and it appeared that he would "sink under the sensual indolence" which had "proved so fatal to the last six emperors". His brother Shah Jahan was "the only one of the king's children that is born of a princess". He was popular with the minister because he was "easier to be satisfied and for less presumptuous". His younger brother Mirza Akbar Shah was "the first in the king's affection". He shared the same room with his father and ate out of the same plate. The author also mentions a remarkable story that "whenever one of the two falls sick, the other, soon or immediately, is laid up also". The minister Abdul Ahad Khan was "well-versed in the usual studies of well educated Omrahs in India, and particularly in epistolary correspondence". He was "wary and cunning, full of artifice and disguise", "vindictive and unforgiving", but he appeared "neither cruel nor bloodminded". His chief assistants were Bairam Quli Khan and Imam Backsh, both of whom rose from very low positions and were ignorant and illiterate.

These remarks show that the manuscript is of unusual interest, and one is tempted to ask who its author was and when it was written. Regarding the second question, there is hardly any difficulty. The date, "Delhy, 15th August 1779", which appears at the top of the document evidently indicates the time when it was finished. This is further substantiated by the fact that the last incident reported in the manuscript is Abdul Ahad's campaign against the Sikhs which began in July, 1779. About the authorship there is no mention in the text itself. But there are certain clear indications. One cannot miss the intimate nature of the narrative. It does not read like an official report and the author is always free with his opinion and criticism. It was obviously written by one who personally knew the men and things he wrote about, and it is not unlikely that he might have played some part in the story he related.

When I first found the manuscript, I showed it to Sir Jadunath Sarkar and sent a copy of it to the Imperial Record Department. Sir Jadunath reported to

the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, that it was written by Antoine Louis Henri Polier, a Swiss Engineer in the Company's service, who was later on employed by the Nawab of Oudh and the Emperor. Dr. S. N. Sen drew my attention to the preface of the fifth Book of Scott's *Deccan*, in which Scott stated that he owed the "chief materials" of his book to his "friend, Lieutenant Colonel Polier, whose long residence and connections at the Court of Dhely enabled him to obtain the best information of public and private transactions". Dr. Sen also pointed out that a comparison between Scott's *Deccan* and the Asiatic Society manuscript, showed that there was remarkable similarity of language and expression between the two works. The Asiatic Society manuscript undoubtedly formed the "chief materials" with which Scott built up his account of Shah Alam II.

The manuscript on Shah Alam is a copy, like other documents in the same volume. The original may form a part of Polier's collection of manuscripts in Europe. There is no better account of Shah Alam's court written by a contemporary. It deserves to be properly edited and published.

BRITISH ALLIANCE WITH UDAIPUR, 1818.

[By Mr. Anil Chandra Banerjee, M.A. P.R.S.]

In my book entitled *Rajput Studies*¹ I have given a brief account of the circumstances leading to the conclusion of the treaty of alliance between the East India Company and the state of Udaipur in January, 1818. Below I reproduce some extracts from some important unpublished documents relating to that treaty.

On October 8, 1817, Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General wrote to Metcalfe² who had been entrusted with the important duty of concluding treaties of alliance with the Rajput States:—

“Oudeypoor is understood to be a very productive country and capable of yielding a large Revenue but it is at present in a state of great distraction, and to render its Government an useful branch of the proposed League³, it will be necessary for us to reestablish the Rana's authority and settle the country. This task must be undertaken and it may be hoped that it will not be very difficult of accomplishment.

* * * * *

The late renewal by the Rajah of Oudeypoor of a direct application for the protection of the British Government with an offer of a fourth of the estimated Revenue of the Country affords the most favourable opportunity of opening a negotiation for this purpose. . . It will, of course, be desirable to obtain as large a proportion of the Revenues of Oudeypoore as may be practicable on account of subsidy. If any accurate estimate could be formed of the probable resources of Oudeypoore when the country is in a state of order and quiet, it might be expedient to stipulate for a fixed sum rather than a proportion of its revenues, which would be fluctuating and require a periodical adjustment of accounts. This is a point, however, for future consideration. Whatever may be the proportion of the Revenues received we must make good our Engagements to Scindiah and Holkar out of that and must not demand from the Rana any addition to it on account of what we may engage to secure to the Marhattah Governments. This observation must apply to all those other Tributary States⁴ with whom we may now form alliances. I am further directed to observe in this place with reference to all these states, that the question of Scindiah's and Holkar's Tribute is to be treated as one between the British Government and the two latter powers exclusively so that all direct intercourse and connexion between the Rajpoot States and Marhattas shall cease.”

After the conclusion of the treaty Metcalfe wrote to Adam⁵ on January 18, 1818:—

“It is understood that the country of Oudeepoor is most productive country, that the soil is fertile in the greatest degree, and that the inhabitants are uncommonly industrious and devoted to agriculture.

✓ It is known that the power and revenues of the state are at present reduced to a wretched extreme—but it is expected that the latter will revive, with astonishing rapidity, after the Establishment of security in the country.

On account of the actual poverty of that state it was impossible to procure the payment of an adequate tribute in a fixed sum. The present arrangement will perhaps produce little in the beginning of our connection; but there is ground for hope that eventually the Tribute will be considerable, and constantly increasing. At the same time, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing, that every increase of the Tribute paid to us, so far from being burthensome to the Tributary, must be attended in greater degree with an augmentation of the Wealth and Resources of Oudeepoor, so that our Advantage will advance hand in hand with the prosperity, security and happiness of a fine country under our Protection.

1 Pp. 161-187.

2 Secret Consultation, October 28, 1817, No. 26.

3 Against the Pindaris.

4 Tributary to the Marathas.

5 Secret Consultation, February 6, 1818, No. 107.

On these principles it was settled, that the tribute should consist of a certain portion of revenue. A little discussion took place regarding the amount, the Envoy proposing one fourth and I contending for three eighths, which had been offered in former overtures from Oudeepoor. The difference was arranged in the manner described in the Treaty. On the revenues of the Territories actually at present in the Raja's possession, we take a fourth for five years, and three-eighths ever afterward. On the Revenues of all recovered provinces we take three eighths, now and hereafter.

The claims of Oudeepoor for the restitution of many Provinces, which have been alienated, shall be transmitted in detail in a future dispatch. Some of these claims will probably be rejected. Some may be acceded to and some may become the subjects of negotiation or discussion with other powers. My object in the seventh article was to secure to ourselves the right of action on all these claims as His Excellency the Governor General might deem just and expedient.

* * * * *

It is most probably known to His Excellency the Governor General, that the Ranas of Oudeepoor have always boasted of never having acknowledged the sovereignty of the Mahomedan Dynasty in India and that one of the titles which they have assumed is "King of the Hindoos" and another "The Enemy of the King of Dihlee". The Rank of the House of Oudeepoor is also generally acknowledged and the War between Jypoor and Joudpoor in 1807 on account of the Rana's daughter's⁶, is a recent proof of the Honor attached to a close connexion with his family.

On account of these high pretensions, I expected some opposition to the third Article, and was prepared to modify it, as might have been requisite or expedient, but thinking it desirable, that the Treaty with Oudeepoor should correspond with the Treaties already concluded with other Rajpoot States, I did not chuse to anticipate objections, but proposed the third article, as a matter of course, in the same form in which similar stipulations stand in the treaties of Joudpoor, Kota and Kuroulee.

No. objection was offered to that Article, but in the course of the discussions which preceded the settlement of the Treaty, it was proposed by one of the Oudeepoor Agents, that an article should be inserted, to provide that the Mission of an Envoy to Dihlee, and the submission of the Rana to the Hon'ble Company should not be drawn into a precedent for his allegiance to the Mahomedan Dynasty, and that we should not make him over at any time to any other power.

I did not see any material objection to the insertion of such an article, and would have acquiesced had it been strongly urged, but it did not appear to be necessary, and I treated the subject accordingly. The principal Envoy was of the same opinion, and the proposal was dropped, with an understanding, that tho' not expressed in the Treaty the spirit of the proposal would remain in force.

I take the opportunity of mentioning in this place, that in the negotiations which I have yet had with the Rajpoot States, they have all sought to have an Agreement included in the Treaties against the slaughter of horned cattle in their territories. Tho' I have uniformly declared it to be impossible to admit such a stipulation into a treaty I have assured them that all possible attention shall be paid to their religious feelings on this point."

The following extracts from Adam's letter to Metcalfe,⁷ dated February 2, 1818, show that Metcalfe's diplomacy met with the full approval of the Supreme Government:—

"The manner in which you have arranged the amount of Tribute to be received by the British Government from the State of Oudypore is extremely judicious and secures to the Hon'ble Company a fair and just proportion of the resources of the state which is henceforward to be protected and supported by its power. The caution observed by you in drawing the seventh article

⁶ *Rajput Studies*, pp. 169-179, 234-251.

⁷ *Secret Consultation*, March 6, 1818, No. 5.

which relates to the recovery through the assistance of the British Government of any of the alienated territories of the state of Oudypore and the stipulation securing to us 3/8 of the revenue of the recovered Territory are characterized by your usual judgement and discretion. Every motive referring either to the wish which must be felt to repair the dilapidated resources and degraded condition of the ancient Government of Oudypore or to the direct interests of the British Government involved in the return to prosperity and wealth of that distracted and impoverished country will prompt the Governor General to employ the power and influence of this Government in recovering for the Rana such of his alienated territories as can be resumed without injustice to the powers into whose possession they may have come.

* * * * *

The manner in which you met the remark of one of the envoys as reported in the 11th Paragraph and the assurance you gave them on that point are entirely approved. If necessary it may be repeated in the name of the Governor General.

Your declining the insertion in any of the Treaties with the Rajpoot States an article binding the British Government to prohibit the slaughter of Horned Cattle and the assurance you have given them that every practicable attention to their religious feelings on this point shall be observed are equally approved by the Governor General. Measures will be adopted accordingly under the orders of the Commander in Chief for suppressing as far as possible, if not entirely preventing, this practice with any divisions of British Troops operating or stationed within the Territories of the Rajpoot Princes.'

THE FRENCH MENACE TO BENGAL DURING THE RULE OF CARTIER (DECEMBER, 1769-APRIL, 1772).

[By Mr. Nani Gopal Chowdhuri, M.A.]

By the Treaty of Paris (1763), the French were restored to their possessions in India, but their military power was crushed for ever. Never again were they able to repair their shattered fortunes by dealing any severe blow to the rising English power. But the power which had contested for supremacy with the English for such a long period and with such varying fortune, could not be expected to take the humble position lying down. The English therefore suspected that the French were carrying on secret and hostile designs against them and were always on the alert to thwart any attempt of the French to disturb the peace and tranquility of India.

Although the French power was crushed in India, they still retained a strong naval base in the islands of Madagascar, Bourbon (modern name Reunion) and Mauritius (then known as the Isle of France) from where they could threaten the English in India. The Secret Committee of the English East India Company wrote thus to the Select Committee in Bengal in April, 1769:—"In addition to the strength the French already have at their islands and settlements in the East Indies, they are now sending out a very large body of troops consisting of near two thousand men well officered, and that they have other measures in agitation, from whence it may be apprehended they have designs inconsistent with the tranquility we wish to maintain in India." One Mr. Roos or Roche, formerly a German Officer, arrived at Madagascar with six hundred German and French soldiers and disciplined there more than fifteen hundred natives of the island. Mr. Lamottee, another French military officer, proceeded to India 'to negotiate with the Eastern Princes' on behalf of the French Government. From all these accounts, the Secret Committee of the English East India Company came to the conclusion that 'the French (were) endeavouring to recover their power and influence in the East Indies.' They, therefore, impressed upon the Government of Bengal the necessity of checking the designs of the French in the beginning, but in doing so they were 'most cautiously to avoid any slightest imputation of being the aggressors' (1).

The Select Committee at Fort William suspected that the commotion among the native rulers of Northern India had its origin in the intrigues fomented by the French. A war in Hindusthan might compel the Council at Fort William to send a part of their army out of Bengal and in that case they thought the French might avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of invading Bengal. It was also suspected that Qasim Ali, the ex-Nawab of Bengal, had been carrying on intrigue with the French authorities of Pondicherry and that messengers from Pondicherry had been deputed to Qasim Ali (2). In order to counteract any possible French attack the Select Committee took the following precautions:—

(i) 'All ships belonging to the European nations' are to be brought at Kulpi* to undergo a thorough search by 'an officer of the Government'. Orders to this effect are to be issued by the Nawab 'under his own seal to the chiefs and Governors of the European settlements' in Bengal.

(ii) The said Government officer 'is to take a regular account of the guns and men on board the ships and should there be found a number of men exceeding 250 or any one ship of two tiers of guns mounted or other appearances of a fighting (*Sic*) the officer must then prevent the ship from proceeding and make report thereof to his superiors'.

(iii) The Amazon Schooner is to be despatched on a cruise as far as the Island of Ceylon in search of enemy ships.

(1). Select Committee General Letters from Europe, Vol. 23, pp. 179-182, Letter to the Select Committee, Fort William, dated April, 1769.

(2). Prog. Sel. Com (Bengal)—17th Feb. 1770. Letter to the Select Committee at Fort St. George, dated, 17th Feb. 1770.

*Kulpi is at the mouth of the river Hughli.

(iv) Midnapur and Burdwan Parganah Battalions should march to the bank of the Hughli to prevent the French troops from landing and harass them in their course (3).

The fear of invasion of Bengal by the French showed signs of abatement by the end of March, 1770. The Select Committee at Fort St. George wrote to the Select Committee at Fort William informing the latter that though the French had 'formed a settlement on the Island of Madagascar' and were 'meditating some designs against India,' they were not in a position 'to undertake anything of importance'. The main argument advanced by the Select Committee of Madras against the immediate invasion of Bengal by the French was their want of money which even compelled them to put a stop to their fortifications at Pondicherry. They also assured the Bengal Government that no correspondence had been carried on between Qasim Ali and the French authorities at Pondicherry (4).

This abatement in the fear of French invasion was slightly disturbed by the report of some French ships sailing southward from Kujang* and the arrival of some ships at Pondicherry (5). On an enquiry being made it was found that the report of the French ships sailing from Kujang was entirely false. Mr. Cartier was inclined to think that the whole story was got up by the Marathas 'either to discover what impressions such a report would make or to answer some unknown purpose' (6). The French menace diminished to such an extent that at the end of the month of December the President was in a position to make a declaration before a meeting of the Select Committee that he apprehended no attack from the French (7).

The apprehension of the French invasion subsided to the lowest limit in the beginning of 1771. In the previous year a British garrison was expelled from the Falkland Islands by the Spaniards who claimed them. During the eighteenth century the thrones of Spain and France were occupied by members of the House of Bourbon and they were closely allied in peace and war. In the event of a war between England and France, Spain would have taken side with the latter. The heat produced by the expulsion of the English garrison cooled down on the Spanish Ambassador's signing a declaration which disavowed 'the act of taking possession of Port Egmont in the Falkland Island' and which was accepted by the King of England on the 22nd January, 1771. With the signing of the declaration all appearances of war in Europe vanished (8). The renewal of amity between the two nations relieved to a great extent the anxiety of the Court of Directors, but as there was a large number of French troops in the Islands in the Indian Ocean the Bengal Government was advised by the Court of Directors to 'use every precaution and exert every means' to frustrate any design the French might have formed against the possessions of the English East India Company (9).

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- (3). Prog. Sel. Com. (Bengal)—17th Feb. 1770—Resolutions of the Select Committee.
 - (4). Prog. Sel. Com. (Bengal)—15th April, 1770—Letter from the Select Committee at Fort St. George, the 24th March, 1770.
 - * Kujang is at the mouth of the Mahanadi in the province of Orissa.
 - (5). Prog. Sel. Com. (Bengal)—25th Sept., 1770—(i) Letter from Fort St. George, the 18th Augt., 1770; (ii) Copy of a letter from E. Cotsfort to the President of the Fort St. George dated, the 26th July, 1770.
 - (6). Prog. Sel. Com. (Bengal)—25th Sept. 1770—President's minute.
 - (7). Prog. Sel. Com.—(I. O. Copies—Vol. 20B)—Consultation of the 29th December 1770.
 - (8). Letter from the Court of Directors to the Commissioners, or in their absence to the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, dated the 30th Jan., 1771—Select Committee General letters from Europe—Vol. 23—pp 193-194.
 - (9). General letter from Court—1st Feb., 1771—Select Committee General letters from Europe (Vol. 23).

From the month of June, 1771, the fear of the French invasion began to increase. The Select Committee at Fort St. George informed the Bengal Government that in consequence of an application made to Sir John Lindsay the latter had ordered 'the Hawke Sloop to cruise off the Island of Ceylon' in search of the French Squadron. The Bengal Government was assured that in case of the appearance of a French squadron they would be supplied with the earliest information of it so as to enable them to take precautionary measures (10).

The intelligence that the Select Committee at Fort St. George obtained about the preparations of the French at the Cape of Good Hope and the French Islands in the Indian Ocean was very alarming. A Danish missionary intimated Mr. Dawson, the English Chief at Cuddalore, that a ship had arrived at Tránquebar from Copenhagen bearing the news that while she had been at the Cape in February, she had met three French Ships. It was also learnt from the same source that French Commissioners had been busy at the Cape collecting provisions and that about four hundred troops at Mauritius (or the Isle of France) 'were under orders to embark at the shortest notice' (11). Letters received by Sir John Lindsay from the Cape of Good Hope supported the above report. He learnt that a French ship with 840 men had arrived at the Island of Bourbon (or Reunion) and that 'the slaves and Creols' in Mauritius had been receiving military training under the French Officers (12).

From the intelligence which the Select Committee at Fort William received from Madras about the reinforcement of the French troops in the French Islands in the Indian Ocean, they came to the conclusion that the French were ready to act as soon as they would receive orders from the Court of France. Unable to maintain such a considerable body of troops at their Islands, the French would, it was expected, 'disperse them among their different settlements in India' (13). The Court of Directors also agreed with the above view of the Select Committee at Fort William and wrote 'for although political appearances in Europe are at present pacific, we cannot but deem it absolutely necessary for you to be at all times upon your guard against a surprize lest such be meditated by a nation whose commerce and influence having been diminished by your past successes, it may be supposed they will be ready to seize the first favourable opportunity of attempting to re-establish such commerce and to recover their influence amongst powers of India' (14).

In order to prevent the sudden French aggression the Bengal Government proposed to keep the second and the third brigades in or near Bengal during the summer monsoon when there was every likelihood of Bengal being invaded (15). As the French menace became alarming the Council at Fort William attempted to curb the French influence in the Courts of the princes of Hindusthan. The kingdom of Shuja-ud-Daulah lay contiguous to the possessions of the Nawab of Bengal, so the removal of the French officers from the Court of Shuja-ud-Daulah became the main object of the Council at Fort William.

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- (10). Prog. Sel. Com. (Bengal) — 18th July, 1771 — Letter from the Select Committee at Fort St. George, dated the 12th June, 1771.
 - (11). Prog. Sel. Com. (Bengal) — 27th July, 1771—Letter from the Select Committee at Fort St. George, dated the 27th June, 1771.
 - (12). *Ibid*—(i) Extract of a letter received by Sir John Lindsay from the Cape of Good Hope, 15th April, 1771, (ii) Extract of a letter from the Cape, 17th April, 1771 per Ponsbourne.
 - (13). Letter to Court (Public) — 31st August, 1771—Para. 14.
 - (14). General letter from Court (Home)—25th March, 1772—Para. 26.
 - (15). General letter to Court — 26th March, 1772—Para. 15.

CLIVE AND USURY IN BENGAL

[By Dr. Nandalal Chatterji, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.]

During his second administration Clive was called upon to grapple with the evil of usury which had recently reached alarming proportions among the servants of the Company. The latter lent large sums of money to Zamindars and farmers at a high rate of interest and on the pretext of realising the debts due to them interfered in the collection of the Diwani revenues and caused undue obstruction to the work of the *amils* and other subordinates of the Naib Diwans.

Clive's attention was drawn to this evil by Muhammad Riza Khan himself during his visit to Murshidabad (Beng. Sel. Com. Oct. 5, 1765). In the letter received on Oct. 4, 1765, he complained to Clive, "There are many persons, who, with the pretence of debts being due to them, making use of the name of the factory, disturb the Zamindars and obstruct the revenues of the *Sarkar*. Moreover, several evasive zamindars and *taaluqdars* borrow more or less from the dependents of the factories, and when their rents are demanded from them, go and shelter themselves under their protection, so as to be out of the power of the *amils*. With the pretence of debts being due from them, they carry their creditors into their districts, and embezzle the revenues, so that the money of the *Sarkar* remains unpaid; and spreading about reports that numbers of villages are rented to the dependents of the factory, they practise villainous tricks" (Trans. P. L. R., 1765, No. 148, p. 132).

At a meeting of the Select Committee held on October 5, 1765, Clive got the following resolutions passed on this subject (Beng. Sel. Com., Oct. 5, 1765):—

1. "Resolved, that positive orders be issued to the Chiefs of subordinates, and commanding officers of brigades, prohibiting them from lending money to the zamindars, or other servants of the government, on the security of lands by lease or mortgage, and also from exerting any degree of influence in the appointment to the public offices, or otherwise interfering, directly or indirectly, with the business of Government, on pain of suspension".

2. "Resolved, that the above orders be sent by the Chiefs of subordinates and commanding officers of the brigades to the several gentlemen and others acting under them in inferior stations, who are in like manner prohibited from lending money, holding lands, etc., under the same pains and penalties."

Soon after these resolutions were passed, Clive informed Muhammad Riza Khan that none of the Company's servants, their agents, *banias*, or dependents would be allowed to lend money without his consent or that of the other ministers (Letter to Muhammad Riza Khan, Oct. 8, 1765. Trans. P. L. R., 1765, No. 46). In a letter to the Directors, Clive thus justified these resolutions, "It was the earnest request of the ministers, that we should impose such restrictions; and we thought compliance but reasonable as we were well assured that the revenue had suffered from the excess to which these practices were carried" (Letter to Court, Jan. 31, 1766).

This prohibition, however, had no effect, and the Company's servants in the interior districts violated the orders of the Select Committee. Clive therefore got a more stringent resolution passed at a Select Committee meeting held on December 31, 1766 (Beng. Sel. Com. Dec. 31, 1766). The resolution ran as follows:—"Resolved, that we now enforce the above order, that no money shall in future be lent, except on respondentia, upon any pretence whatever, at a higher interest than twelve per cent. per annum; that all sums of money outstanding at a higher premium, shall be recalled on the 11th day of April next."

In pursuance of this new resolution, Clive and his Select Committee wrote to the Chiefs of all the factories and the Residents at Burdwan and Midnapore in the following terms:—

“Sir,

On the fifth of October, 1765, the Select Committee issued orders that no civil or military servant of the Company, their *banyans*, or dependents, etc., should, after that date, lend money upon lease, mortgage or otherwise, to the zamindars, or other officers of the government, without the knowledge and consent of, Mohammed Reza Cawn and the ministers.

It is with concern we now understand that this order has been disregarded to the great prejudice of the revenue and injury of the Company; we therefore direct that you will make strict enquiry who are the transgressors and transmit to us the names of all such as have lent out money without obtaining the approbation of the ministers, and contrary to the injunctions of the Select Committee. At the same time, it is our positive resolution, that henceforward no British subjects in or out of the Company's service, or their dependents, shall lend money, unless upon respondentia, at a higher rate of interest than twelve per cent. per annum; and that such sums of money as has been lent at a higher interest shall be recalled on the 11th day of April next, on pain of immediate dismissal and forfeiture of the Company's protection; of which resolution, we direct you will make publication in due form, taking the most effectual steps to see it strictly obeyed” (*vide* Circular letter, dated Dec. 31, 1766).

At the time of his final departure from Bengal, Clive expressed the hope, in a letter to the Directors, that this regulation of usury would tend to improve the revenue collections. “As the success of the Durbar resident's endeavours to complete the annual collections depends in a great measure upon the punctual observance of this highly necessary regulation”, he wrote, “you may rest assured, that nothing in our power shall be wanting to exact implicit obedience; and that we shall, without regard to persons, punish the offenders with the utmost severity” (Letter to Court, Jan. 24, 1767).

LETTERS OF SHAH JAHAN.

[By Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D.]

A manuscript bearing the title of "Ahkam-i-Shah Jahan" exists in the Nawab Abdus Salam Collection of the Aligarh Muslim University Library. It is a collection of eighteen diplomatic letters dispatched by Shah Jahan to the courts of the Deccan, Persia and Central Asia.¹ Though the copyist does not seem to be well-read, the manuscript is written in neat *Nastaliq*.

Its author is Raja Bhagwandas, who identifies himself in the introduction, with the son of Raja Narsingh (Birsingh) Deo Bundela. Abdul Hamid Lahori² mentions him as the son of Raja Narsingh Deo Bundela and a noble holding the rank of one thousand, plus a mounted rank of six hundred. Muhammad Swalih Kamboh³, names him as a recipient of honours at the time of Shah Jahan's coronation. The author gives a very fragmentary reference to his life in the introduction and his assertions are far removed from facts. He says that at the time of Shah Jahan's coronation, which took place on the 8th Jamadi II, 1037/14th Feb. 1628, he was called from the Punjab where he was serving, to Agra and honoured with the bestowal of "8 thousand zat and swar-i-du-aspa-si-aspa and the free gift of the port of Laheri". This is inadmissible, since the princes of the royal blood held such high ranks and only Asaf Khan held the rank of nine thousand, with the sawar rank of the same number. In fact the port of Laheri was conferred on Asaf Khan on the occasion of the coronation.⁴ Bhagwandas seems to have held an important administrative post in the Subah of Lahore, which was in charge of Asaf Khan before and immediately after the coronation. According to Abdul Hamid Lahori,⁵ the Raja was killed by a Rajput in the thirteenth year of the reign (A.D. 1641). If this date be correct, the Raja can hardly be regarded as the author of the collection, since some of the letters belong to the later years of Shah Jahan's reign, and at least two belong to the time when the war of succession was being fought between the emperor's sons. Either Abdul Hamid Lahori is misinformed regarding his death or that some of the letters were added subsequent to their compilation. The colophon page does not bear unfortunately the date in years.

This manuscript belonged to the library of one Ali Haider Khan who identifies himself as a servant of emperor Ahmad Shah (1748-54), son and successor of Muhammad Shah.⁶

The manuscript contains eighteen letters, fifteen of which are addressed to the rulers of Trans-Oxiana, Persia and the Deccan; one in the form of a farman to Shayesta Khan; and of the last two, one is addressed by princess Jahanara to prince Aurangzib, and the last one by prince Aurangzib to emperor Shah Jahan. Many of these letters have been published and almost all have been referred to by Dr. Saksena in his *History of Shah Jahan of Dihli*. I give below the summaries of the unpublished letters and of some of the published ones for identification.

Letter No. 1. Shah Jahan's letter to Imam Quli Khan, king of Trans-Oxiana; messenger, Hakim Haziq.⁷

No. 2. To Shah Safi of Iran, composed by Allami Afzal Khan; messenger Mir Barkha.⁸

No. 3. To Nazr Muhammad Khan, king of Trans-Oxiana, composed by Allami Afzal Khan; messenger Tarbiyat Khan. It is a letter of condolence on

(1). With the exception of the last two.

(2). *Badshah Nama*, A. S. B., II, page 734.

(3). *Aml-i-Swalih*, A. S. B., I, page 269.

(4). *Aml-i-Swalih*, I, page 271.

(5). *Badshah Nama*, II, 734.

(6). The seal reads as "Ali Haider Khan, Khanna-zad-i-Ahmad Shah Badshah-i-Ghazi, Julius 4, 1167-1749-50.

(7). Dispatched during the first year of accession. Vide, Lahori, *Badshah Nama*, I, Part I, 231-37, *Aml-i-Swalih*, I, 315.

(8). During the second year of accession: Lahori, *Badshah Nama*, I, Pt. I, 282-88; *Aml-i-Swalih*, I, 357.

Nazr Muhammad's father's death and appeals to Nazr Muhammad to continue peaceful relations.⁹

No. 4. To Shah Safi of Iran, composed by Allami Afzal Khan; messenger Safdar Khan. It is a letter of goodwill and friendship. It enumerates in detail the successes of the imperial arms against the rebels of the border, the Nizamul Mulk and the Portuguese at Hugli.¹⁰

No. 5. To Adil Shah¹¹, ruler of Bijapur; messenger Mukramat Khan. It states that the past differences between the two courts were due to the machinations of "that evil-intentioned and low-born fellow" (Nizamul-Mulk). The emperor demands the restoration of territories belonging to the Nizamul-Mulk some of which had been usurped by Sahu. He also demands precious stones, famous elephants whose names are listed, the cession of Sholapur fort with its surrounding Mahals whose annual income is 9 lacs of *huns*. The defaulting tribute was to reach Daulatabad on Nauroz.¹²

No. 6. To Qutbul Mulk, "governor of Golconda"; messenger Maulana Abdul Latif, Diwan-i Tan. The emperor complains against the currency of heresy (Shiite creed), in his kingdom, and demands the removal of the Shah of Iran's name from the Khutba and prompt payment of tribute which should reach Daulatabad on Nauroz.

No. 7. To Adil Shah of Bijapur; messenger Syad Abdul Latif. H. M., having gone through his representation, asks him to submit to the Yaminuddoula and Nisar Khan Khanan. He repeats his demands for Sholapur, Bhalki, Parnela and other Mahals and the Province of Konkan, payment of 2 lacs of *huns*, the vacation of the forts of Jinji and Sarbhog by Sahu and his dismissal from Bijapur service.¹³

No. 8. Treaty with Adil Shah of Bijapur. The emperor pardons all offences of the king of Bijapur, on his submission as vassal, confers on him the estates of the Nizamul-Mulk, including Sholapur fort and its dependent Mahals, the province of Konkan, and parganas in the vicinity of Bhalki, with the exception of the crown lands. The emperor guarantees the inviolability of the Bijapur territories. The Bijapur court should not bear any rebel of the empire. It is dated the 23rd Zilhj, 1045/May 30, 1636.^{13a}

No. 9. To Qutubul-Mulk "governor of Golconda". The emperor pardons his offences, on the latter's submission, reading of the Khutba in the emperor's name by associating the name of all the four Caliphs, and the sending of two lacs of *huns* as tribute. If the terms are not violated by the Golconda court. "God willing no harm will be done to the land of that vassal, through us or our sons."¹⁴

No. 10. To Shah Safi of Iran, composed by Allami Afzal Khan. It is a letter of good-will, and gives a long list of the successes of the empire in battles.¹⁵

No. 11. Farman to Shayesta Khan son of Asaf Khan.¹⁶

No. 12. To Shah Abbas of Iran, with condolence for the death of Shah Safi. and congratulations on his accession to the throne, composed by Allami Sadulla Khan.¹⁷

(9). Lahori, *Badshah Nama*, Part I, 466-72.

(10). Lahori, I, Pt. I, 477-86.

(11). Ali Adil Shah in the manuscript is a mistake and the Court uses the name Adil Shah in a loose manner meaning the ruler of the Adil Shahi Dynasty of Bijapur.

(12). Lahori, *Badshah Nama*, I, Pt. II, 126-30.

(13). Lahori, *Badshah Nama*, I, Pt. II, 167-74.

(13a). [The date given by Dr. Saksena for this treaty is 6 May, 1636 which corresponds to 23rd Zulanda, 1045A.H.—Secretary.]

(14). Summaries of No. 6, 8 & 9 are given in Saksena's *Shah Jahan of Delhi* pp. 174, 176 and 177 respectively.

(15). Lahori, *Badshah Nama*, I, Part II, 257-66.

(16). *Aml-i-Swaliḥ*, I, 261.

(17). Lahori, *Badshah Nama*, II, 492-500.

No. 13. To Nazr Muhammad Khan of Trans-Oxiana, composed by Allami Sadulla Khan; messenger Mir Aziz.¹⁸

No. 14. To Nazr Muhammad Khan of Trans-Oxiana after his flight to Iran, composed by Allami Sadulla Khan; messenger Mir Aziz.¹⁹

No. 15. To Shah Abbas of Iran, comprising news of the conquest of Balkh and Badakhshan, composed by Allami Sadulla Khan; carrier Arsalan Beg.²⁰

No. 16. To Nazr Muhammad Khan of Trans-Oxiana, carrier Khwaja Qasim. The emperor complains against the treacherous attack by the Shah of Iran on Qandahar fort and informs of the deputation of prince Aurangzib and Sadulla Khan to carry operations, the successes attending the imperial arms and the order for the ultimate withdrawal of the imperial forces at the approach of winter.

No. 17. Letter of Jahanara Begum to prince Aurangzib, on the eve of his march to fight Dara, carrier Muhammad Faruq Bakhshi. This letter was sent by the princess on the eve of the battle of Samugarh. She assures the prince that the emperor is still in full control of the administration and is always busy in looking after the welfare of his subjects, except during the hours when he is busy in prayer. She requests him to refrain from war on an elder brother, and the shedding of Muslim blood during the month of Ramzan.

No. 18. Representation of prince Aurangzib, before his encounter with Dara. He complains that the emperor has lost all control over the administration, which is in the hands of his brother who was and is his enemy. He cites examples of his past conduct and justifies his march to the capital.

Though a mere compilation work, the Ahkam-i Shah Jahan gives a full documentary account of the diplomatic activity of the Mughals during Shah Jahan's reign. Secondly, the collection has the advantage of presenting in one book documents which are to be hunted from Abdul Hamid Lahori and Qazwini's *Badshah Nama*, Muhammad Swalih's *Amli Swalih*, *Futuh-i Adil Shahi* and *Jamiul-Insha*. Its draw-back consists in the fact the letters with the exception of one, do not contain dates.

(18). Lahori, *Badshah Nama*, II, 530-32.

(19). Lahori, *Badshah Nama*, II, 572-77.

(20). Lahori, *Badshah Nama*, II, 595-602.

[By Dr. Mahdi Hussain, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.]

In the course of the year 1941 I was appointed by the U. P. Historical Society to examine pre-mutiny records in the Agra District Kutchery. But it was not until August 1942 that the U. P. Government accorded me permission to work at the Records Section of the Agra Collectorate. As the pressure of College work then came in the way, I utilised some of the holidays and devoted my off days in the months of March and April, 1943.

I am deeply indebted to Mr. H. R. Shivdisani, the Collector of Agra, my patron, who as a great scholar appreciated my humble contribution already made in the cause of research in history. He very kindly granted me every facility for work at the Collectorate. May he enjoy long life and prosperity!

But I regret to say that the Agra Collectorate is not so rich in pre-mutiny records as I expected. In this respect the Office of the Commissioner of Agra is much richer. The records at the Collectorate throw light on the Pensions and Gratuities granted by the Mughal Emperors to the Hindus for the upkeep of their temples, idol-houses and cowsheds; they also throw light on the history of the Juma Masjid, the Tripolia, the tomb of Mariam Zamani at Sikandra, the mausoleum of Itimad-ud-Daulah, the Tahsil and Collectorate buildings and the Durgah of Fatehpur Sikri. But the records at the Commissioner's Office are more interesting and more voluminous. Still the records at the Collectorate are not negligible; and I have for the present utilised these.

The correspondence they contain throws light, first, on the Tripolia which at one time stood between the Fort and the Juma Masjid connecting the two by means of gates. It has been described as a kind of fortified outwork to the principal entrance of the Agra Fort providing a convenient approach to the Juma Masjid. It was utilised by the British forces on their capturing Agra in 1803 for it was from the Tripolia that they made their way into the Juma Masjid although it was not necessary to pass through the Tripolia always in order to enter the Mosque. There were alleys and bye-lanes by which people passed from outside the Tripolia and got into the northern and southern gates of the Mosque. After the British conquest of Agra the Mosque or the Juma Masjid was placed under the charge of a Magistrate, and the gate of the Masjid which opened into the Tripolia was shut up. The northern and southern gates of the Masjid hitherto closed were then opened, enabling the inhabitants of Agra to have free access to it without passing through the Tripolia. The Tripolia since then remained under the charge of the officer commanding the troops at Agra, and thus it continued probably until the Mutiny (1857) when it was destroyed.

Secondly, light is thrown on the story of the tomb of Mariam Zamani at Sikandra. "This building" says Mr. Hamilton, Commissioner of Agra, in his letter of 19th March 1839, "must have originally cost a large sum of money. It is the tomb of Begum Murium Zumano, but never having been attended to or in any way protected, it is now almost in ruins. Such, however, was the durable and substantial nature of the structure that the roof is sound and the walls intact, though the interior is greatly mutilated, the pavement entirely removed and all the ornamental cornices and facings destroyed or carried away; on the roof is a plain white marble block smaller than that over Ukbar but without any inscription and which I conjecture has from its weight and size been suffered to remain, every portable bit of marble having been removed. . . ."

Mr. Hamilton's observations are not incorrect and are borne out by a casual visitor and sight-seer even at the present day. The tomb looks so poor and has been so completely stripped of all ornaments and marble pieces that it is scarcely believed at first sight to have been the mausoleum or the resting

place of the Rajput princess of Jaipur, the wife of Akbar and the mother of Jahangir. Presumably it had been plundered before the British conquest of Agra and was in decay as witnessed by Mr. Hamilton some thirty years later. Mr. Hamilton is apparently touched at the pathetic sight the building presented and feelingly describes that in the whole building the tomb was not visible. He presumed that it lay in the centre; "but it is built up and so full of rubbish," says he, "that I have not yet been able to ascertain this definitely". It follows that the tomb remained closed till it was opened by the British.

Mr. Hamilton was instrumental in securing the premises of the said building (hitherto known as the Begam Bagh) for lodging Christian orphans—180 boys and 150 girls—who had been rescued from the famine which had lately afflicted Agra. The Christian Orphanage thus founded became known subsequently as the Agra Orphan Asylum which is quite full today.

Thirdly, light is thrown on the story of the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula, the father of Nur Jahan and the father-in-law of Jahangir. In this connection twenty-seven letters were exchanged between the Collector of Agra—the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., Allahabad, the resumé of which is given below.

It appears that at the time of the British conquest of Agra the said tomb was in a dilapidated condition and under the charge of some private family who mismanaged it. Mr. Davidson, the Commissioner of Agra, refers to this in the course of his letter, dated 10th August 1842, and he brings out the following points:—"Whether the tomb from the period of its erection has to be considered a Public Edifice, the property of the State, has not Government the right of determining at any given time in whose custody any such building shall be placed; and for the present to assume themselves the custodians of the Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula. . . ."

It should be noted that Mr. Davidson was touched at the pathetic sight the tomb then presented. He wrote "in the hope of stopping the progress of its decay and preserving from approaching ruin so remarkable a specimen of Asiatic architecture and so striking a memorial of the former taste and genius of the Muhammadan people in India. . . . " Mr. Davidson adds, "It does not appear that at any time it (Tomb) was endowed with lands or assignments on the Revenue for its maintenance; and so has from long-continued neglect and bad usage fallen into decay that threatens, if unattended, to bring it at no distant date to irrecoverable dilapidation." For many years past this building has been in the private charge of a family of the female descendants of Zoolfacarood Dowla Mirza Nujuf Khan*, the Viceroy of Agra, under Shah Alam by whom (Nujuf Khan) the walled Bagh within whose enclosure the Mausoleum stands, was granted to his Sister for private expenses and by her presented as marriage portion for her niece the daughter of Nujuf Khan on her marriage with Nawab Mirza Muhammad Ali, a resident of Dehlie, and during whose occupancy the mausoleum of wrought marble was . . . treated with the most barbarous disrespect. To rescue the edifice from the hands of those who were said to have disgraced it and from ruin it was proposed to this family that they should resign the entire custody of it into the hands of Government. . . ."

*Mr. H. M. Elliot, Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., Allahabad, in his letter of 26th August 1842 addressed to the Secretary, N. W. P. Government, Agra, gives an account of Nujuf Khan. "Nawab Nujuf Khan, it is well known, was brought over from Persia by Sufdar Jann's brother. Neither he nor any of his relations were previously in any way connected with India. During the time of the decrepitude of the Mughal Empire he obtained in 1772 the post of Bukhshee under Shah Alam, and died with the title of Vazeer Mootluk in 1782. He was instrumental in recovering Agra from the Jats and therefore at one time possessed influence there. He evidently, however, had no right to alienate for the use of his own family the imperial possessions.

The gardens were held for sometime after our requisition of the country by members of his family to whom he is said to have assigned them."

Fourthly, light is thrown on the pensions and charitable allowances granted by the Mughal Emperors to the Hindus for the maintenance of their religious endowments which will be described later.

Fifthly, light is thrown on the history of the Tahsil and Collectorate buildings. It appears that the land included in the said buildings formed part of the premises of the Durgah of Shah Wilayat under the Mughal Emperors and until the conquest of Agra by the East India Company. In a letter written by the Collector to the Commissioner of Agra on 10th October, 1873, it has been acknowledged that the Tahsil building—a Badshahi *haweli*—in the first instance—was made over to the Durgah of Shah Wilayat subsequent to the British conquest of Agra. We are informed that the building was used in 1841 as Assay and Bullion Office. Now the Durgah of Shah Wilayat better known as Hazrat Shah Ala-ud-din Majzub still stands in the street known as *Nai-ki-Mandi*; and it is no wonder if the Tahsil and Collectorate buildings at one time belonged to it. This fact is mentioned in a petition addressed by Syed Mehr Ali, a descendant of Shah Ala-ud-din Majzub to the Lt. Governor, N. W. P., dated 29th June, 1873. It was from the latter that the Government acquired these in part.

Sixthly, light is thrown on the history of the Durgah of Fatehpur Sikri. We are informed that the endowment at Fatehpur Sikri was made by the Mughal Emperor Akbar for three purposes: of keeping the building in repairs, maintaining the descendants of the Shaikh and celebrating certain festivals at the shrine. Seven villages have been mentioned in the archives (in serial order) which had been granted by Akbar in the first instance and then continued by his successors. These have been maintained for the same purpose by the British Government.

It is interesting to note that the outbreak of the Mutiny (1857) gave an opportunity which perhaps the descendants of the great saint Shaikh Salim had long been seeking to ventilate their feelings. Abdul Haye, then administrator of the shrine, revolted along with other members of his family and joined hands with the mutineers. He sent messages to the mutineers of the Nimuch Brigade and encouraged them to attack Agra and provided them with supplies. He seized the Tahsildar of Fatehpur Sikri and kept him in durance for several days and finally proclaimed the rule of the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II. But the British troops arrived in time; and on this, Abdul Haye and his associates decamped. They returned only after the Mutiny had been subdued and an amnesty had been promulgated. Under the terms of the amnesty Abdul Haye escaped punishment, but he was removed from his office and his allowance was confiscated.

SOME FACTS REGARDING CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION IN THE CEDED AND CONQUERED PROVINCES—1810—1825.

[By Saiyid Nurul Hasan, M.A.]

The customs administration in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces remained in virtual confusion, as Mr. Douglas Dewar¹ points out, until in 1808 a committee was appointed for the re-organisation of the Customs Department. As a result of the recommendations of this committee, Regulation IX of 1810 was enacted.

This regulation abolished all internal duties and levied a single tax on goods. It laid down that "goods specified above which shall have paid the prescribed duties once, whether on their importation or transit, shall not be liable to any further duties in passing through the provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort William". Customs-houses were established at Agra, Farrukhabad, Allahabad, Meerut and Cawnpore. Agra and Cawnpore customs houses were each to be placed under a Collector. Meerut was to be under a Deputy Collector subordinate to the Collector of Agra while Farrukhabad and Allahabad, also under Deputy Collectors, were to be subordinate to the Collector of Cawnpore. Customs-houses were also established at Bareilly and Saharanpur in 1812 and 1814. Regulation IX of 1810 further laid down the rates at which duties were to be charged, and indicated the main lines of administration.

It is not possible, in the course of a short paper so very limited in scope, to give any adequate picture of the customs-administration in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces especially because no historian has yet written on this subject. But on the basis of the vast material on the subject available in the office of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, some facts will be narrated.

Customs was an important source of revenue. With the development of administrative organisation, the revenue from this source tended to increase. The following figures will indicate to some extent the amount of revenue realised:—

Statement of Government Customs and Town Duties²

		1813-14 (In rupees)	1812-13
In the Ceded and Conquered Provinces		2,588,627	2,095,861
Benares		595,680	367,221
Classification of Revenue			
Articles	1813-14 (In Rs.)	1812-13	Rate of Duty
Cotton	935,969	843,850	0-12-0 per maund
Cotton piece-goods	383,018	273,337	7½ % except when imported from Oudh or Nepal, in which case 2½ %
Salt	1,051,414	708,272	from 0-4-0 per maund to Rs. 2 per maund according to quality.
Sugar	298,614	176,703	5 % <i>ad valorem</i> :
Iron	50,825	47,449	10 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
Indigo	103,724	96,802	5%, an additional 2½ % on the produce of Oudh.
Shawls	79,199	72,272	10 %.

The sharp rise of Rs. 700,000 is due, as may be observed, primarily to salt, raw cotton and cotton piece-goods. There was a further increase in 1815-16.³ But considerable decrease was noticed in the year 1818-19. In his letter of January 11, 1820, addressed to the Board of Commissioners,⁴ the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department states that the deficiency was as follows:—

Decrease on cotton	Rs.
Decrease on cotton piece-goods	380,526
Decrease on Indigo	42,398
	50,106
Total	473,030

¹. A hand book of Pre-mutiny Records by Douglas Dewar. ². Customs Correspondence, Letter Issued, 1810-20. ³. Ibid. ⁴. Customs Correspondence, Circulars Issued, 1812-21.

This deficiency was primarily due, as the letter further states, "to the severe pressure on the people from the dearthness of food". On the 14th March of the same year an explanation was called from the Collector of Agra for the "decrease in the collections compared with last year".⁵

The revenue from customs was suffering considerably due to an absence of check on accounts. The introduction of audit system immediately showed "an increase in their collections of Rs. 71,511 though the trade for the whole of the time was in a remarkably depressed state from war on our Eastern Frontier, and the reduced demand of country articles for purposes of exportation by sea".⁶

Mismanagement existed in the department on a wide scale. There was embezzlement of funds, misapplication of *Rowannahs*, corruption of the lower staff, incorrect application of Government orders, undue delay in passing goods, private trade by officers, etc. A few examples of mismanagement may be mentioned here:—

Embezzlement of Funds by Superior Officers.—"The accounts were so ill-kept by Messrs. Blunt, Mercer and Bathurst that they prevented the Government from knowing the real state of the condition of the trade and commerce passing through the custom house at Agra".⁷ Mr. Mercer was asked to give an account of Rs. 21,342. He admitted that the sale of salt had taken place under the orders of his superior Mr. Bathurst. But he denied having received the money.

Misapplication of Rowannahs.—There were complaints regarding the misapplication of *Rowannahs* "an abuse which was of very frequent occurrence in the customs houses (Board, therefore), desired an account to be kept and closed daily showing the receipts and expenditure of those documents when it was wholly checked".⁸

Corruption of the lower staff.—The examples of corruption of the lower staff are innumerable. For instance, Oudh Lal, a Khazanchi, was convicted for having embezzled a sum of nearly Rs. 23,000 in 1820. The Board, in a letter to the Collector of Agra (Dec. 5, 1826), have discussed the causes of corruption of the subordinate staff.⁹

Non-compliance of orders—In a letter to the Collector Bulandshahr, dated December 11, 1824, the Board state "It appears that duties are levied on the inferior kinds of alimentary salt at a rate far exceeding that which is authorised by the Regulations".¹⁰ Some times this non-compliance was due to an ambiguity in the wording of the orders. For example, an order of July 28, 1820 states "All fees established by Government shall be paid by Company's public officers on (goods) belonging to the Hon'ble Company in the Commercial Department".¹¹ The same order states that *Rowannahs* were necessary for Company's goods also. An order issued on December 23, 1820, however, states that *Rowannahs* for Company's goods are to be issued "without payment of duty".¹²

Other Instances.—A resolution of the Governor General-in-Council, dated April 16, 1819 records that delays do occur which are "seriously injurious and highly detrimental to the merchants."¹³ Private trade on the part of officers had already been banned by Regulation XVIII of 1793. But in 1821 the Board had again to pass orders prohibiting¹⁴ it.

⁵. *Ibid.* ⁶. Letter from the Board of Customs to the Governor-General, April 24, 1826. Customs Correspondence, Circulars Issued, 1826. ⁷. Letter from Secretary to Government to the Board of Commissioners, March 18, 1814. Customs Correspondence, Letters Received, 1810-17. ⁸. Letter to the Collector, Agra, Circulars Issued, 1826. ⁹. *Ibid.* ¹⁰. Customs Correspondence, Letters Issued, 1824-26. ¹¹. Circulars Issued, 1812-21. ¹². *Ibid.* ¹³. Customs Correspondence, Letters Received, 1818-19. ¹⁴. Circulars Issued, 1812-21.

The main reasons of maladministration were as follows.—The Collectors of Customs, being also Collectors of Revenue, were overworked; while the method of their receiving emoluments (partly by fixed salary and partly by a commission on the duties collected) was defective. There was no supervision of the work of Collectors because it was not possible for the Board to supervise the administration of revenue as well as customs.¹⁵ The subordinate staff was ill-paid and consequently was corrupt. There was, however, a tendency to reduce its salaries still further. No regular system of accounting or auditing existed till 1826. The following instances will illustrate some of the points.

There were complaints that farmers and peons of the Customs Department were oppressive, but the Collectors were "in general employed at a distance from the Sudder station during the greater part of the year at which time no redress whatever can be obtained".¹⁶

The Board in a letter to the Governor General, dated July 18, 1817, state "Our object is but to draw the attention of the Government to a circumstances which we are sorry to say, has often come to our notice. We mean the dispute between Collectors of Customs arising, in some measure, from an anxiety to extend the limits of their jurisdiction with a view to increase the collections at their own customs houses".¹⁷ The income of Collectors was virtually uncontrolled. In October 1812, the Collectors of Agra and Cawnpore drew as commission Rs. 4,902 and Rs. 3,762 respectively. But this amount being in excess of what they were entitled to receive, they had to refund Rs. 1,201 and Rs. 1,908 respectively.¹⁸ In 1817 the annual income of the Collector of Agra was estimated at Rs. 60,000 per annum while the salary of the 1st Member of the Board of Customs was only Rs. 55,000. Ultimately in June 1821, an attempt was made to control the income of the Collector.

The resolution¹⁹ of the Governor General in Council constituting the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, recognises the principle of separation of the revenue from the Customs Department. It further admits that sufficient control could not be exercised over the Collectors and it had given rise to considerable dissatisfaction.

In 1818 the salaries of subordinate officials, low as they were, were further reduced from Rs. 40 and Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 and Rs. 15.²⁰

Mismanagement in the Customs Department continued until the question was taken up in 1826 by the Board. A letter addressed by them to Lord Amherst on April 24, 1826 describes in considerable details some of the aforesaid defects in the working of the above department.²¹

¹⁵. Circulars Issued, 1826. ¹⁶. Letters Received, 1818-19. ¹⁷. Letters issued, 1810-20, ¹⁸. Letter to G.-G. in-C., November 23, 1812. ¹⁹. Dated April 16, 1819 Letters Received, 1818-19. ²⁰. Letters Issued, 1810-20. ²¹. Circulars Issued, 1826.

SOME CURIOUS CASES OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD OF ITS EXISTENCE AT FORT WILLIAM.

[By Mr. J. S. Rawat.]

The minutes of the Supreme Court lie uncared for in the old Record Department of the High Court of Calcutta and no systematic attempt has yet been made to unearth the mine of information they are capable of throwing. The minutes are so lying and have not been gone into, primarily because people are not aware of their existence and value. In the Catalogue of the MSS. preserved in India Office, London, published in 1862, the following sentence occurs: "The Supreme Court at Calcutta never regarded itself subordinate to the East India Company and so never submitted its papers to it." It seems to me that people in India thought the other way with the result that they became obsolete and dormant. It was in the summer of 1938 that I approached the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Fort William with the request that I might be permitted to study the Supreme Court papers. Mr. Ghatak, then Officiating Registrar of the Original Side gave me all possible help and it was by a fortunate accident that I discovered the Supreme Court Minutes lying on the floor covered with dust.

I worked on these minutes very patiently and have taken down notes and extracts. In the present article I propose to give a few sets of curious cases that were decided in the first quinquennium of the life of the Court as are recorded in the minutes.

The first set.

(1) Gocal Ghosaul *versus* Aunundanarain of Tumalook.¹

Defence.—Plea of jurisdiction.

The plaintiff absented himself on the final hearing day. The suit dismissed with costs and charges to the defendant. The amount in the case not mentioned in the minutes.

(2) Harryperaud Shaw *versus* Anan Chand Roy.²

Plaint alleged that a sum of Rs. 2,096 was borrowed by the defendant and so the plaintiff laid a claim for Rs. 5,000.

Defence.—The defendant in his own person defended the suit on the ground that he is a Gentoo native of Pottoolee in the pergunnah of Tuedgulapoor and therefore not a subject of His Majesty, the King of England.

On the final hearing date the plaintiff was absent and so the suit was dismissed with Rs. 197 for costs.

The writ to the Sheriff was unsuccessful.

(3) Sree Gocal Holderchuckerbutty *versus* Cham Burnagee.³

The plaintiff alleges that the place which has been occupied by the defendant for establishing the Idols belongs to the plaintiff and that the plaintiff and his family were the Hindu ministers of religion. The defendant interferes and therefore he laid a claim of Rs. 30,000.

Defence.—Cham Burnagee is a native of Bowainnypore and not in the Employ of the East India Company directly or indirectly and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

On the final date of hearing the plaintiff absented and so the suit was dismissed with Rs. 168-14-0 to the defendant.

The writ to the Sheriff followed and the plaintiff was arrested.

1. Torn off of 1776 III term.

2. 2942/964 of 1777 III term.

3. 2973/965 of 1777 III term.

(4). Rogonant Metre *versus* Anunchurn Roy.⁴

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant was indebted for Rs. 18,440-13-8 which he had faithfully promised to return and so he laid claims for Rs. 30,000.

Defence.—The defendant not within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

On the final date of hearing the plaintiff did not turn up and the suit was therefore dismissed with Rs. 218-14-0 for costs and charges. Sheriff's writ was issued and the plaintiff was taken in custody.

(5). Raja Gournant *versus* Ram Sunker Roy.⁵

(6). Shaik Hamanolah *versus* Harry Sing Doss of Purnea.

(7). Rajah Gournant *versus* Seetaram Roy.⁶

(8). Toolsheram Dor *versus* Bulram Doss.⁷

The eight cases given above reveal that people resorted to the Supreme Court even when they were not subject to its jurisdiction. No sooner did the defendant, either through his lawyer or in person, take the plea that he was not subject to its jurisdiction, than the plaintiff absented himself at the hearing. The result was that the Court awarded costs and charges to the defendant.

This category of cases sets one thinking in another direction also. The main complaint of the Governor-General and Council against the Supreme Court was that it comprehended within its jurisdiction people who were excluded according to the 13th Geo. III and the Charter. The method employed by the Supreme Court to take people within its cognizance was defective, which should have been changed with some experience; but the Supreme Court did not. It meant unnecessary increase of work to the court. The Supreme Court liked it as is clear from the letter of the Chief Justice, dated Calcutta, to Lord Weymouth.*

The second set.

(1). William Tolley against Radahcunt Chuckerbutty of Calcutta Banian.⁸

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant borrowed Rs. 20,000 under a written agreement.

The defence was that the contract had been executed by two people "Gocul Mukherjee and Radahcunt Chuckerbutty" and so Gocul Mukherjee should have been sued first. The Court decreed the suit.

Rs. 20,000; Re. 1 damages and Rs. 404-6 for costs and damages. Writ was issued to the Sheriff and Radahcunt Chuckerbutty was arrested.

(2). William Tolley against Gocul Mukherjee⁹.

Suit for Rs. 20,000 on a writing obligatory. The defence was that the promissory note in question being a joint paper there should be no action against him alone.

The court gave a decree as follows:—Rs. 20,000; Re. 1 damages.

The amount of costs and charges not mentioned in the minutes. (The court awarded costs as is evident from the record, but the scribe of the Minute forgot to put it at the specified place.)

What happened to Gocul Mukherjee is not given in the Minutes.

(3). William Wordsworth late Sheriff *versus* Manickchander soor.¹⁰

4. 1061/966 of 1776 II term.

5. 2835/1226 of 1777 III term.

6. 2853/1243 of 1777 III term.

7. 3375/1153 of 1777 IV term.

(Similar cases cited above.)

* British Museum Add. MSS., 16260 f 60a to 64a.

8. 4770/1464 of 1778 IV term.

9. 4769/1465 of 1778 IV term.

10. 5441/1471 of 1779 II term.

(4). William Wordsworth late Sheriff *versus* Ramnarain Biswas.¹¹

(5). William Wordsworth late Sheriff *versus* Ram Lochem Noughey.¹²

In three cases Nos. (3), (4) and (5), we find (i) the plaintiff the same, (ii) Amount of Rs. 501 the same, (iii) the suit on writing obligatory and (iv) the judgment is the same.

Rs. 501; Re. 1 damages; costs and charges (which is not mentioned).

The minutes are silent about the subsequent steps taken.

(6). Sir John Hadley D'Oyly Baronet Sheriff *versus* Conny Roy.¹³

(7). Sir John Hadley D'Oyly Baronet Sheriff *versus* Ramsunder Biswas.¹⁴

An amount of Rs. 2,680 on a writing obligatory. Each suit was filed for Rs. 5,000 on account of non-payment of the amount. Each suit was decreed:— Rs. 2,680 to recover, Re. 1 damages, plus the costs and charges (not mentioned).

(8). Sir John Hadley D'Oyly *versus* Rogonant Day.¹⁵

(9). Sir John Hadley D'Oyly *versus* Rogonant Day.¹⁶

(10). Sir John Hadley D'Oyly Baronet Sheriff against Breezoo Ram Mitter.¹⁷

Suit for Rs. 3,200 on a written promise. The defendant appears with his attorney "but says nothing."

Then on the final day of hearing the defendant does not appear and so a decree was given in favour of the plaintiff as follows:—

Rs. 3,200; Re. 1 damages and Rs. 323 towards costs and charges.

(11). Sir John Hadley D'Oyly Baronet *versus* Mucktoram Kirty.¹⁸

Suit for Rs. 3,200 on a written promise. The defendant appears "but says nothing". Judgment same as in the previous case.

(12). Sir John Hadley D'Oyly Baronet *versus* Monohur Sircar.¹⁹ Judgment: same.

In seven cases of this category wherein the plaintiff was none other than the Sheriff of the Supreme Court, Sir John Hadley D'Oyly Baronet (and we have many similar cases), it is clear:—

(a) The amount was borrowed by people jointly.

(b) The Supreme Court gave the same judgment in all the cases.

(c) Thus the Supreme Court gave an opportunity to its own Sheriff to realise from the debtors individually thrice the amount lent.

(d) The Supreme Court showed considerable latitude and partiality to some of its own officers.

(e) Each suit is illegal according to the present law.

(f) There should have been only one case and this would meet the ends of justice. It should have been quick, speedy and least expensive. The method of the Supreme Court defeated the very purpose of justice.

The third category of cases.

(1) Edward Ravenscroft against Cursee Byram.²⁰

The amount of Rs. 4,000 was paid on a writing obligatory to Callaw Beram, deceased whose executor of the last will and testament is the present defendant.

11. 5440/1472 of 1779 II term.

12. 5439/1473 of 1779 II term.

13. 5442/1592 of 1779 II term.

14. Mutilated/1591 of 1779 II term.

15. 5910/1593 of 1779 III term.

16. Illegible/1594 of 1779-III term.

17. 6087/1631 of 1779 III term.

18. Supreme Court Minutes 6089/1632 of 1779 III term.

19. Supreme Court Minutes 6088/1633 of 1779 III term.

20. 6258/1638 of 1779 IV term.

The defence was that the writing obligatory was not the writing obligatory of the deceased. The court decided that the writing obligatory was the writing of the deceased and as such the following decree passed: Rs. 4,000, Re. 1 damages, Rs. 231-12-0 costs and damages. Writ to the Sheriff was issued who brought the answer that he could find nothing in the hands of the defendant belonging to the deceased which could be attached and money realised.

(2). Robert Sparks against Cursee Burma.²¹

Amount of claim Rs. 4,000 on the same ground as in the previous case. The Court decreed the suit: Rs. 4,000; Re. 1 damages; Rs. 231-12-0 costs and charges.

The Sheriff found nothing with the defendant belonging to the deceased.

(3) William Tennant against Cursee Buram.²²

Rs. 2,000 amount of claim. The Court decreed:—

Rs. 2,000; Re. 1 damages and Rs. 231 for costs and charges.

(4). Simon Matcham against Cursee Buram.²³ Amount Rs. 6,000.

The Court decreed: Rs. 6,000; Re. 1 damages and Rs. 231-12-0 for costs and damages. Writ to the Sheriff with the same answer.

The third category of cases just indicates that the amount decreed for costs and charges depended entirely upon the sweet will of the judges. The idea of proportionate costs according to amount sued was not there. The amount of costs and charges of Rs. 231-12-0 remained unaltered even when the amount sued for came to Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 6,000.

21. 6253/1636 of 1779 IV term.

22. 6256/1637 of 1779 IV term.

23. 6257/1638 of 1779 IV term.

AKHBARAT-I-LAHAUR-O-MULTAN.

[By Sardar Ganda Singh, M.A.]

It was by a mere accident that in 1931 I came to know from a *sherbet*-seller of Jhang of the existence of a number of Persian manuscripts in the house of a Muslim potter in Multan. The owner could give me no information as to how his people came to possess them. He was an illiterate man and so was his deceased father who seems to have purchased them from the descendants of some old *Munshi* in that town. In exchange for a maund of old English newspapers I rescued a basketful of manuscripts and two *bastas* of loose papers from the ravages of the old lady of the house who had, a few minutes before, put as many of them in a tub of water for reducing them to pulp for the manufacture of mud baskets.

The leather-bound manuscripts included, among other books, three volumes of the Office diaries (in Persian) of the Lahore Darbar, containing copies of *farmans* and *parwanas* from the capital to the various sardars and officials during the month of Magh Samvat 1904 Bk. and Jeth, Assuj and Phagan, 1905 Bk., the year preceding the annexation of the Punjab, a Persian account-book of the Sikh troops stationed at Peshawar from Chaitra to Bhadon Samvat 1905, with the signature of George Lawrence, and an autobiography and correspondence of Maulavi Sayyad Rajjab Ali Khan, who was for a long time *Mir Munshi* to the Agent to the Governor-General on the Sikh frontier and later on to the British Resident at Lahore. Another volume which deserves no less mention contains the correspondence of the Agents to the Governor-General with the Maharajas of Patiala and their *vahils*, officials, etc., etc., from October 3, 1803, to January 3, 1823.

The *bastas*, called *rumals* in Maharashtra, contained, along with many other documents and booklets, a bundle of *Akhbarat* or news-letters from Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur, Ahmadpur, etc., from August, 1848 to January, 1849 when the Multan rebellion of Diwan Mulraj, which ultimately resulted in the annexation of the Punjab to the dominions of the East India Company, was at its highest pitch. The Multan rebellion, as we know, started with the murderous attacks upon Lieutenants Vans Agnew and Anderson on April 19, 1848, and ended with the dissolution of the Sikh kingdom of the Punjab on March 30, 1849 by the proclamation of Lord Dalhousie. Multan had fallen with the surrender of Mulraj on January 20, 1849. The *Akhbarat*, referred to above, therefore, cover the most eventful period of the great tragedy. They are headed as *Akhbar-i-Darbar-i-Lahaur*, *Akhbar-i-Multan*, etc., which goes to show that they were written for the information of some one beyond the boundaries of the Sikh kingdom, and, from the fact that Diwan Mulraj, Raja Sher Singh, and his father Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala, and their friends are referred to as *namak-haram* and *badzat*, traitors and rascals; and the British Resident at Lahore as *Sahib-i-Kalan*, great gentleman, and the officers and soldiers of the British army as *sahiban-i-alishan* and *dilawaran-i-jang-i-sarkar-i-inglishia bahadur*, splendid gentlemen and warriors of the brave English government, it is clear that the writer or the compiler of the *Akhbarat* is neither a Sikh himself nor sympathetically disposed towards the insurgents. Most of the *Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Lahaur* bear at the bottom the name of Rai Harsaran Das *akhbar navis Darbar Lahaur*. Although there is no conclusive evidence to say for whom they were written, it may be gleaned from occasional references in some of the enclosures and separate sheets (*parcha-i-alahda*) that, in all probability, they were compiled for the information of the Maharajah of Patiala.

The news-letters are seventy in number and cover about 360 pages of 11" x 6" with an average of 17 lines to a page. They are rich in details of a very important nature and, in addition to the day-to-day news from different places, bring out the following points which should be of considerable help in the reconstruction of a detailed history of the Multan and Hazara tragedies and

subsequent events, and in the interpretation and understanding of the policy of the then Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, towards the Punjab.

Throughout the rebellion and the disturbances in the north-west, the Lahore Darbar, the council of ministers and chiefs who ruled on behalf and in the name of the minor Maharaja Duleep Singh, remained friendly towards the East India Company.

The British Resident at Lahore continued to exercise the fullest power in all political and military matters of the kingdom, with "full authority to direct and control all matters in every department of the state" vested in him by the Governor-General under the terms of the treaty of Bhyrowala of December 1846.

It was in compliance with his instructions that the Darbar sent men and munitions of war and commissariat stores regularly to Multan and other places for the suppression of the rebellion.

It was again in obedience to his orders that the Lahore Darbar issued orders on August 23, 1848, for the recall of Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala, the governor of Hazara, and his son Sardar Avtar Singh, and for the appointment of Sardar Jhanda Singh to officiate in his place in accordance with the wishes and advice (*ba-mutabiq marzi-o-salah*) of Captains Abbott and Nicholson, with instructions to Col. Bhup Singh, Col. Bahadur Singh, Col. Budh Singh, Babu Pandey, Col. Nur-ud-Din, General Sultan Mahmud and other military officers "to be faithful and obedient to the afore-said *sahibs*." [Akh. L. August 23-25, 1848.]

As desired by the Resident, the Lahore Darbar issued *parwanas* to their military and civil officers to send reinforcements to Herbert Edwards at Multan and to pay the salaries of the men under his command. [Akh. Lah. 23-8-1848.]

Throughout the period, the Darbar kept the Resident fully informed of the happenings at Multan, Hazara and other places. The Lahore Prime Minister, Raja Tej Singh, regularly sought his advice and acted upon it. The other members of the Council also occasionally saw him and assured him of their faithful adherence to their engagements with the British, kept him in touch with the political situation in the country and suggested to him measures for the suppression of the rising.

As desired by the Resident, the various Sikh forts, including the fort of Govindgarh at Amritsar, were evacuated by the soldiers of the Darbar and made over to British to be occupied and held by their troops.

Diwan Mulraj and, later on, Sardar Chatar Singh and his sons, Sardar Avtar Singh and Raja Sher Singh, and their friends like Sardars Lal Singh Muraria, Surat Singh Majithia, etc., who had taken up arms against the British in the Punjab, were looked down upon and declared as *mufsids*, or mischief-makers, their houses were searched by the officials of the Darbar and their property confiscated to the state. (Akh. Lah. Oct. 1-3, 4-9, 1848; and also *ibid.* 1-11, 1848 for other confiscations.) A *parwana* was issued on November 1 to General Cortlandt of the Sikh service, then commanding a section of the Lahore troops at Multan against Mulraj, to send in the names of all those Sikhs who had gone over to the rebels, so that their houses and property might be confiscated.

At the suggestion of the Darbar, the Resident appointed two of his Assistant Political Officers to take charge of the *ilqas* and *jagirs* of the recalcitrant Sardars of Gujranwala, Rangarh Nangal and Murara, and administer them according to the wishes of their chief. [Akh. Lah. Oct. 4-9, 13-15, 1848.] One of these officers, on arrival at Rangarh Nangal, set fire to the houses of the Sardars. [Oct. 13-15, 1848.]

Rewards in cash and kind were granted by the Darbar, on the recommendation of the British Resident to civil and military officers, and subordinates and other ranks, for services rendered by them in the cause of the British. [Akh. L., and Dec. 12, 1848.]

Food and fodder were regularly supplied by the servants of the Darbar to the British regiments moving from their cantonments into the Punjab for the suppression of the disturbances in the country. [Akh. L. Oct. 21-24, 1848.] The Darbar and their agents advanced money to the British officers like John Nicholson and others whenever they stood in need of it for the expenses of the detachments and men placed under their command. [Akh. Oct. 30, 1848.]

The bodyguard of Maharajah Duleep Singh consisted of a cavalry regiment of the East India Company which formed a part of the British garrison of Lahore. [Akh. Lah. Oct. 30, 1848.]

The Lahore Darbar ordered Sardar Gulab Singh, son of the 'rebel' Sardar Chatar Singh to convey personally to his father a copy of the Governor-General Lord Dalhousie's letter saying that if any harm came to the lives of the British officers in Peshawar and Hazara, it would be avenged with the blood of the sons of the Sardar, one of whom, the above Sardar Gulab Singh, was then in Lahore. [Nov. 1, 1848.]

Under the orders of the Resident it was proclaimed by beat of drum in the city of Lahore on November 1, 1848, that all the Sikh employees of the Lahore kingdom, and of the chiefs residing in the capital, should obtain passes signed by Captain Bowring; these passes they were always to carry with them, as without them they would not be permitted to enter the city or reside therein.

When Maulavi Rajjab Ali, Mir Munshi of the British Residency, informed the Darbar that Lala Ram Chand Moharwala, the custodian of the royal seal of Maharajah Duleep Singh had gone, or intended to go over to the rebels at Akalgarh, the Darbar called him to their presence, took back the seal from him and sent it on to the Resident. [Nov. 6-8, 1848.]

On the arrival of the British Commander-in-Chief at Lahore on November 12, 1848, Maharajah Duleep Singh and the chiefs of the Lahore Darbar received him with all the usual friendly formalities and presents, and fired a salute of 17 guns in his honour. In the course of conversation, Sir Hugh Gough told the Resident that their object was the protection and management (*hifazit-o-bandobast*) of the kingdom of the Maharajah, in addition to the encouragement of his friends and supporters and the suppression of the rebels. [Nov. 12, 1848.]

On November 15, the Lahore Darbar, as desired by the Resident, ordered two of its officials, Sardar Boor Singh and Diwan Kishan Lal, to accompany the Commander-in-Chief and his force to Ram Nagar (against Raja Sher Singh) to look after their comforts and supply them with food and fodder. [Nov. 16-17, 1848.]

Neither the *Akhbarat* of Lahore nor those of Multan throw any light on the circumstances under which Raja Sher Singh had to leave Multan to which place he had been deputed by the Darbar with a view to helping Lt. H. Edwardes in the reduction of the stronghold of Mulraj. In the last week of November he sent from the neighbourhood of Ram Nagar, his *vakil* with two documents, one addressed to the Governor-General desiring him to remain faithful to the terms of the treaty then existing between the British and the Sikh governments, failing which the Sikh army [not of the Lahore kingdom, but the followers of a few of the Sardars who would join him] would declare war. The second document enumerated his complaints against the prime minister, Raja Tej Singh, who along with other members of the Darbar denied the correctness of the charges and said that Sher Singh and his friends were arch-rebels bent upon mischief. [Akh. L. Nov. 27, 1848.]

On the 27th of November, 1848, after Sher Singh's documents had been received and discussed with the members of the Darbar, the Resident ordered Sardar Atar Singh Kallianwala, Khalifa Nur-ud-Din, Diwan Ajudbia Prasad and Wazir Nihal Singh to remain with the Maharaja throughout day and night.

This order was literally obeyed by these officials of the State. [Akh. L. Nov. 27, 1848.]

The last news-sheet in the collection, dated Lahore the 25th of January, 1849, contains the news of the fall of Multan on Magh 12, 1905, Bk., January 22, 1849. As desired by the Resident, the Lahore Darbar fired 21 guns to celebrate the victory of Multan, and issued orders to Faqir Shamas-ud-Din, the commander of the Govindgarh fort at Amritsar, to do the same. Khalifa Nur-ud-Din was sent to convey to the Resident congratulations on behalf of the Darbar. [January 25, 1849.]

All these points, and several others which have been omitted for want of space, show that throughout the Multan rebellion the Lahore Darbar remained faithful to the terms of the treaty with the Governor-General and was devotedly attached and obedient to the British Resident, who continued to stay undisturbed at the Sikh Capital of Lahore, controlling and directing, with full authority, all matters in every department of the state. The Darbar, throughout the period, upto the eve of the annexation of their country, was under the impression that the British troops were engaged at Multan and other places in the suppression of the rebellion of Diwan Mulraj and others on their behalf in the performance of their duty for "the preservation of the peace of the country" "during the minority of His Highness Maharajah Duleep Singh" as agreed upon by articles 7, 8 and 11 of the treaty of December, 1846, and for which an annual amount of 22 lakhs of rupees were paid to them according to article 9. It could not have been otherwise, as never was an indication to the contrary given to the Darbar either by the Resident or the Governor-General. To the last the Governor-General did not even make the formal declaration of war against Maharajah Duleep Singh or the kingdom of Lahore. Is it not a misnomer, therefore, to call the rebellion of Diwan Mulraj and others a war of the Sikh state against the British Government whose representative, the Resident, was all along, controlling and directing measures for its suppression from the Capital itself?

A PARWANAH OF NAWAB SHUJA-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD KHAN TO THE DUTCH*

[By Dr. Kalikinkar Datta, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S.]

We read in Irvine's '*Later Mughals*'¹ an account of the Dutch *embassy*, sent under Commodore Joseph Ketelaar to the Mughal imperial court in 1711-12. In an Appendix to one part² of his book, entitled '*Early Annals of the English in Bengal*', Wilson has incorporated copies of the petition of the Dutch to the Mughal court and of a *firman*, granted to them in response to it by Emperor Jahandar Shah. I procured, sometime back, a copy of another *firman*³, issued to the Dutch by Emperor Jahandar Shah, from a particular category of records⁴ of the Imperial Record Department.

While studying some other records in the Imperial Record Department in the month of March last, I discovered in the pages containing the Secret Consultations of the Council in Calcutta for the month of January 1774, the following *Parwanah*⁵, issued to the Dutch in Bengal by its Nawab Shuja-ud-Din Muhammad Khan in 1730 A.D. :—

"To All Muhuddees (?), and those who are entrusted with affairs of Government. To all Fougildars⁶, Carories⁷, Jagheerdars⁸ and Zemindars for the present and future of the Subah of Bengal and Orissa, Be it known that in the Imperial Mandates issued during the administration of the deceased Emperor, and in different Perwannahs⁹ which have been granted by the Nazims, and Dewans it is ordered. that the Agents of the General on the part of the Dutch Company shall bring their Ships to the ports of Houghly, Balasore, and Pipley, and anchor them at whatever place they please: that they shall pay the established Duties of 2½ Rupees at one place only, at the Port of Houghly that after paying Duties on their Merchandize, they shall carry it to be disposed of wherever they please; that they shall purchase of whatever Merchants they please, employ in their Business, whatever Delolls¹⁰ they please make purchases in the provinces at whatever place they please, and dispatch their Goods to the said Ports: that no person shall impede or obstruct them for Rhadarry Duties¹¹: press their Boats, or commit other acts, which have been prohibited at the Imperial Court: That when they have brought their Ships to the aforementioned Ports, neither their own private nor hired Boats shall be seized for Kattabarra^{11a}: that they shall keep a Guard as usual that no demand of duties shall be made at Murbarry (?), upon Wheat or Rice which they may purchase for their own consumption; that no demands of duties upon their Goods and merchandize shall be repeated that the Village of Chinsurah in the Purgannah of [Kasbah] and

*Preserved in manuscript in the Imperial Record Department, New Delhi.

- (1). Vol. I, pp. 147-55.
- (2). Vol. II, Part II, pp. 291-93.
- (3). Several *firmans*, in favour of the Dutch, were issued by Emperor Jahandar Shah to the respective officers in different parts of the Empire.
- (4). These refer to the copies of English translations of the terms of the treaties concluded by the Dutch with the different Indian powers, and of the *firmans* etc., granted to them by some of the latter, between 1612 and 1773 A.D. I am engaged in editing them for publication in a separate volume.
- (5). This document was most probably produced by the Dutch before the Council in Calcutta in 1774 A.D. with a view to getting some of their old grievances redressed. In April 1775 they sent a *Memorial* to Warren Hastings and the Council in Calcutta (*vide*, my paper on '*A Memorial of the Dutch to Warren Hastings*' published in the *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, Vol. XVIII.
- (6). Faujdars.
- (7). Croris.
- (8). Jagirdars.
- (9). Parwanahs.
- (10). Dalals.
- (11). Transit duties.
- (11a). "A duty levied on new boats". *Vansittart's Narrative*, Vol. I, XXVI. "Kattabarra or Gaut-harry—a tax levied upon boats at Gauts or Chokies"—Verelst.

Barnargur in the Purgannah of Calcutta, Bazar, Mirzapore, dependent on the Bukshbunder¹², have long been under the administration of the Dutch Company: that in order to fit up their Ships they shall employ Carpenters, Smiths, and other Artificers and Labourers to inhabit these places and the Rents of the said Village shall annually be received according to the established Jumma¹³, without being subject to any increased demands or liable to any seizures or Imposition of Conna (?), Somarrah (?) or otherwise. These shall be remitted—Should any of their own servants, Baparries¹⁴ or Pykars¹⁵ be guilty of smuggling any of their own Goods on Board the Dutch Vessels besides the Goods belonging to the Dutch Company, and shall be detected and taken up for such a practice by their Fiscal; the Mutsuddies¹⁶ and Officers of the Government are not to interfere, or take part with such persons, nor are they to suffer any person to buy such Goods without the knowledge of the Dutch; that upon the Gold, Silver and Copper which the Dutch may dispatch from the Port of Houghly to Moorshedabad Jehanguernagur¹⁷, Akbernagur¹⁸, etc., the Derogha or officers of the mints are to receive the Duties which have been long established of 2½ Rupees and first to coin into sicca the Bullion of the Dutch, that they may be encouraged, and may dispatch their Ships in due Season—It is therefore written that you conform to the Contents of the Sacred Firmaun¹⁹ as infallible as Fate, and to the Different Sunnudh²⁰ which have been granted from the Nazims & Dewans to Jacob Saedland Director and agent of the General on the part of the Dutch Company, in order that the Dutch may without molestation attend to the management of their Affairs, and be encouraged to increase their Trade more than before—On this occasion know the Strictest Injunctions: do not deviate from them nor call for fresh Sunnuds every Year.”

Shuja-ud-din's *parwanah* to the Dutch reiterated and confirmed in strong terms those privileges which had been granted to them by a *firman* of Emperor Shah Jahan²¹, in 1650 A.D., by one of Emperor Aurangzeb²² in 1662 A.D. and by one of Emperor Jahandar Shah²³ in 1712 A.D. All these must have been ineffective in the midst of general confusion and disorder prevailing in this country since the early years of the 18th century. The influence, if any, of Jahandar Shah's *firman* disappeared after the defeat and death of that “luckless sovereign” in February 1713. Irvine significantly observes that after “that revolution Jahandar Shah's farmans were so much waste paper”²⁴.

Farrukhsiyar indeed issued the following *firman*²⁵ to the Dutch on the 1st February, 1713:—“Notice is hereby given to all those that are subject to the Soubahship of Waganagar or Hyderabad, and to those residing at Masulipatam and other places where the Commerce of the Dutch Company is carried on, that a complaint has been preferred to us by the Dutch Ambassador against those our subjects for causing in all manners much hindrance to the Commerce of the Hon'ble Company, and for prohibiting the purchases of all sorts of Merchandizes moreover for demanding more duties, than what they have formerly been accustomed to pay, and for committing many other improprieties soliciting in consequence that such hindrances may not take place, but that the same may be

(12). Customs-office at Hughli.

(13). Jama. total of territorial assessment.

(14). Merchant, a travelling trader.

(15). A dealer, a shopkeeper, an intermediate dealer or agent, a broker.

(16). Mutasaddis.

(17). Dacca.

(18). Rajmahal.

(19). Firman.

(20). Sanads.

(21). Stavorinus, *Voyage to the East Indies*, Vol. III, p. 84.

(22). *Ibid*, pp. 89-91.

(23). *Ibid*, pp. 89-100; Wilson, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, Part II, pp. 291-98.

(24). *Later Mughals*, Vol. I, p. 157.

(25). Preserved in the collections of the Imperial Record Department already referred to

prevented and prohibited, for which purpose we have granted this Perwanah, and do order that from henceforth not the least hindrance shall be occasioned nor other improprieties committed to the detriment of the Commerce of the Hon'ble Company, and further that no more duties shall be demanded than those which have been paid according to ancient custom in order that the Commerce of the Hon'ble Company may be carried on in tranquillity and peace; all which is to be faithfully observed."

It appears, however, from the contents of this document that it referred to the trade of the Dutch in Southern India. It is doubtful if its injunctions had any influence in Bengal and Bihar, where, as a few references²⁶ show, the Dutch were subject to certain kinds of extortions and obstructions at the hands of some local officers. It might be that with a view to getting relief from such vexations the Dutch solicited the protection of the Government of Nawab Shuja-ud-din who was, as we know on the authority of some contemporary English letters²⁷, fully vigilant of the movements and activities of the European trading Companies in Bengal and quite attentive to its economic interests. Thus he granted to the Dutch a *parwanah* containing "strictest injunctions" against all kinds of "molestation" and impediments which prejudiced their trade and other affairs.

(26). Wilson. *op. cit.*, Vol. II, Part I, p. 167; Vol. II, Part II, pp. 236, 247; Vol. III, pp. 133, 332, 327, 368.

(27). Vide my paper on 'Some Unpublished English Letters relating to the History of Bengal during the regimes of Shuja-ud-din and Sarfaraz' published in *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, Vol. XVII.

AN UNKNOWN CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY

[By Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D.]

It is often believed, though wrongly, that Raja Ram Mohan Roy came to Bhagalpur in the first decade of the 19th Century and served as a Diwan in the local court. The writer of these pages in the course of his prolonged study of the bound volumes of the old correspondence preserved in the archives of the District Magistrate, Bhagalpur, has not so far come across any document that could confirm the common popular opinion. He has, however, found some papers that support the belief of Ram Mohan's having come to Bhagalpur for reasons not definitely known, probably as a private individual. The papers, in question, reveal moreover an unhappy incident taking place in the life of Ram Mohan—the shabby treatment that he received at the hands of the Collector of Bhagalpur, a typical officer of those days who entertained a very high and unique sense of his position and deemed himself an object of veneration and regard,—an incident, which may be regarded without any fear of contradiction, as disclosing an unknown chapter in the life-history of the Raja.

The bound volumes of correspondence classified under the head "Judicial letters received" contain an epistle of G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated Council Chamber, the 5th May, 1809, to J. Sanford, Magistrate of Zillah Bhagalpur having as its annexe "the humble petition of Ram Mohan Roy" to "The Right Hon'ble Lord Minto, Governor General of India", and requesting the addressee (J. Sanford) "to apprise the petitioner (Ram Mohan) that the case had been referred to him (Sanford) for report."

The petition of Ram Mohan opens with an expression of his unbounded faith in the "impartial justice of the British Government and in the acknowledged wisdom which governs and directs all its measure in the just spirit of an enlarged and liberal policy and also in the Governor General as the guardian of the just rights and dignities" of his subjects "against all acts that had a tendency either directly or indirectly to invade those rights and dignities." In justification of the appeal it was urged, that the petitioner had perforce taken that step on account of the degrading treatment that he had experienced and "the nature of existing circumstances, with reference to the rank and destination of the gentleman from whom it proceeded."

The appeal of the Raja mentions that on the 1st January, 1809, he arrived at the ghat of the river of Bhagalpur and hired a house in that town. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he passed in his palanquin through a road on the left side of which Sir Frederick Hamilton (the Collector of the District) was standing among some bricks. The door of the palanquin being shut to prevent dust of the road, the petitioner did not see the gentleman, who, thinking that he was being slighted by a native, soon began calling out to him to get out of his palanquin, and "that with an epithet of abuse too gross" to be stated in the petition. A servant of the Raja who attended upon him on foot explained to Sir F. Hamilton that his master had not observed him while passing by. In spite of this explanation, Sir Frederick still continued to use the same offensive language, and ere the palanquin had passed, about 300 yds. from the spot where Sir Frederick stood, the latter overtook it on horseback, and demanded from him "a form of external respect, which to whatever extent it might have been enforced under the Mughal Government had fallen into entire disuse under the more enlightened and more liberal policy of the British Government." Consequently, the Raja "far from wishing to withhold any manifestation of the respect due to the public officers of a government which he held in the highest veneration, and notwithstanding the novelty of the form in which that respect was required to be testified, alighted from his palanquin and saluted Sir Frederick, apologizing to him for the omission of that act of public respect on the ground that he did not see him before on account of the doors of the palanquin being nearly closed." To show his sincerity and prove his *bona fide*, the Raja further added that, even if the

doors had been open, he (being a new comer in the place) would not have supposed him (Sir Frederick) to be the Collector of the district. Whereupon Sir Frederick, having suspected the Raja's integrity, called upon him to explain his servant's conduct for having offered to him apologies for his master's conduct in not alighting from the palanquin at the sight of the officer.~ If the servant did not know him, how could he apologize? In reply, the Raja stated that his servant offered the apology not knowing to whom he was apologizing, nor did he do so with the consent of his master. He did it on his account and simply in the hope of inducing Sir Frederick to discontinue his abusive language. The incident fortunately closed with Sir Frederick's desiring that the servant must be discharged from service with his (Sir Frederick's) departure from the place of occurrence.

With a narration of the facts stated above, the address, ultimately concluded with a statement that the news of this "unmerited, wanton and capricious" ill-treatment, having spread over the town, the petitioner suffered from public indignity and disgrace." "He had been subjected to treatment which dishonoured and degraded him not only within the pale of his own religion and society but also within the circle of the English Societies of high respectability in which he had the honour of being admitted. If the natives of caste and rank were subjected to such treatment, they would be virtually condemned to close confinement within their houses from the dread of being assaulted in the streets with every species of ignominy and degradation."

The closing lines of the petition deal with a brief but pointed reference to the applicant's birth, fortune or education to show the respectability that he possessed in the society he moved. His grandfather was at various times, the chief of different districts during the administration of His Highness the Nawab Mohabut Jung, and his father for several years rented a farm from Government, the revenue of which was lacks of rupees. The Principal officers of the Sudder Diwany Adawlat, and the College of Fort William, and many gentlemen in the service of the Hon'ble Company, as well as other gentlemen of respectability and character could testify to the noble birth and parentage of the petitioner and to the best type of education that he had received.

It is not definitely known how the episode finally closed or what happened as a sequel to the petition sent or steps taken thereon, or how Sanford reported after the investigations made by him in the matter was over, but the letter of G. Dowdeswell, dated Council Chamber, the 12th June, 1809 to J. Sanford, the Magistrate of Bhagalpur—states that "Ram Mohan Roy did not institute any suit against Sir Frederick in the supreme court of Judicature" and that "His Lordship in Council deemed it sufficient to desire that he (Sanford) would caution Sir Frederick against having similar altercation with any of the natives in future."

It is surmised therefore that the desire so nobly expressed by "His Lordship in council brought the issue to a peaceful termination."

MUNSHAAT-I-HUSAINI, A COLLECTION OF BROWNE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[By Mr. Syed Hasan Askari, M.A., B.L.]

Munshaat-i-Husaini, an old, unbound, and undated¹, but valuable manuscript of the O.P.L., Patna, which contains the correspondence of Major James Browne, and was compiled, at his instance, by Munshi Syed Muhammad Husain, appears to have escaped the attention of the students of history, and the notice in the Catalogue² of the library is much too brief to indicate its real value. The following lines represent an attempt to study the striking features of the important collection.

The long, but still incomplete³, preface is followed by 227 letters, a considerable number of which, specially those towards the end, are devoid of dates and the names of the addressees. There is no arrangement or system, chronological or otherwise, in the distribution of these letters. But a careful study of their contents enables one to establish the dates as also the identity of the Nawabs, Maharajas, Rajahs, Khans, and Singhs, to whom they were respectively addressed. The addressees include, among others, such historical personages as Shah Alam (25 letters), Asafud-dowla (16), Prince Jahandar Shah (1), Mirza Shafi (3), Majd-ud-dowla (31), Afraseyab Khan (26), Md. Beg Hamadani (5), Najaf Quli Khan (1), Zainul Abedin Khan (4), Mehdi Auli Khan (2), Afzal Khan, brother of Najib-ud-dowla (3), Sister of Mirza Najaf (4), Mahadji Sindhia (4), Raja Pratap Singh of Jaipur (7), Raja Pratap of Macheri (1), Raja Ranjit Singh of Bharatpur (6), Thakur Bakht Singh of Bharatpur (2), Raja Bhim Singh of Udaipur (1), Raja Bishun Singh of Bundi (2), Raja Saheb Singh of Patiala (4), Raja Karam Singh Sikh (3), Raja Chait Singh of Banares (2), Ray-i-Rayan Manikchand (2), Lajjha Ram and Sardha Ram (2), Salahuddin Md. Khan⁴ (9) and Mirza Khalil⁵ (2). The collection includes some letters, addressed to Major Browne, and also two important letters—one from Hastings to the King, the other from Mirza Shafi⁶ to Hastings.

The earliest date occurring in a letter in this collection is 16th Zilhijja 1196 = 22 Nov., 1782. The letter is addressed to "Raja Sawai Jai Singh Jaipurwala". The latest date is Rajab, 1198 = June, 1784 when a letter was addressed to the King conveying the news of the dismissal of Majd⁷ by Afraseyab. Some of the letters are not dated and there are references to letters which are not included in the manuscript.

(1). The MS was obviously written before 1224/1808 which is the date found on two seals, apparently of the owner, on F. 5 b.

(2). Supplement II, No. 2318 ff. 119 : line 19 : Size 9½x6; 7x3½.

(3). That the pencil-paging is not correct and many of the letters of the MS are missing can be easily found out (2 & 3, 5 & 6, 8 & 9, 72 & 73).

(4). A brother of the historian, Khairuddin whose employment by Browne to convey letters to the royal court, caused the jealous remarks of the compiler whom the Major had at first intended to send from Benares, *Vide* ff. 29, 316, 546.

(5). A confidant of the Nawab Vazir and a friend of the English.

(6). The Mirza writes among other things "From the first I intended that in association and consultation with one another, the affairs of the Empire should be regulated in such a way as to lead to its glory and prestige.....Accordingly, now, in consultation with Nawab Moinud-dowla (Browne), an engagement has been made with regard to mutual aid and assistance so that from Sarhind to Bengal we might act together in opposing the enemies and settle the administration and regulation of the Empire. As soon as you, my friend, and the Nawab Vazir approve of the engagement the document may be presented to His Majesty and his signature secured. You, my friend, and Nawab Vazir, have authorized Nawab Mainud-dowla to act on your behalf, and I too, considering him as my friend, vest him with such an authority on my behalf".

(7). This letter is longer and fuller than those in *C. P. C.* (Vol. VI, 1142; Vol. VII, 315-318c). The replies of Afraseyab and the letter of the fickle minded Emperor form an interesting reading (*C. P. C.* VI, 1159, 1134, 1158). The historian, Khairuddin says that it was Raja Himmat Bahadur who poisoned the ears of Afraseyab against Majd-ud-dowla whose house was surrounded on the 10th Rajab, 1198 (Ibrat nama Vol. II, 57).

The major portion of the correspondence is concerned with the movements of Browne from Lucknow to Farrukabad, Agra, the Chambal, Dig, Mathura etc.; his anxious negotiations for reaching the royal court, the delays that occurred owing to the conflicting orders from the King, due to the interested advice and policy of Shafi or Afraseyab, who alternately gained the upper hand in Delhi politics, his ultimate success in reaching Delhi, "Kissing the royal threshold" (13 Rabi I=6 March, 1784) and receiving the Khilat, due as much to his own representation and that of the Governor General as to the influence exercised in his favour by Majd-ud-dowla, and his deputation to Lucknow, on a mission from the King (12 Jamadi II=4th or 5th May, 1784) concerning Prince Jahandar Shah and other political matters. After staying, as directed, with Mirza Shafi and Prince Sulaiman Shikoh for over six months, his patience was exhausted and he wrote bitterly⁸ to Majd, on the 28th Ramzan, 1197 (27th August, 1783) that he had come to know that the Mir Bukshi had written to Mehdi Ali and Zainul Abedin Khans that "on my reaching the Court, the demands of Bengal (tribute) and other dues from the English should be broached in such a way as to cause annoyance to me and lead to my speedy departure from the Presence with the result that all that has been done by your efforts to strengthen the foundation of friendship should be wasted". He requested Majd to impress upon the King that Hastings and the English "have nothing in their minds but what is dictated by sincere attachment and faithful devotion to the King's cause". As regards other matters "I would speak orally to you when I happen to meet you". About a month after this, Mirza Shafi was treacherously murdered by Hamadani and his sister's son, Ismail, an eye-witness-account of which was sent by the Major to Majd, to the King, and to the Vazir, on the day following the occurrence (26 Shawwal, 1197). Though the Major appears to have been more favourably inclined towards the new Mir Bukshi, Afraseyab, who had the support of Majd, a true friend of the English, he had soon reasons to feel dissatisfied with his attitude. He wrote to Majd from Mathura, on the 30th Ziqad (29th October, 1183) that the Mir Bukshi had gone to Agra, promising to return after 10 days, but had extended the period till the 28th. He had decided to move on to Delhi⁹, alone, on the 1st Zilhijja (30th October). He had however, to postpone his departure, on a fresh order received from the King, and his irritable temper burst out in a letter he wrote to Afraseyab "Whereas the situation demands the strengthening of the ties of friendship and unity, distrust and suspicion appear to have found place in your heart. Your professions and actions seem to be devoid of sincerity. If out of friendship for me and for the need of unity you desired the settlement of affairs, why does my going alone to His Majesty cause disquiet and anxiety to you? If you feel suspicious of me, it is better that you should dismiss me so that I may return to Nawab Imad-ud-dowla (Hastings) and the Nawab Vazir and disclose to them the kind of friendship and attachment existing between us".

There are several matters of historical importance in this collection, but the limited space at our disposal compels us to draw the readers' attention to only such things as the successful expedition of Mirza Shafi against the Jat Rajah; his capture of the fort of Biana (14th Jamadi II, 1197=20th May, 1783), the interview between the Mirza (along with Browne) and Mahadji Sindhia, on the south bank of the Chambal, the despatch of an English force to Anup-Shahar to check the further advance of the Sikhs beyond Kasganj and Saharwar towards Daranagar, and the consequent suspicions of the Imperial authorities, and the assurances, given by the Major, on behalf of the English; a fresh outburst of activities on the part of the Sikhs in the Doab, during the second premiership

(8). As far another cause of bitterness against Mirza Shafi, see the Particulars from a confidential person received by Major Browne (*C. P. C. VII*, 315-34-38).

(9) Sir J. N. S. refers to Browne "over-riding the delaying tactics of Afraseyab and going to Delhi alone" (*P. I. H. R. C.*, 1937).

of Afraseyab, the movement of an English force from Allahabad and Cawnpore and the assurances received from the Sikh Sardars like Saheb Singh¹⁰ and Karam Singh¹¹, by Major Browne; the sincere attempts made by the major to effect a reconciliation between Afraseyab and Zainul Abedin, and to dissuade the latter from creating mischiefs (in association with the Sikh); the proposed visit to Mahadji Sindhia at Kalpi; and the personal interest taken by Browne in effecting a settlement between the Mir Bukshi and Raja Ranjit Singh, but his washing his hands of the business, and returning the 19 thousand¹², paid by the Jat Rajah, to his Bukshi, Lal Singh, when Afraseyab adopted dilatory tactics in restoring the Jat Mahals or ratifying the arrangement. We learn from the letters in the collection that, on a request from Mirza Shafi, the Major wrote to the Nawab Vazir to send his family members from his territories; that the King conferred titles on Warren Hastings and his wife; that the Major helped the King in the supply of opium to him; that, in Jamadi II, 1197=May, 1783, "on account of the disturbances created by the Sikh and the disposal of the southerners (Mahrathas), there was a grain scarcity in and around Shahjahanabad (Delhi)", and on a representation from the imperial court, Major Browne wrote to the Nawab Vazir to allow the transport of grains from the east so that God's creatures should get the much-needed relief; that the draft of a treaty¹³ was prepared by Afraseyab to restore the affairs of the empire, a copy whereof was sent by the Major to the Nawab Vazir for his and Governor General's considerations.

Browne, in a long and characteristic letter, sent from Lucknow to Afraseyab, writes that the Royal Khilats, as also his presents of two horses and a cloak of fur, had been received by the Governor General and the Vazir on the 9th and 10th instt.¹⁴; that Mahadji Sindhia had written to Hastings that he wanted a treaty with the premier noble so as to eliminate all discords without the least intractation of that (treaty) with the English, and that, if Raja Himmat Bahadur, Kotal Khan¹⁵, and Wajihuddin had written or said anything bearing a different meaning, it should be taken as baseless; that on the writer's representation, Hastings raised no objection to the addressee sending a written agreement, under his own seal, as demanded by the Sindhia, for he was sure that neither would do anything against his engagements with the English; that as soon as the "Quaulnama (treaty), setting forth his obligations of fidelity and devotion to His Majesty and cementing the affairs of the premier noble", demanded by the latter had been formally drawn up, and approved of, by the Supreme Council, it would be sent; that Hastings thought that if he, the Nawab Vazir, the addressee, and the Sindhia, were determined to act with one accord it was impossible for anyone to cause confusion in the affairs of the Empire: that rumour had reached Hastings about the addressee gathering an army and writing to the zamindars and rajas about assembling their men so that in case of any connivance or delay in the matter of sending back the Prince to the Presence, something might occur against the rules of friendship and unity; that the writer had tried to set the heart of the Governor General at ease, but the addressee should also make it a point not to utter a single word before the men of ill-understanding, lest it should disturb the good arrangements already made.

(10). The Maharaja of Patiala. His negotiations with Major Browne (*O. P. C.* VII, 315-26, 27).

(11). *O. P. C.* VII, 315-47. The letter in the MS. refers to his son, Kalyan Singh.

(12). *F. M. E.* (Sarkar) III, 269; I. N. 58 a.

(13). *C. P. C.* VII, 315-71, 76.

(14). 10 Rajab=29th May, 1784 (I. N. 58a).

(15). The letters in *C. P. C.* VII, (315-53, 68) mention Wajih but not Kotal Khan. But the historian, Khairuddin, while referring to the intrigues and counter-intrigues in Delhi Politics, says that Majd turned the emperor towards the English and Browne was sent apparently to bring the prince but really to procure an English force. On the other hand, Himmat Bahadur sent Kotal Khan and Wajihuddin Khan to Afraseyab who was advised to remove Majd, the friend of the English, and he promised to bring the Sindhia to the aid of the Mir Bukshi (I. N. 58).

SOME UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS RELATING TO GANG ROBBERY AND THUGGEE IN THE COMPANY'S LOWER PROVINCES IN BENGAL DURING THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY.

[By Mr. Hari Ranjan Ghosal, M.A., B.L.]

In the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Vol. XVI, there is an article by Dr. O. P. Bhatnagar on the subject of "Thuggee and its suppression under Bentinck," wherein the writer shows, on the basis of some records available in the Imperial Record Department, that the enormities associated with the Thugs were mostly committed in North-Western India and Malwa. Some years ago, while going through the records of the Judge's Court at Patna, Dr. K. K. Datta and I discovered a long series of letters, circulars, and despatches relating to gang robbery and thuggee in the Company's Lower Provinces in Bengal early in the last century. Dacoity or gang robbery "had been the curse of Bengal" throughout early British rule, but it became particularly rampant during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Scarcely had the evil been suppressed, when there appeared in North-Eastern India the organized bands of assassins called Thugs in ever-increasing numbers. It is generally supposed that the neglect of the highways, the insecurity of Government, the defects and vices of the police arrangements,¹ and the wide unemployment among hordes of discharged soldiers were mainly responsible for the prevalence and growth of these crimes. But no less responsible perhaps than any of these causes was the fact that owing to the competition of British machine-made fabrics, numerous manufacturers in the Company's provinces were gradually thrown out of work.

Many facts about dacoity and thuggee, about the nature of work and activity of the ruffians, and about the measures adopted by the Company's Government against them, are available in the works of Sleeman, Marshman and other writers.² The letters, circulars, and despatches referred to above supply us with additional information on the subject, so far as it relates to the provinces of Bengal and Bihar. The gists of ten letters and one circular dealing with gang robbery, and relevant extracts from a valuable record on the subject of thuggee are given below.

1. Copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Bhagalpur to the Magistrates of Purnea, Dinajpur Zilla and city, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Behar, Tirhut, and Birbhum, dated May 14, 1799. Requests the Magistrates "to use every possible exertion towards apprehending the gang of dacoits" reported to have attacked a party "proceeding from hence to Murshidabad with treasure" near Pointy³ and to have made off with the treasure after having killed two of the guards and wounded the rest.

2. Letter from the Magistrate of Behar to H. Douglas, Magistrate of Patna, dated July 28, 1799. Contains a suggestion that the darogah of Bikram⁴ should consult one Mirza Abed Beg "on the best mode of effecting the apprehension of the robbers said to haunt the banks of the river Soone (Son)".

3. Letter from Actg. Registrar, Nizamat Adalat, Calcutta, to H. Douglas, dated March 7, 1803. Directs the Magistrate to furnish a report by the 31st December of each year of robberies, and other crimes of a heinous nature "ascertained by the police officers or otherwise to have been committed" within his jurisdiction.

4. Letter from Keating to H. Douglas, March 3, 1804. Directs the Magistrate to publish "in the most conspicuous manner" the forty accompanying printed copies of a proclamation in Persian and Hindustani, containing the first

1. Vide Sleeman, *Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official*, vol. II, pp. 313-332; Marshman, *History of India*, vol. II, pp. 171-172.

2. Sleeman *Op. cit.*, vol. I, pp. 104-119; Marshman, *Op. cit.*, vol. II, pp. 171-172, and vol. III, pp. 58-59.

3. Pirpointi—between Bhagalpur and Sahebgunge on the loop line of the E.I. Ry.

4. About 15 miles south-west of Patna.

clause of Sec. 3, Reg. LIII (1803) and the first four clauses of sec. 4 of the same regulation prepared on the recommendations of the Court of Nizam-at Adalat for the purpose of general circulation "with the view of suppressing Gang Robbery."

5. Extract from a letter from the Court of Circuit for the Dacca Division to the Secretary, Judicial Dept., dated January 14, 1806. Directs the magistrates, having establishments of guard-boats under them, to report from time to time the services rendered by such boats in suppressing river-piracy within their jurisdictions.

6. Letter from Actg. Magistrate of Nadia to H. Douglas, Nov. 30, 1808. Requests the Magistrate to issue orders to all his officers for keeping a most vigilant watch on Gangaram Dass, a most notorious sirdar dacoit of Nadia, reported to have "taken flight from thence and proceeded to Gaya, *via* Patna."

7. Letter from G. Dowdeswell to H. Douglas, dated Feb. 17, 1809. Directs the Magistrate to report the measures taken by him for the apprehension of a gang of dacoits, "consisting of between sixty and seventy persons," alleged to have attacked a party of peons and *barkandazes* charged with the conveyance of the sum of rupees 10,945-6-1 from the parganna of Series⁵ to Patna and to have carried off the treasure after wounding several of the peons and *barkandazes*.

8. Extract from a letter from senior Judge of Calcutta Court of Circuit to the Magistrate of Jessore, dated March 9, 1809. Desires the Magistrate to explain to the Zemindars "that the most active and zealous cooperation and assistance will be expected from them and their mofussil officers and that any omission on their part to give any possible aid to the police officers or to deliver up ascertained Dakoits residing within their Estates will be punished in an exemplary manner."

9. Extract of a Government Circular to H. Douglas, dated April 15, 1809. Informs the Magistrate "that the existence of the above-mentioned crime (gang robbery) to any great extent cannot exist without either great defect of judgment or a very disreputable want of exertion on the part of the magistrates in the application of the powers vested in them."

10. Letter from W. B. Baley, Registrar, Nizam-at Adalat, to Judges of Circuit Court, Patna, dated May, 1809. Desires the judges to direct the several magistrates within their Division to adopt measures similar to those adopted by the Magistrate of Nadia in obtaining the aid of the landholders for successfully combating the evil of gang-robbery.

11. Extract from a letter from Actg. Magistrate of Nadia to H. Douglas, dated July 4, 1809. Requests the Magistrate to dispatch under a strong guard to Calcutta Ramsundar Dutta, Gangaram Dass, Phatik Tarafdar, Gudda Barui, and others of the party of dacoits apprehended near Patna.

The document dealing with thuggee is a letter from C. Bury, Officiating Magistrate of Patna to C. W. Smyth, Circuit Commissioner of the 11th Division, dated June 6, 1834. It has two parts. The first contains the English translation of a confession of one Mungur Thug, taken by Mr. Bury on May 6, 1834; and the second bears the Magistrate's remarks on the havoc done by the Thugs in certain territories. We can do no better than quote here extracts from the said translation.

"I can not now recollect the day, but sometime since Moradeen Khan in Company of 5 or 6 others came to Uruthulgolah⁶ with two sepoys whom they killed and threw into the Ganges, they gave me 10 Rs. A few days after the above transaction they brought two Travellers to the same spot, killed them in

5. A place near Sasaram in the Shahabad District.

6. Athmalgola—a place near Barh in the Patna District.

the same way and gave me 5 Rs. between Bykutpore⁷ and Monghyr many men of the higher class and all the attendants at the Suraae are ~~their~~ confederates.....”.

“The duties of the Barrh⁸ thana are conducted so badly that all crimes are committed with the full cognizance of the Police.....”.

The following extracts from the Magistrate's remarks are worthy of note and will speak for themselves.

“Until last year it was generally supposed that these professed murderers (thugs) confined their operations to the Western Provinces, but the disclosures then and now elicited put it beyond doubt that the system encouraged by the Police extends in a favourable degree throughout the districts of Bengal, and prevails not only on the frequented roads, but also on the Ganges and other large rivers ”.

“Such is the extent to which the dreadful traffic has been pursued on the old Calcutta road, especially between Monghyr and Fatwa⁹ that I can form no estimate of the expenditure of human life to which it has given occasion”.

⁷. Bykutpore or Baikunthpur—a place near Futwa in the Patna District. It was once a very prosperous village and a flourishing centre of cotton manufacture, but is now in a dwindling condition.

⁸. Barrh—a Sub-Divisional head-quarters station in the Patna District, on the main line of the East Indian Railway.

⁹. Fatwa—about six miles east of Patna City on the main line of the East Indian Railway.

FARMAN OF SHAH JAHAN

Handwritten text in Persian script, likely a royal decree or farman, written on aged paper. The text is arranged in horizontal lines, with some lines being more prominent than others. The script is cursive and characteristic of the Mughal era. There are several lines of text, some of which are crossed out or written over. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration.

A LOST DOCUMENT.

[By Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S.]

Sometime ago I saw a note and a photograph in the *Safir-i-Sukhan*,¹ Peshawar, pertaining to a document of the Mughal Period. The note appeared under the caption "*Farman of Shah Jahan*" and the original was reported to be in the possession of Rai Sahib Mehta Ramji Dass, Advocate, Abbottabad, who cherished it as a precious family heirloom, being granted to one of his ancestors, Mehta Chhabil Dass, in appreciation of his loyalty and good services to the Mughal Government. On seeing the note and the photograph I felt a keen desire to see for myself the original and make sure if it was in fact a *Farman* of Emperor Shah Jahan. Accordingly, I wrote a letter to the owner of the document and received the disappointing reply that it was lost.² Thanks to the Editor of the *Safir-i-Sukhan*, who has preserved the block of the photograph and lent it to me for reproduction. But for this, the document would have disappeared without attracting the attention of historical scholars. Although the photograph cannot pass for the original, yet it can serve some useful purpose. If the original were available, its contents could be more easily deciphered and its authenticity ascertained. In its absence it was with great difficulty that I was able to read the text from the photograph. It will be seen that some words have gone off and the gaps thus caused have been restored conjecturally. I have, however, not been able to recover the date of the document, the contents of the *Tughra* and the legends of the seals; nor have I made out what the entries in Gurmukhi are. An expert in epigraphy may be able to make a better use of the photograph and fill in the gaps. That the document is not a *Farman* of Shah Jahan is evidently clear from the fact that it does not bear the Imperial Seal. On the other hand, the concluding portion of it shows that it was a *Sanad*, issued by an important officer of the Mughal Government. The Sayyads, Qazis, etc., were required to affix their seals to the document not because the Mughal hold on Hazara was weak but because they commanded great respect and wielded enormous influence. It may also be observed here that though the language is involved, the meaning is quite clear. There must be some entries at the back of the document, possibly capable of throwing some light on it, but nothing can be said in the absence of the original.

TRANSCRIPT

طغرا

(الہ اکدر)

امیرالاموالے خدائے گانے

چون مہتہ چہیل داس قانون قدیم از عمل از مرزاں ماضیہ لغایت عمل حضرت نواب
مستطاب قدسی القاب خیرخواہ و درلختخواہ شدہ آمدہ است چنانچہ کتخدایان و چون وریان
مقدمان و مرزاخان پرگنہ ہزارہ قارلق ہرکدامی مسلمانان و ہندوان ہرمہتہ مرکزور رضامندان کہ
راز سلوک خود و زفاہیت سرکار و کفایت رعایا سعی مے نماید بنابران ہرکدامی میخوہند کہ
در کارفرمانی معاملات مسلمانان و ہندوان پرگنہ ہزارہ قارلق داخل باشد غیرسند مرکزور در پرگنہ
مزبور داخل نمے شون محض درلختخواہی و خیرجوئی سرکار عالیہ میخوہام کہ ہرکدامی سادات
عظام و قضات اہل اسلام آہالی و موالی الناس خواص و عوام از مواہر خون واقف شدہ این قرطاس
را ثبت فرما یند کہ مہتہ مرکزور اسند سرکار باشد موافق سند سرکار در درلختخواہی و خیراندیشی

1. A local monthly magazine in Urdu, edited by Mr. A. S. Kaifi.

2. Many an important historical document has thus disappeared and unless a systematic effort is made for their collection and preservation, many more will meet the same fate.

3. I am not sure about these two words. I have taken them to mean 'old law.' I have not come across the term *Qanun-i-Qadim* anywhere in the list of Mughal Officers such as *Qanungo*, etc.

کرشش کند و سندے میخواستہ ۱۰ در معاملات پرکنہ مسلمانان رهند تا دستخط مہتائے مذکور
نشد منظور نباشد چوں سراسر دولتخواہ سرکار است، چندکلمہ ارقام نمودہ شد -

TRANSLATION

(Tughra)

GOD IS GREAT.

Amir-ul-Umara⁴ of His Majesty

Mehta Chhabil Dass, according to old law, has been by his conduct the well-wisher and cherisher of the welfare of the Government from times past to the time of His Highness the gracious Nawab, holding high titles, so that the *Katkhudas*, the *Chaudharis*, the *Mugaddams*⁵ and the tenants of the *Pargana* of Hazara Qarlag,⁶ Hindus and Musalmans alike, are pleased with him on account of his interest in the good of the Government and the welfare of the public. Hence anyone who desires to take part in the administration of the matters of the Hindus and Musalmans of Hazara Qarlag should not interfere in the matters without the *Sanad* (authority) of the said person. Simply for the welfare and prosperity of the exalted Government do we desire that all the great Sayyads and Qazis of Musalmans—dependents and followers, all and sundry—, after knowing this, affix their seals to this paper so that it may serve as authority of the State for the said Mehta and he should persist in his good wishes and endeavour for the welfare of the Government. He wants a *Sanad* (authority) that in the affairs of the Hindus and Musalmans of the *Pargana* nothing should be accepted as long as it does not bear the signature of the said Mehta. As he is out and out a well-wisher of the Government, these few words have been penned down.

4. It is a title which means 'Lord of the Nobles.'

5. They were administrators, revenue officers and headmen.

6. Hazara is now a district of the North-West Frontier Province. It is for the first time that I have seen it suffixed by the word 'Qarlag'.

TWO DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NATURE OF RELIGIOUS ASSIGNMENTS IN THE SULTANATE OF GUJARAT.

[By Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.)]

These documents are in the possession of Sayyid Amir Miyan Sahib of Mangrol, Kathiawar. The Sayyid Sahib is a descendant of Sayyid Sikandar, the patron saint of Mangrol and his *Sajjadah Nashin*¹. The first of these documents is a *farman* assigning a sum of ten lakh and sixty thousand coins² for the maintenance of the descendants of Sayyid Sikandar and the upkeep of his shrine, its mosques and staff. Sayyid Sikandar was the disciple and *Khalifah* of Hadrat Makhdum Jahaniyan. This *farman* is six feet and three inches long and its width is ten inches. Such a scroll was necessarily made of several pieces and to prevent forgery, the seams at the back bear the words "Sahih-ul-Wasl" (i.e., truly joined) in a uniform handwriting. The script is *naskh cum tughra* and occupies a space of an inch in every line. In between the lines is a spacing of an inch and a half. The document is dated 5th Jamadi-uth-thani, 960 A.H. (1558 A.C.).

The second document is a government certificate regarding the grant of land for the maintenance of an *imam* and a *muadhdhin* in one of the mosques built by Sayyid Sikandar. It is dated 812 A.H.

The importance of the first document lies in the fact that it stipulates that the assignment is for a sum of ten lakh and sixty thousand rupees, which amount is to be realized from the revenue of certain villages mentioned in the document. Any balance that might be left after the payment of the assigned amount was to be paid into the treasury of the State. This stipulation is important because it shows that the villages were not handed over to the descendants of the saint or to the trustees of the shrine. They were to receive a specified sum of money. The villages assigned were valued at the amount payable; if they failed to produce the revenue specified, the assignee was the loser, because no provision has been made for such a contingency. On the contrary it is clearly stated that if the villages paid more, the balance was to be paid into the State treasury. The reason for such an arrangement, which at first sight seems unfair to the assignee, was that the assignments were based on valuation which was the medieval equivalent of the modern budget. The State made such a large number of its payments through assignments of revenue that it would find it impossible to meet any demands arising out of decrease in revenue owing to calamities or bad crops. At the same time the State reserved its right to share increased productivity by stipulating that the surplus would be credited into the State treasury. The officials are instructed to leave the stipulated amount to the assignee and "to bring to the revenue office all the surplus and to follow instructions in this respect". This confirms my conclusions in *'The Administration of the Sultanate of Dehli'* to the effect that these assignments were administered directly by the State.³

The second document refers to grants of land, not assignments of revenue. In all cases where the stipend was recurring and modest in value it was considered desirable to give a grant in land. Part of the land granted was always uncultivated so that the grantee might increase the area under cultivation.⁴ For this reason, there was the temptation to entice away peasants from areas already under cultivation.⁵ This practice was disliked by the State. A grantee should get only as much land as he was capable of bringing under cultivation without stealing peasants; hence it is stipulated that no *kharaaj* paying peasant was to be employed on the land which was granted. This shows the anxiety of the State to increase the area of cultivated land. Another fact stands out:

1. His full name was Sayyid Sikandar Mas'ud-al-Husaini.

2. The name of the coin can no longer be read as the document is damaged.

3. Page 224.

4. *Insha-i-Mahru*, letter XXI.

5. *Ibid*, letter XXVIII.

the number of peasants was limited and they were in demand to an extent that there was the danger of peasants being enticed away from one place to another. This gave great bargaining power to the peasants and it was to prevent competition for peasants between grantees and the State that such a clause was introduced. The grantee had to content himself with only as much land as he could get cultivated by means of hired labour or with his own resources.

THE DUBDABA-I-SIKANDARI

[By Mr. K. Sajun Lal, M.A., F.R.S.A.]

For the past two years I have been engaged in bringing to light the Pre-Mutiny News-papers of India through contributions to the sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission. I am glad to say that this year I have unearthed many volumes of Post-Mutiny News-papers also.

So far I have perused (1) Jama-i-ul-Akhbar (1862), (2) Omdat-ul-Akhbar (1865), (3) Mazhar-ul-Akhbar (1865), (4) The Akhbar-i-Muqbir-i-Sadiq* (1872), (5) Nur-ul-Aafaq (1875-1876 and onwards 1880). Altogether, I have unearthed no less than 100 volumes.

In 1869 there were 26 news-papers in existence in the North-west Provinces now called the United Provinces. The total daily circulation of all of them taken together amounted to 7,064 copies. In 1870, the number of news-papers rose to 33, and the daily circulation rose to 7,509 of which 2,910 copies were purchased by the Government and 360 copies were subscribed by individual Europeans. Of these we select one news-paper the Dabdaba-i-Sikandari as a type. It means "the Majesty of Sikandar" and is named after one of the Nawabs of Rampur.

This very interesting news-paper was published every Monday. Each issue contains 16 pages of 2 columns each. The title page of the early issues had a floral design, while the later issues had no such design on their title pages.

This weekly's subscription was Re. 1, Rs. 5 and Rs. 9 for a month, six months, and a year respectively. The first page had the title in Urdu and English. The English title varied, as in the first few issues we find it read 'The Dubdaba-i-Sikandari of R.P.' but later the letters R.P. which stood for Rampur were dropped. Below the title, there was a verse in Persian language which spoke of the journal's importance. On the last page we find many advertisements the most important of which was inserted by the Nawab of Rampur himself. It announced that the Nawab of Rampur would be pleased to purchase old coins such as dubs, rupees and ashrafis for 4 as, 2 Rs. and 1½ ashrafis respectively.

The news-paper was published by order of Md. Hasan Khan under the supervision of Md. Husain, Editor, in the Mathba-i-Husaini, Rohilkhand, Rampur.

I have perused the volume containing the issues of this news-paper which I found in the Hyderabad State Library. The first issue is dated 4th March, 1872, while the last is dated 24th February, 1873.

This news-paper had a large circulation and counted many notable men among its patrons. We find in the list of subscribers which appeared now and then, no less than 50 distinguished names. Maharajas, Rajahs, Nawabs, Ministers of State and several European officials honoured it by becoming its subscribers.¹ The Governor-General was pleased to reduce its duty charges by half, while the Director of Public Instruction of the North Western Provinces ordered purchase of the news-paper for schools. The Lt.-Governor of the Province Sir William Muir was its Patron.

This paper quoted no less than one hundred news-papers as a source of its information. It had correspondents in almost all the important Native States, on whose reports the Editor made remarks either in favour of or against the activities of the States, and appealed to the rulers to give no room for criticism.

Another peculiarity of the "Dubdaba-i-Sikandari" was that it took a prominent part in preventing the spread of false rumours or reports and always took

*Contributed an article on 'Akhbar-i-Sadiq' to the Madras Session of Indian History Congress.

(1). Among them were the Rao of Bedla, Bhandhar Kunwar Madan Singhji and Munshi Shabuddin of Udaipur.

other Editors to task for lowering the prestige of the Press. It is not possible here to deal with this aspect of its activities which was concerned with contradiction of false rumours and refutation of unfounded reports. Suffice it to mention that this paper refuted the rumours and reports published in 'Nur-ul-Anwar' of Cawnpore, the Gujarat Akhbar "Punchdand", the 'Akhbar-i-Punjab,' 'Omdat-ul-Akhbar' of Bhopal, the 'Akhbar-i-Loh-i-Mahfuz' of Moradabad, etc.

It is unnecessary to describe the important events of the regime of Lord Mayo which are fully discussed in these pages. Very detailed accounts are given of Lord Mayo's arrival and assassination at Port Blair. It is interesting, however, to note in passing that the various reports, articles and comments appearing on this tragic event throw a flood of light on the character and regime of Lord Mayo. Among the articles contributed on this occasion we find a detailed one by Sayyid Aqa Hasan, *urf*, Miran Sahib concluding with an Elegy on Lord Mayo's death. Another is from the pen of Munshi Munawer Ali *Khandan*, and a third from Munshi Jawaher Singh concluding with another Elegy. Besides reports of Condolence and Memorial meetings subscription lists also are published with suggestions of other news-papers and their correspondents regarding the most suitable memorial to be erected with the aid of the fund. All this goes to what extent Lord Mayo was respected and loved by the people.

Report on the Indian news-papers published in N.W.P. and Bengal together with their daily circulation is also given.

The Dubdaba-i-Sikandari gave full publicity to the reports and news regarding Native States. Space forbids me to do justice to this topic. But as the Records Commission is holding its session at Udaipur, a few extracts from the correspondent's reports on Udaipur may evoke interest. I may add that if all the reports of the correspondent at Udaipur are taken down they would cover from 40 to 50 foolscap pages. Almost all his reports, refreshing as they are, though usually lengthy, throw a flood of light on the Udaipur State during the year 1972. His frank criticism tingled the ears of the State authorities who were perplexed but could not identify the writer. Some official suggested to the Magistrate or Faujdar of the State, Bhandar Kunwar Madan Singhji, that he should silence the Editor either with threats or with money. Even the Maharaja seemed to evince some interest in the correspondent whose identity kept people guessing. His Highness' Peshi Munshi Maulvi Abdur Rahman Khan, used to read out to him extracts from the paper.

The Maharaja had to decide a controversy between the Mahajans of Bhelwara and Maisari as to what should be the name of God with which they should begin their letters to their relations and friends.

A report of 6th May narrates the havoc caused by dacoits besides referring to the extensive cultivation of cotton, and the levy of a heavy duty of Rs. 12/8/- per cart. It gives some idea of the state of the country and its cultivation. A report of 20th May, gives the details of a dispute between the Ranas of Bhandar and Bhoira regarding a succession. The Maharaja's decision is praised by the correspondent as well as by the Editor.

Another report describes in detail the character and the work of the Dewani and Faujdari departments, with brief notices of the character and conduct of several noblemen and officials of the State of Udaipur.

The description of the City of Udaipur, its history, census, number of temples, mosques and its customs and conventions make an interesting reading.

In one of his reports the Udaipur Junius pays a very high tribute to Thakore Racki Chand, a Vakil of the State Court for his forensic ability, and mastery of the intricacies of law. He opines that those who intend to go to England to become Barristers had better serve as apprentices to the local Vakil first of all.

While discussing the education of women, the Editor pays a high tribute to the character, culture and habits of the women of Udaipur. In support of his opinion he reproduces a really interesting letter written by a lady of Udaipur to her friend and says that a perusal of it will convince his readers of the propriety of his praise.

The Dubdaba-i-Sikandari was more popular than either of the two newspapers published in Udaipur² and the people eagerly awaited the arrival of the post to obtain a copy of it.

(2). They were Mohib-i-Marwar and Khair-kha-i-Klaq, a weekly of 8 pages edited by Sohanlal and Ajodhya Prashad.

[By Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.R.Hist.S.]

(i)

I hold the view of the Duke of Wellington that Dewan Purnaiya, had, like other men, his faults. Jealousy was the trait mentioned by the Duke. Ambition and selfinterest were noticed by Colonel Malcolm. But what is less known, and perhaps less excusable, than these major faults are Purnaiya's disdainful regard for the young maharaja and his callousness for the sufferings of the people.

Of course, it is admitted by historians of Mysore that Purnaiya was a minister of the old mercantilist school for whom the accumulation of money was everything, that Purnaiya was losing his temper with the maharaja on account of his old age and exhaustion from official work and that the people of the state were not warmly attached to their dewan because taxation was oppressive and industry and agriculture received no encouragement from him. But what is not so readily admitted by them is Purnaiya's scant respect for his august sovereign master. Here and there Purnaiya's love of power, his treatment of the maharaja as an eternal child and his unwillingness to let any one but himself communicate with the British Government have been mentioned, but not a word or syllable has been said why he refused to be reconciled to the ruler till the end of his life although the latter returned good for evil, and showered the highest favours and privileges on his prime minister. This is an important and serious matter demanding a true and proper explanation.

From the evidence available in the records of Government, it is possible to offer a suitable one:

Purnaiya was extremely anxious to convert his dewanship into a hereditary office, and he depended upon the British Government for it. Unfortunately, the whole scheme fizzled out, and all that he could get was a *jagir*. This aroused the greatest sense of disappointment in him, and from 1807 his temper, verging on vindictiveness and revenge, was up. Purnaiya perhaps then swore that he would never serve the State whole-heartedly. But His Highness was firm. The protracted correspondence and long negotiations on the subject show that His Highness Krishnaraja Wadiyar III asked the Governor-General for freedom and initiative in such local matters but was denied it for the reasons mentioned in the sixth para. of his letter to him. Purnaiya's later behaviour towards the maharaja, grounded in his belief that he was not responsible to the young ruler and that his office of dewanship was hereditary in spite of the absence of a specific provision for it in the state constitution, also suggests that this denial of a hereditary dewanship by the British Government was due to the unwillingness of the maharaja to agree to a proposal which was *prima facie* unacceptable. Purnaiya knew more than any one else, that the Governor-General was ever ready to make him happy and comfortable if the maharaja took the initiative in or at least would give his support to a proposal in that direction. But His Highness was well-advised in this matter, and Purnaiya's tactics to win his favour or to coerce him to agree to give a hereditary minister-ship by smiling and frowning alternately at the young ruler proved unavailing. More important still, the maharaja who saw that in this useless controversy with the dewan the people had been neglected and driven to a point of revolt became more determined in the assumption of direct rule and took the reins of administration into his own hands in November 1810.

An important point to remember in this connection is that Purnaiya was compelled to resign not by the maharaja but by the supreme government. The Court of Directors wrote, while approving of Purnaiya's retirement, that 'we regret that the latter part of his administration should be marked with so much disrespect towards the Rajah and in advancing pretensions so unjustifiable (to a hereditary office) as to render his removal from office a matter

of.....indispensable necessity'. When the queen-mother Maharani Lakshmi Ammanni Avaru passed away in February, 1810, Purnaiya had no elderly person left thereafter to advise him in State matters. Fortunately the maharaja who was still in his teens continued to shower his favours upon him, and while a generous pension of Rs. 18,000 per annum *plus* a lump-sum of Rs. 27 lakhs for the ex-dewan's comfort and ease in retirement was sanctioned during Purnaiya's life-time, the pension was continued by His Highness after his death to the eldest son. All these facts prove beyond a shadow of doubt that it was Purnaiya and not the maharaja who was not well-advised all along and that the so-called cabal in the palace opposed to Purnaiya mentioned in the books on Mysore history, was in all probability a myth and invention of the old and experienced dewan—the disappointed and aggrieved man.

(ii)

The following letters and papers found among many in the Home Miscellaneous collection in the India office throw light on Purnaiya's character. They are reproduced here, because they have not been published so far.

(1) Notes, Memoranda on Mysore, etc., Mr. Richard Cole, Resident, Resignation of Poornea, Dewan.

The Government of Mysore on the termination of the War of 1799 when the ancient family was restored to its rights of which it had been deprived by the late Haidar Ali and Tippoo Sultaun [was] entrusted to a Dewan named Poornea, who exercised the duties of his office with the greatest zeal and ability, to the satisfaction of both the British Government and the people of Mysore, and in consideration of his eminent services he was granted a valuable Jagheer. The Young Rajah, being a minor, of course, took no part in the conduct of the affairs, but as he grew older naturally felt desirous of discharging the functions to which his birth and age entitled him. This feeling probably excited in his mind jealousy of Poornea who exercised an entire and exclusive control both in form and substance over the Rajah and the affairs of the government led him to suspect that person of an intention to keep him permanently subject to his authority. He however became reconciled to Poornea towards the close of 1810 on that minister's agreeing to conduct the affairs of the government under his superintendence and with the additional weights of his concurrence; but reconciliation appeared to be of short duration, for Poornea notwithstanding was unwilling to yield up any portion of the authority he had been accustomed to exercise but he treated the Rajah with so much disrespect as to render reconciliation afterwards between them impossible, especially after Poornea had been reprov'd in Durbar by the acting Resident of Mysore. The resignation, therefore, which he tendered was accepted, but his retirement from office was accompanied by every mark of distinction, respect and indulgence due to his acknowledged merits and services. The Rajah of Mysore permitted him to retain a balance of Pagodas 6,31,979 which he admitted to be due from him on the adjustment of the accounts of his administration. Sir George Barlow addressed a letter to him on the occasion expressing his sense of the great benefits which had resulted from his long and faithful administration. Sir George also addressed a letter to the Rajah of Mysore congratulating His Highness on his having assumed the conduct of the Government and expressing satisfaction at the prudence and ability which he had manifested. Poornea did not long survive his retirement from office. He was soon after afflicted with paralytic stroke which deprived him of speech and the use of one side. He died in March 1812.

[Further on the following is found] Poornea died on the 28th March 1812. The Rajah continues to his son Anunt Rao of 500 K.Ps. [a month] which he had conferred upon his father. Poornea refused to pay the balance of his accounts into the Raja's Treasury alleging that he was only accountable to the British Government, refuses to shew to the Rajah the different letters addressed.

to him by the British Government during his minority. The Rajah's conduct is in every respect worthy of the situation which he fills and every public matter continues to be conducted to his approbation—Pornea's conduct [being] regulated by a pertinacious determination [*sic*] his own authority at all hazards to that of his Prince.

(2) *From Colonel Bell, Commander of Seringapatam to Purneah, Diwan of Mysore.* [No date.]

After compliments—I have received your letter and understand its contents. It appears that you have ordered European officers and sepoys who may pass on leave to visit their families to be apprehended. I am given to understand that this order is rigidly enforced without having the fear of God before your Eyes and in the face of your engagements with the Company. It is perfectly well-known that you are doing great injury to the Company and I have in consequence imprisoned all the persons of your Circar now within the Fort until Instructions are received from the Right Honourable Governor-General of Bengal. If in future during this business you conduct yourself well we shall behave in like manner. I have also given orders to prevent your things and those belonging to H. H. the Rajah from being removed out of the Fort and if you again stop provisions and necessaries required for the people of this garrison all your disposable articles will be taken possession of, and an account rendered of the same.

What more.

From the Diwan to Colonel Bell. [No date.]

After compliments—I have received your letter which states as follows [Here Col. Bell's letter is recited] to which I reply. I am not empowered, neither do I ever act of my own accord. When H. H. the Rajah's Government was established, the Right Honourable Governor-General was pleased to appoint a Resident to this Circar with full powers and my conduct and actions were always governed by his directions. No Sirdars ever corresponded with me before this time, neither have I of myself held any correspondence with them, nor have I ever failed in my engagements with the Company.

The House servants etc. belonging to H. H. Rajah and myself were placed in the Fort of Seringapatam by the advice of the Governor-General and of Colonel Wellesley. Colonel Davis is now in the place of that officer and Mr. Cole is in the place of that Resident. Therefore whatever orders they give I consider as coming from the Governor-General. I have informed them of what you have written to me until this moment. I have never received any orders from the Government differing from each other. I have always considered the Resident's orders as one and the same with the Government and I continue in the same opinion. The Rajah's property and mine is the same as the Governor-General's who is the preserver of us both. I have never done anything contrary to my engagements, neither will I ever in future let what will happen. I shall always continue faithful and unalterable in my engagements to the Company.

NOTE ON JAMADAR RAJA RAO FAMILY MSS.

[By Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Assisted by Mr. N. Subba Rao, M.A.]

Among the unpublished records examined during the year are the official papers of the family of Jamadar Raja Rao. Several Mahratta, Brahmanical families of repute served with distinction in the Mysore army in the 19th century, both during the period of direct rule of H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, and during the days of the Mysore Commission (1881-1881); and their descendants are to be seen serving the Mysore State in some capacity or other even to this day. The papers of the present collection, which are five in number, relate to the British Commission period. Two of these belong to the year 1840, when Sir Mark Cubbon was the Commissioner of Mysore (1834-1861), and three belong to the year 1870, when Col. Sir Richard John Meade, was the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (1870-1875), in succession to Mr. L. B. Bowring¹. All these papers relate to the official career in Mysore of Regimentdar Cuddapah Tirumala Rao, brother of Regimentdar Cuddapah Srinivasa Rao, of the *Savar-cucheri*². Though these papers, as they have come down, are in Kannada, they seem to be Kannada renderings of English originals which were made by the *Munshi* (ministerial officer) attached to the Commissioner's Office. This is evident from the official designation of *Munshi* which generally occurs at the end of each document. The papers are of interest as throwing some light on the conditions of military service in Mysore during the period. They reveal how in those days considerations of service and merit far outweighed local, and, perhaps, sectional interests in making higher appointments in the Mysore military ranks, and how the British Commission strove to maintain the best traditions of discipline in this behalf.

We may now set down the papers in their chronological order:

(1) Order (*agna-patra*), bearing, No. 9, dated 20th January, 1840, from Captain A. Macleod,³ Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore, to Cuddapah Tirumala Rao, of the Regiment of Cuddapah Srinivasa Rao of *Savar-cucheri* Department.

"The death of your elder brother Regimentdar Cuddapah Srinivasa Rao having been duly reported to us in your communication, No. 4, dated the 18th instant, until further orders, you are to look after the work of the Regiment. You should note this."

(2) Order (*agna-patra*), bearing No. 64, dated 1st July, 1840, from Captain A. Macleod, Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, Camp Shimoga, to Cuddapah Tirumala Rao, Acting Regimentdar, *Savar-cucheri* Department.

"As Regimentdar Cuddapah Srinivasa Rao, has died, to that vacant office of Regimentdar you have been nominated by the Huzur Office. The *sanad* of appointment is enclosed. You are accordingly to act with due care and caution and keep the men of the Regiment together. Your salary in the office will take effect from 1st July. You must get your name entered agreeably to these orders in the Register."

(3) Orders (*sanad*) of Col. R. J. Meade, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner to the Territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore, dated 23rd

1. As to the history of the British Commission period in Mysore, see *Mysore Gazetteer* (new edition), II-IV, 2878-2977.

2. Cavalry Department.

3. Capt. A. Macleod evidently belonged to the family of Mr. J. M. Macleod, Junior Commissioner of Mysore, 1832-33. The post of Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore came into being in 1833 as a result of the Military reorganization scheme of Col. W. Morison, the Senior Commissioner (1833-1834), who preceded Sir Mark Cubbon and became sole Commissioner in 1834. The Military Assistant, as recommended by Col. Morison, was to be allowed to attend to all details "arising out of Communications received from the Buckshee and to inspect all the remount horses brought by the men." He was, however, to have no military authority but only to act as Assistant to the Commissioner in military matters (see *Mysore Gazetteer, op. cit.*, 2878, 2895-2896).

September, 1870, to Regimentdar Cuddapah Tirumala Rao, Commandant of Mysore Silledars, 3rd Regiment.

"As Bakshi Saiyed Isaak of the *Bar-cucheri*⁴ Department has been pensioned and that office is now vacant, you have been, as per recommendation of Military Assistant Colonel Ramsay, appointed to it on Rs. 300 *per mensem*. You should take over the office and conduct yourself in such a manner as might win our approbation."

(4) Order (*hukum*), bearing No. 3, dated 23rd September, 1870, from Col. R. J. Meade, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, to the Territories of the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

"The Chief Commissioner has appointed Regimentdar Tirumala Rao to the 3rd Silledari Regiment as *Military Bakshi*⁵ of *Savar* and *Bar-cucheri* in place of Saiyid Isaak, pensioned. Whereas, for about two months preceding the communication of this arrangement, several anonymous petitions from the Mysore military expressing disapproval of the proposed measure have been addressed to the Chief Commissioner, much to his displeasure, now he is hereby understood by the entire army that such petitions carry hardly any weight in the Chief Commissioner's counsels, and that no representations from the military pertaining to their service and other official matters shall receive the due consideration of the Chief Commissioner on their individual merits, unless they are made through the proper channel, *i.e.*, through the Commandant of the respective regiments to the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner. While the officers of the *Silledari*⁶ and *Bar* Departments may rest assured that the Chief Commissioner always takes care to see that no legitimate claims to individual preferment on their part are ignored, he takes pleasure in announcing the justness of the choice to the office of Military Bakshi, in the present instance, of an officer who is eminently qualified for it both by his constant association with the military and his thorough acquaintance with their needs and conditions, and by his long and distinguished service in the army."

(5) Order (*nirupa*), bearing No. 155, dated 29th September, 1870, from Col. Ramsay, Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore, to Cuddapah Tirumala Rao, Regimentdar, *Savar-cucheri* Department.

"It gives us pleasure to communicate to you that you have been nominated by the Hon'ble Chief Commissioner to the Office of Bakshi of the Military Department. Having regard to your long and disinterested service in the Mysore army, we recommended you for this post. After handing over charge of your Regiment to Regimentdar Bangalore Rama Rao, you are to join your new office as expeditiously as possible. Your appointment takes effect from 1st October. The *Huzur sanad* in this behalf is enclosed."

It will be seen from these papers that Cuddapah Tirumala Rao, who succeeded his elder brother Cuddapah Srinivasa Rao as Regimentdar of the 3rd Mysore Silledari Regiment in 1840, rose in 1870. (*i.e.*, thirty years later) to the position of *Military Bakshi* or Administrative Head of both the Cavalry and Infantry Departments of the Mysore army. Needless to say, he served in that capacity with distinction till his retirement. A sword and a dagger, being the military honours associated with his high office—presented to him for distinguished services rendered in the army to the state—are still preserved as precious mementos in his family.

4. Infantry Department.

5. Administrative Head of the Military Department, who originally corresponded to the European Minister for War and was in charge of the departmental finances, recruitment, pay, etc.

6. Cavalry officers of superior rank. Originally the word *silledar* or *sillahdar* meant an irregular or independent horseman who was engaged horse and man, as distinct from the regular horseman known as the *savar*.

THE DEFEAT OF THE DUTCH IN TRAVANCORE

[By Suranad P. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A.]

The relations of Travancore with the Dutch East India Company culminating in the treaty of Mavelikkara in 1748 A.D. (ratified by the Dutch Government at Batavia in 1753), form one of the important episodes in the history of this State during the 18th century. There are a few records bearing on the subject in the Travancore archives. The earliest Dutch record preserved is a treaty between the Dutch Company and the Rajas of Cochin and Chempakasserri. This belongs to the year 1663 A.D. (838 M.E.), two years after the coming of the Dutch to Malabar. This was an offensive and defensive alliance by which the parties agreed to consider the friends and enemies of the one as the friends and enemies of the other and not to give any assistance to Goda Varma who claimed the throne of Cochin against the legitimate heir,—a party to this treaty. The Dutch were to enjoy in future the privileges enjoyed by the Portuguese in regard to trade. Permission was granted to the Dutch to build a house in Chempakasserri with stones for the protection of their goods.

The Dutch established their headquarters at Cochin where they played a prominent part in settling the disputes of succession to the throne. Captain John Nieuhoff, the Dutch representative who visited the several princes in Malabar, 1662-1664, has stated that he made a commercial alliance with Travancore, as he did with other states in Malabar, but the original treaty which must have been in Malayalam is not available.

In the latter part of the 17th century the Dutch became very powerful in the Malabar coast, and many of the princes and potentates here were their allies or vassals. It was not, however, possible for them to extend their influence over Travancore which maintained its integrity and independence in spite of the many disruptive factors in the politics of the time. In the early part of the 18th century they, therefore, thought of establishing their authority over this State also by lending help to the Raja of Kayamkulam, a prince who held sway over regions that lay to the north of Travancore, in his programme of aggression. The active interference of the Dutch in the affairs of Travancore began in the early part of the reign of Maharaja Martanda Varma, (1729-1758), the maker of modern Travancore, and one of the greatest kings of Kerala. In 1734 A.D. the Raja of Kayamkulam sought an alliance with the Dutch Company at Cochin against Travancore. The immediate reason which impelled the Raja of Kayamkulam to strengthen his position by an alliance with the foreign company was the objection which Martanda Varma took against the adoption of a princess from the royal family of Kayamkulam by the Raja of Desiganad, a cousin of the Travancore Maharaja. In the war which ensued the Dutch rendered due assistance to the Raja, and a few original records exist regarding the engagements in which they took part against Travancore.

In 1740 A.D. the Dutch forces came to Attingal, more than twenty miles north of Trivandrum. A document of the year 915 M.E. (1740 A.D.) mentions that the Dutch forces captured 45 paras of rice sent from Trivandrum to Attingal for the use of the soldiers garrisoned there. The next year (916 M.E.) witnessed the most important event in regard to the relations of Travancore with the Dutch Company. In that year Travancore inflicted a crushing defeat on the Dutch in a naval engagement at Colachel, thirty-five miles south of Trivandrum. A record of the Adikesavaswami temple, Tiruvattar, dated 19 Idavam, 916 M.E., mentions the consecration of the sword of the Maharaja on the eve of his encounter with the Dutch at Colachel. Galletti has given a good description of this battle in his Dutch record Vol. XIII. The Dutch secured a place near the port of Colachel, fortified it with stakes and garrisoned it with a detachment of soldiers. The outlying villages were captured. The Dutch force advanced upon the rich town of Eraniel, harassing the inhabitants and plundering their property. The country between Colachel and Kottar surrendered. A secret letter to Batavia dated 12th May 1741 states that the Dutch

intended to make it a Dutch province "as it is the most beautiful district in Malabar and the cloth places are there". Before, however, they were able to follow up their victory Martanda Varma met them at Colachel where they had established their stronghold. The plan of attack was carefully laid. The army was drawn up in favourable strategic position. The Maharaja conducted the war in person. The battle commenced on the 10th August (27th Adi). The Travancore boats surrounded the Dutch vessels which brought reinforcements and prevented the landing of men and arms. The Travancore army charged the Dutch line and broke it completely. The enemy abandoned their position and evacuated leaving many persons wounded and 24 Europeans as prisoners. The results of this battle may be given in the words of a prominent historian: "The battle of Colachel was, in its effect, a disaster of the first importance to the Dutch. It put an end to the Dutch dreams of conquest of Malabar. It was the first great blow inflicted on the Dutch arms and its moral effect was so great that the Dutch never recovered from it at all. They were too powerful on the sea to yield immediately; but from this time, except for unimportant diplomatic skirmishes with Travancore, the company was reconciled to the position of mere traders without political pretensions. So far as Travancore was concerned the battle of Colachel may be said to be the most decisive factor in its development. It removed the main obstacle in the way of its triumphal march towards the north and made the conquests of Kayamkulam and other states possible. It increased the prestige of Martanda Varma with the rest of the Malabar princes."

The Dutch, however, do not seem to have accepted the defeat as final. The war consequently continued. In 916 M.E. there was fighting going on in other places as will be seen from the fact that the Maharaja proceeded to Vamanapuram near Attingal to meet the Dutch forces who were campaigning there. A record of that year mentions an offering made by the Maharaja at the temple of Sri Padmanabhaswami, the tutelary deity, before leaving for Vamanapuram. Accounts of expenses in regard to military engagements in 917 M.E. against the Dutch at Kilimanur are available. In one such document reference is made to the supply of provisions to the white (English) soldiers at Attingal, who were the allies of Travancore. A few documents of the year 918 M.E. relate to the taking of Kilimanur fort, in Makaram 917 M.E., by the Dutch. The Dutch captured as booty 218 paras of paddy from Nagarur and 1,078 paras from other places in the neighbourhood of Attingal. About other details of the transaction records are not available.

Travancore was successful in the war and the Raja of Kayamkulam agreed to pay an annual subsidy of Rs. 1,000 and one elephant to Travancore. The Dutch, in consequence, had to suspend their hostilities against this State. According to the treaty of Mavelikkara in 1748 A.D., they were finally obliged to abandon all political ambitions in Malabar and to recede from all engagements with other Malabar princes whom the King of Travancore might choose to attack and never to raise any opposition to the enterprises of this State. The significance of the victory gained by Travancore will be fully appreciated when it is known that the Dutch were the most powerful rivals to the other European companies in the east, including the English East India Company.

As the main incidents connected with the transaction are fairly well-known only such facts are given in this brief note as are essential to understand the few unpublished records noticed here.

A NOTE ON PRASHASTI SANGRAH.

[By Pt. G. N. Sharma, M.A.]

The manuscript under review was found by me in the library of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur. It consists of the transcripts of those inscriptions of Rāṇa Kumbha (V.S. 1490-1525/A.D. 1433-1468) which originally belonged to the temple of Mamadeva at Kumbhalgarh and the Kirtistambha (the tower of fame) at Chitor. It is made up of 35 loose-leaves, each measuring 11" x 5" and containing 8 lines of about 34 letters each. Although some parts of the text are soiled by water, the manuscript as a whole is in a fairly good state of preservation. Each page has a margin of an inch all round. The leaves bear numbering on one side only. The language of the manuscript is Sanskrit, and the script Nagari. The hand-writing is fairly legible. Except the colophon and the usual invocatory phrases the composition is entirely in verse. It is on the whole free from errors. The few slips which occur here and there are probably due either to the carelessness of the engraver of the original inscription or that of the copyist of the present manuscript. As regards Orthography the following points need to be noted. Sandhi is not observed in optional case. The *lupta*-akara is conspicuous by its absence. *Halanta* 'm' at the end of a pada is replaced by *Anusvāra*. 'Sh' takes the place of 'Kh', 'shru' that of 'shu' and the letters 'kh' 't' 'p' 'y' and 'ch' are so similar in appearance to 'kri' 'n' 'm' 'p' and 'v' respectively that they are hardly distinguishable. 'Chha' is used to represent the combined sound 'ch-cha'.

The manuscript has two parts, as is evident from the numbering of the pages. The first part ends with the 21st leaf. The leaves which follow bear a different numbering and constitute the 2nd part. For the sake of convenience I propose to call these parts 'A' and 'B'.

Part A contains copies of the four inscriptions of Kumbhalgarh; of these the 1st, the 3rd and the 4th have already been published and edited in *Epigraphie Indica*, Volumes XXIV and XXI. The slabs bearing these inscriptions from which several lines or letters are missing, are preserved in the Victoria Hall museum, Udaipur. The inscription on the 2nd slab however remains unpublished because it is in a fragmentary state and contains only a few letters, which furnish practically no information. The copy of this inscription as preserved in the present manuscript is therefore of immense value to historians, as it helps to fill in the gap between the first and 3rd slabs. The manuscript moreover supplies those portions of the epigraphs on the 3rd and 4th slabs which have been left out in the edited texts, due to the damaged conditions in which they were found.

I propose here to give a brief survey of the contents of the 2nd slab as preserved in the *Prasasti-Sangraha*. It contains a number of *Varṇanas*, each of which begins with the word 'atha' and ends with the word 'iti'. The inscription begins without any invocatory phrase with the 69th Verse. The subject dealt with is a continuation of that treated in the Verse 58-68 on the 1st slab *viz.*, the description of Medapata.

The Verse 70-101 gives us an account of Chitrakuta. We have heard a vivid description of the Fort of Chitor as well as its royal palaces, temples, towers, market places, mansions of chief merchants, etc. The whole serves to bring to light the prosperous conditions of the country during Rana Kumbha's reign. The passage also clearly shows that during this period the residential quarters of the Fort located in an area different from that at present.

The last section of the text *viz.*, Vamsa-Varṇana covers the Verses 106—111. Although the account is continued on the next slab, these six verses are not without their importance. They throw much light not only on the current controversies about the relations between the Raval line of rulers of Mewar and the Rana line of the Chiefs of Sisoda, but also on those about the parentage of Bappa. I propose to deal with the subject in greater details at some future date. Suffice it to say here that these verses yield much information about

both Guhila and Bappa, one, the founder of the Guhilot family, the other the founder of its true greatness.

The manuscript moreover furnishes a very interesting fact about the system of numbering followed in the 3rd slab. The 1st Verse of the slab is numbered 121, whereas the parallel Verse in the manuscript bears the number 112. According to the numbering of the 3rd slab, therefore, the second slab ought to contain 52 Verses, as pointed out in the *Epigraphic Indica*, Volume XXIV, page 307, but the manuscript copy of the text of the 2nd slab gives only 43 Verses. As, however, the Verses of the 3rd slab are found to correspond word for word with the Verses of the copied text, it stands to reason that the discrepancy as to numbering is probably due to the mistake of the engraver of the original inscription, who must have inadvertently changed the number of the initial Verse from 112 to 121, and persisted in the same mistake while numbering subsequent Verses. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the scribe of the manuscript has only corrected the original numbering and has not missed any part of the text.

Part B of the manuscript contains the Verses 1—192 (Verses 43—124 are missing) belonging to the Kirtistambha inscriptions. While most of the slabs on which these inscriptions were incised are missing, it is very difficult to compare the Verses of the manuscript with those of the original. It may be safely asserted however that most of the Verses in part B are unpublished. They yield much interesting information about Bappa, Hamira, Lakshmana Sinha, Mokala and Kumbha, which is likely to be useful in supplementing our knowledge of these rulers.

The colophon of the manuscript which appears on the last page states that it was copied out by Sadasiva, the son of Bhatta Sri-Sambhu of Gor caste (a sub-division of the Brahmins) the resident of Mahadhatripura at the instance of Gariba Dasā, the head priest of Rana Raj Singh in V.S. 1727 (1670 A.D.). The scribe is most probably to be identified with his namesake, the author of the *Raja Ratnakara*, the celebrated work of Raj Singh's time. He must have prepared personally this copy of Kumbha's inscriptions in order to write his independent work, which is based on these records and was completed in V.S. 1733 (A.D. 1676).

A LETTER OF MAHARANA ARISINGH OF MEWAR ADDRESSED TO
MAHARAJA BIJAYSINGH OF MARWAR.

[By Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu.]

Maharana Rajsingh II who died in 1761 A.D. (V.S. 1817), without leaving any male issue, was succeeded by his uncle Maharana Arisingh (Arsi) II. But as the latter was a hasty and hot-tempered ruler, most of his Sardars soon got displeased with him and joined Ratnasingh, the posthumous son of Maharana Rajsingh II. This created an internal dissension in Mewar.

According to "Virvinod" Ratnasingh died at the age of 7, but the displeased Sardars of Mewar, putting up a boy of the same age in his place, continued their efforts to dethrone the Maharana.

In 1771 A.D. (V.S. 1827) the Maharana received news that unless a big garrison is permanently kept at Godwad, Ratnasingh would capture it and become formidable. Consequently the Maharana, finding himself unable to hold the district, wrote a letter to Maharaja Bijaysingh of Marwar on the 10th April 1771 A.D., in which he presented him the district and in return sought his help against Ratnasingh and his followers. This letter has already been published in my book named "Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathors". Here I give the translation of another letter dated 11th April 1771 A.D., in which the Maharana, has again mentioned the disturbed condition of Mewar and earnestly entreated the Maharaja for help.

TRANSLATION.

Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shri Bijay Singhji will accept my compliments. Your letter has been received through Gadmal. As it was noted therein that Gadmal will acquaint you with other details, so according to your wishes he has acquainted me with all other facts. Further you wrote in the letter that you will do everything for my good, hence by their verbal message, as well as by the letter, I am assured in every way. I too have, on my part satisfied Pancholi Ram Karan and Gadmal as you will know from them.

I had already made you acquainted with my firm desire, but the matter has been delayed so long, and now (I hope) everything will be set right soon. Not only for the present, but also for the future as well, my request is that the fate of this state lies in your hands and therefore do whatever is good. I am sure that you will continue to favour me as long as I am alive, but at present you will give your full attention to subdue some rebel Thakurs of Mewar to quell the disturbance. You will take steps according to my request, and considering over the matter will surely send more troops. Other facts will be known through Ram Karan Gadmal and you will now accordingly settle the matter, and will send a letter for my satisfaction.

Dated V.S. 1827 Vaisakh Badi 12 (11th April, 1771 A.D.).

RAJA ALHA SINGH AND THE MARATHAS.

[By Sardar S. N. Banerjee, M.A.]

The object of this paper is to bring to notice four letters which throw a welcome light on an obscure part of the local history in respect of the relations of Raja Alha Singh with the Marathas when the latter were on a raid in the north in 1757-58 under their leaders Raghunath Rao and Malhar Rao. The letters contain neither dates nor the names of writers; but if taken together they explain themselves. One of them was written by Majlis Rai who was the Vakil of Alha Singh with Malhar Rao. The writers of the other letters were Ladhmalji and Maunidh Rai, both of whom were intelligencers in Patiala service; the name of the fourth cannot be ascertained but he must have been one of the three persons mentioned here. The letters were written during the first three weeks of March 1758. The material obtainable from them may now be woven into the Maratha episode of 1757-58.

In the spring of 1757 the Marathas reappeared in Northern India under Raghunath Rao and Malhar Rao. But at first they diverted their army to Rajputana; and it was not till August of that year that they made their way to Delhi. Najib Khan, the Mir Bakshi appointed by Ahmad Shah Abdali, decided to oppose the Maratha occupation of the imperial city which in consequence was invested. After a short though valiant defence of the capital Najib Khan found himself hopelessly outnumbered, with famine staring him in the face. He sued for peace which was concluded (Sept. 3, 1757). After installing the Wazir, Imad-ul-Mulk, in power, plundering the adjacent tract and taking the imperial artillery with them,¹ the Maratha leaders with their army, crossed the Jumna (October) to the Gangetic Doab. For the next two months the Doab knew no peace: contributions were levied, and in default of payment places were sacked and lives taken. The Maratha hold on a large part of the Doab was recovered; but no arrangement was made for its future retention.

Towards the end of December 1757 Malhar Rao moved on to Ramra Ghat, thence to the western bank of the Jumna. Plundering Karnal and Azamabad-Tilauri (*alias* Alamgirpur) he reached Kunjpura or the Heron's Nest (75 miles north of Delhi) which commanded a ford on the Jumna. Nejabat Khan, the zamindar of the place, realising the hopelessness of a successful defence, bought peace by agreeing to pay 5 lakhs of rupees².

The idea of conquering the Punjab had never been absent from the minds of the Maratha generals. But they must possess the requisite resources ensuring success against the might of Ahmad Shah. There was no dearth of fighting material in Malwa. Money and provisions were the supreme need of the Marathas and these must be procured locally. No help, at least no financial help, could be expected from the distant Puna Government which was on the verge of bankruptcy. Rapine in Northern India had not appreciably improved their position. The reason may be guessed. A diversity of oppressions had impoverished the people and made them desperate and defiant. Unable to make the payments which alone could save them from the clutches of the Marathas, they offered resistance in old fortalices or houses and laid down their lives. Thus circumstanced the Deccani invaders cast about for alliance. Their chief ally was Adina Beg of Jalandhar who had urged them to the expedition and promised them aid. Another man whose assistance was considered worth courting and who could reasonably be expected to join them was Raja Alha Singh. He was at the time pro-Maratha and anti-Abdali. He had sent agents to the Deccan in order to keep up friendly relations with the Marathas. Now that the occasion for a practical demonstration of friendship had arisen, he was invited to co-operate with them in the immediate object of crushing Abdus Samad Khan with whom his relations also were positively

1. *Tarikh-i-Alamgir Sani*, 196 b.

2. *Tarikh-i-Alamgir Sani*, 150 b.

3. *Tarikh-i-Alamgir Sani*, 164 b; *Miskin*, 181a.

hostile. Abdus Samad had been placed (April, 1757) in charge of the Sarkar of Sirhind by Ahmad Shah Abdali; and the Faujdar's opposition had to be overcome before a march to the trans-Sutlej tract could be safely undertaken. In fact the Marathas planned to remove Abdali's Faujdar and to supplant him by their protege, Sadiq Beg Khan. In this business Alha Singh being the enemy's enemy was a natural ally, and being a man of local influence and prestige, was likely to prove a valuable help and guide. Hence his alliance was sought; and as the letters in question show, he was requested to send help and to meet at Sanaur (4 miles east of Patiala) Sadiq Beg Khan, the Faujdar Designate of Sirhind.

While at Kunjpura (January, 1758) Subahdar Malhar Rao⁴ sent a *parwana* to Alha Singh the contents of which are however not known. It was intercepted by mischievous persons, as one of the letters informs us. Perhaps the spies of Abdus Samad were on the watch and they prevented the *parwana* from reaching the destination. Hence no response from Alha Singh was received by Malhar Rao who soon after presumably towards the end of January, turned back to the Doab. His incursion into what is now Karnal District had been undertaken for the purpose of reconnaissance. He saw things with his own eyes and set the scouts acting to secure alliance and to obtain information about Abdus Samad Khan who was reported to be determined to oppose the contemplated march of the Maratha army. With the Faujdar he did not venture a trial of strength at the time, being perhaps too inadequately equipped for the work. So he returned to the Doab even though the news was received that his women on a visit to the holy places of Thaneshwar and Kurukshetra had been attacked at Shahabad by the local soldiers of Abdus Samad.⁵

On rejoining Raghunath Rao plans were laid for the conquest of the Punjab; and the Marathas from Saharanpur moved westward and crossing the Jumna, reached Thaneshwar. After plundering the place they pushed northwards to Mughal-ki-Sarai, 6 miles west by north of Ambala, and thence to Rajpura, 16 miles north-east of Patiala. Continuing the march the Marathas came on March 7, 1758 to Aluwa-Sarai, one mile south of Sarai Banjara, whence an advance guard of 4,000 soldiers was despatched. The next halt was at Jalbera, midway between Aluwa-Sarai and Sirhind. By a slow march the Marathas arrived at the objective point where they were joined by Adina Beg with his own army and the Sikh recruits.

Meanwhile Majlis Rai, the Vakil of Alha Singh, had reached the Maratha camp. On Thursday March 9 at Sarai Banjara he had an interview with Malhar Rao who received him with open arms, conducted him to a private apartment and conferred upon him a *Khillat* according to the Deccani custom. The conversation turned on the political situation. While the Subahdar Sahib was satisfied with the shape events were taking, he could not but express his great surprise at the absence of Alha Singh. Majlis Rai was told that no major decision could be taken without consulting his master; and the Vakil was assured—and the assurance was meant to be conveyed to the proper quarter—that the Marathas were not treacherous like the Afghans. But no flattering reference, no protestation of sincerity could prevail upon the chief of Barnala to come personally to the Subahdar for a joint deliberation on the plan of campaign. However, the help asked for was given in the shape of 2,000 soldiers to participate in the attack on Sirhind. This is gathered from one of the letters in which the reporter states that the soldiers of Alha Singh helping at the siege of Sirhind informed him that one Maratha soldier was as good as a hundred Afghans. Whatever may be the truth about the comparative fighting qualities of the Maratha and the Afghan soldier, the fact of the assistance to the Marathas is proved. Sirhind was taken on Tuesday, March 21,

4. In the letters under reference Malhar Rao is spoken of as Subahdar Sahib. The Subahdari of Agra had been bestowed upon him by the Peshwa in May, 1757 (*Sarkar's Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. II, p. 143).

5. *Tarikh-i-Alamgir Sami*, 151a.

1758. Abdus Samad remained a prisoner in the Maratha camp whence he soon after escaped to Hissar; Sadiq Beg Khan was appointed to the Chakla of Sirhind.

Two points may be noticed in conclusion. It is interesting to note the extreme reluctance of Alha Singh to consent to an interview with Malhar Rao inspite of his having been a declared ally who had been in communication with the Marathas. Far from coming to the Subahdar at Rajpura or Sarai Banjara, he moved farther away to Munak where he busied himself in collecting men and provisions as if in preparation for a war. The unfriendliness of Adina Beg and also of Sadiq Beg may furnish an explanation for his conduct. A more probable explanation is that the threatening attitude of the Bhatti Chief Muhammad Amin Khan then in league with Shahzada Ali Gohar, necessitated his presence on the southern frontier of his dominion. Secondly, it is not clear whether the help given was for the capture of Sirhind or for the conquest of the Punjab. Presumably it was for the local action.

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE OF VITHAL MAHADEO KIBE ALIAS.
TATYA JOG OF INDORE.

[By Rao Bahadur M. V. Kibe, M.A.]

Among the papers in our collection, I have discovered about two hundred documents in Persian, either as drafts of letters to be sent, or letters received. Most of these papers relate to the period between 1818-1826 when Vithal Mahadeo as the head of the administration of the Holkar State had been heavily engaged in the work of consolidation; and the rest concern an earlier period. These letters range from complimentary courtesies, to epistles regarding "law and order". This period succeeded the period, what General Sir John Malcolm, the statesman-historian calls the period of "trouble".

As a specimen only I give below translations of a few of those letters at random with their originals. All these letters are now kept in the custody of the Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia where they will be available to interested scholars.

(I)

Be the gracious Tatya Saheb happy.

I have received the letter addressed to Bansidhar, agent at Chandur, and have understood its contents. The news of this side is that on 12th *Ramzan*, Tuesday, His honour General Saheb Bahadur came to the tent of Nawab Amir Khan (of Tonk). The Nawab with his son came out of his tent to receive the General Saheb and then accompanied him inside. Then the Nawab presented a khilat of 27 pieces of cloth, a *sarpech*, a *Jigha*, an elephant and one horse to the General Saheb and a khilat of eleven pieces of cloth to General Ochterlony and to his son an elephant and a horse etc., were given and khilats of eleven pieces each to Mr. Fox and others as well. After the presentation of *Itr*, betel-leaves and flowers, all came out of the tent. One Nazarana from the Ruler of Kotah, another from Rao Raja and a third one from us was sent to the Saheb Bahadur at Kotah. Then I went there. A hamper of grapes, grown in the garden at Bhanpur in Holkar state, sent by Hari Bhau, was presented by me to the Saheb Bahadur and also your compliments (Namas-kars=Salutations) were communicated to him. He accepted both. Then I requested him that as the rainy season was on, the eight Arab horsemen of Rampura, Holkar State, that were in attendance on him may be allowed to return to their homes. He said that he will reply tomorrow. Yesterday I received a letter from Kushaba Appa, the *Kamavisdar*, of Rampura, that from Mandil Garh, Mewar State, 15 more buffaloes were stolen. Therefore I asked the Huzur's presence what reply he had received from Mewar Darbar about the buffaloes that were stolen formerly and of the case of Achal Singh, of which some settlement is necessary, as more buffaloes were being stolen. He replied that the price of the 15 buffaloes be calculated and report be sent to him again. He will send it to Mewar Darbar. I did so. I shall report what settlement will be made. Sir, Holiram in his news letter communicates to you the same news which I do. If you want to keep a reporter here, let me alone be kept. If Holiram has been ordered to send news, he should copy what I send, otherwise confusion may arise. The decision will rest with master (you). I have had talks with Amir Khan. I shall inform you his replies. It is understood that the Nawab of Bhopal has determined to make a treaty with the General Saheb through His Majesty of Lucknow. Let us see what happens after the rainy season. Rao Saheb Trimbakrao has written that I did not present a Mohor to the General Saheb and gave it in the hands of the *Chobdar*. But Sir, Huzur, the fact is that I presented a Mohor to the Huzur, but he touched and remitted it. Afterwards came the *chobdar*, who claimed his dues. About 40 persons came to ask the same. I had to spend a lot. If Huzur will permit me to pay them their reward I shall continue to do so, otherwise not. The rate of *Khundi* here is $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers. From my salary the Raoji Saheb deducts two days ration per month but the *Kamavisdar* of Narayan Garh deducts four days' ration and gives only 26 days' rations. *Kamavisdar* of Narayan Garh

had been ordered to repair the roof (of a house) for ten rupees. In the camp forty rupees were spent on a roof. Besides many expenses has this poor Vakil (the writer) to bear. Grant of Inams; payments to servants, expenditure on paper are also deducted from this poor man's salary. What reply will come from you will be carried out. Sir, Nawab Amir Khan came to the tent of the General Saheb. After being received he was accommodated on a Chair. Then 13 sheets of cloth, clothes, one elephant, a horse, a jewellery ornament to be tied on the head-dress and a pearl ornament were presented to him. Nine sheets of cloth, one elephant, one ornament for head-dress and one of pearls were presented to his son. Daud Khan Afgan and Himmat Khan Afgan were also given clothes. After mid-night Amir Khan left for Hanuman Garh.

(Note:—This letter must have preceeded the Treaty with Bhopal and relates to Political events and customs of the first quarter of the last century.)

(II)

May the esteemed friend Tatya Saheb be well. Your kind letter has been received. You have written to me to send *Parwanas* for the transport for bringing of a consignment of opium which you had ordered to Chiman Singh Hargachand Nimawala. You have also written that although notification has been made stopping such licenses, as the man is in your favour, the *Parwanas* may be issued. I have read this. My friend! Before this some traders from Nima and Rao had come here. They were warned that the new law was going to come into force and therefore all must be careful about the purchase and sale of opium. I am surprised that inspite of your knowing this, you had ordered for this consignment. This request is against law and cannot be complied with, though I am anxious to meet your wishes. But it is necessary to enforce law and we feel confident that you should pay attention to what I write. Therefore you will be pleased to withdraw the request.

Dated. 25th March, 1822.

G. WELLESLEY.

Seal of
General
Wellesley

To, Esteemed friend Tatya Jog Saheb.

(III)

Dated 11th August, 1818.

To,

His Honour (The Political Agent).

Before a letter was sent in the name of Maharaja Malharrao Holkar's Vakil Bapuji Vithal, that you may establish your post at Alampur (in Bundelkhand). Before that also letters were addressed to you. But it is surprising that you have not yet done so. Therefore you may send your men and establish your post there. If they have gone there already, you may take our men with you. Upon this Bapusaheb informed that he will come and explain matters on Monday. Accordingly he came. I discussed with him about the establishment of the post and received a written reply. In brief its sense was that Maharaja Saheb's officers are at Alampur. They can well manage there. Therefore there is no necessity to send a new officer there. Our men will take our orders there and can establish our post there after showing them to the officers there. But the objection to establish a new post is, that he has received letters from Tatya Jog to the effect that there is great and old friendship between him and the Raja of Jhansi, but he has to look to the interest of his master. Therefore,

he could not do anything which will cause loss to the Raja of Jhansi or to his master. Besides rupees four thousand are found due from you. And if as a matter of friendship you are prepared to give rupees eleven thousand, we shall establish our post there. We cannot give more. The local *Mamlat* who has incurred debt from the merchants and spent it, is responsible for it. Or it may be recovered from his agents there. Or if they so wish the agent who is in custody should be sent to the above mentioned Raja (of Jhansi) and the sum recovered from him. It is learnt that the Raja has written to the Maharaja (Holkar) and has stated that the person appointed by the *Kamdar* of Alampur or his successor may be held responsible for the debt and it should be recovered from him. Consequently much money of the Maharaja is due from the local agent. Therefore people will come to the person whom we may appoint for the satisfaction of the debt. If you would find out who will be such persons and let me know, I shall come there to explain matters and then the post (of Holkar) can be immediately established. I shall inform Tatya Jog as soon as this matter is settled and I shall communicate his reply to you. And when the Saheb will return I shall present myself to inform him also. Whatever was correct I have written.

(Note:—This letter throws a light on the tortuous way of diplomacy and mentality of statesmen.)

(IV)

تاؤتیا صاحب خداوند نعمتہ فیاض زمان دام اقبالہ

نہزاش نامہ کرامت آمود معہ یک قطعہ بنام بنسی دھر گماشته سکن چند ورور تفضل فرمودہ معزز و ممتاز ساخت بکرافت مرقومہ عز آگہی بخشید - ضرورت اینجا بدین منزل جلوه پرور دارد کہ بتاریخ درازدہم شہر رمضان روز سہ شنبہ اول حضور جنرل صاحب بہادر بدیرہ نواب امیر خاں تشریف بردند - نواب مذکور معہ پسر خود بیرون قیرہ بذہر استقبال آمدہ اندرون پردہ بکرسیدہا رونق افروز شدند من بعد نواب مزکور خلعت بست و ہفت پارچہ پتہ لکھی و سرپیچ و حلیہ و یک زنجیر فیل و یک راس اسپ بہ جنرل صاحب بہادر خلعت یازدہ پارچہ بہ اختراونی پسر خود درات بہ یک زنجیر فیل و یک راس اسپ و یک سرپیچ و یک خلعت یازدہ پارچہ بہ قاکس صاحب و یک خلعت یازدہ پارچہ بہ سالی صاحب داماد حضور و یک خلعت یازدہ پارچہ بہ بین صاحب دادہ سخنان اخلاق بایکدگر بر زبان آمدہ بعد قرض عطر و پان جنرل صاحب - بان تشریف فرما نے قیرہ شدند -

من بعد بعد بنسی ارشاد شد کہ خریطہ ہائے لات کردہ صاحب بہادر یک بنام کرگہ والہ درویش بنام راجہ ہونڈی والہ آمدہ ہر دو خریطہ از طرف اینجانب تیار کردہ معہ خریطہ ہائے مذکور نزد کالصل صاحب بہادر روانہ کوئہ سازند جدا بہ بعمل آمدہ - من بعد بدہہ ہارڈب سلام شدہ و یک قالی اکثر بموجب مرسلہ موی بہار و باغ خیری بہا پورہ نذر گذرانیدہ از طرف آنجناب و یاربسیار سلام عرض نمودہ قالی مذکور اقبال فرمودہ و سلام بآنجناب زبان زد فرمودند -

من بعد بدہہ عرض نمود کہ حالہ مریض برشکال برسر رسیدہ قریب ہشت غرارہ علاوہ رام پورہ درسوکار موحوباند اگر ارشاد شود زمینداران بخانہ خدو رفتہ تودن کشتار نماید - فرمودند فورا پرانگی دادہ خواہد شد چون دیروز خط کہ با ایا کاسدار رام پورہ بنام بدہہ رسیدہ ہر کہ یازدہ راس گاو میشاں اور چار پہنی در علاقہ مانتل کدہ ضاع دیوار دیگر بدوسی رفتہ اند -

بلده بحضور عرض نموده که سابق دوزخی گارمیشان شش راس و مقدمه اچل سنگه حضور و صاحب میواز نوشته بود - چه جواب آمده و حالا نه راس گارمیشان دیگر بدزدی رفتند بدربست نردان ضلع میواز فرزند ضرور - ارشاد فرمودند که عرضی دیگر معه کیفیت پالون راس گارمیشان و مقدمه اچل سنگه نوشته خواند اینجانب نمایند - اینجانب باز روانه میواز میسازد بسبب رفتن باد صاحب بسمت بهیلمی توقف شده - چنانچه بنده عرضی هر دو مقدمه نوشته حواله خود بدولت نمود - امروز خرد بدولت روانه نون صاحب اودس در گردن آنچه بدربست خواهد شد معروض داشته خواهد شد - خداوند من بنده آنچه که احوال معروض دارد لاله هوله رام داس بجنس در اخبار میفرستد - اینجا دربار نریس اگر داشتن بنده مظاهر باشد تایک گوشه احوال مسموعه کرده باشند و نیز به لاله هوله رام ارشاد شد که کیفیت نوشته بنده داخل اخبار بسازد والا به یک روز آفت پرینده مادر خواهد شد آینده سرکار مالک است - سوال جواب نواب امیرخان در مقدمه غیبی بظهور رسیده است بعد زبون جواب نیاز نامه معروض خواهد داشت و خبر است که ماهی موافق ایما بر نواب بهیوال راله از نون بادشاه کهیل از صلاح جرنیل صاحب بهادر خواهد آمد و بعد ایام برشغال بایندید که چه نقشه بظهور خواهد رسید - بنده بعضی مقدمات معروض داشتن نمی تواند کرد - حضور بدربست کردن رقم خواهند فرمود معروض خواهد داشت زراچی تربکه صاحب قلمی فرموده بودند که شما اشرفی نوز بعضی نه گذرانیده بالاس حواله چونداران نمودند - خداوند من بنده اول اشرفی نذر حضور گذرانیده - چون حضور معاف فرمودند چونداران بدیره بنده آمده به موجب معاف گرفتند - تا امروز قریب چهل رزیه به شاکرد پیشه بخارج آمده - اگر حضور برانگی داده عنایت فرمایند بهتر است آینده اصلاً یک خرما بهر یکس نخواهد داد - رخنه‌ی* هفت نیم اثار - اسپ ماده رشتن بده جذبه بر کاسدار نراین گده عنایت شده بود - زراچی صاحب از یک ماه در روز بکارش بجبراً وضع کرده نوشته بود - کاسدار نراین گده چهار روز وضع میسازد و بست و شش روز از خندکی میدهد - و چندی بنابر تیاری چهیر بام کاسدار نراین گده عنایت فرموده بودند نامبرده ده رزیه شاهنشاهی به بنده بنابر تیاری چهیر می دهد در اینجا بنابر تیاری یک چهیر چهل رزیه در اسک خرچ میشود پس ویلان دیگر سرکار صدها رزیه در ماه و بابت انعام و برانزار و کاغذ و غیره خرچ مجامی یا بند - پس برین در ماه روز قلیل و اینقدر خندکی هم تکرار بهیلم آمده گذاره بنده چه طور میشود آنچه جواب منظور باشد ارقام فرمایند و نوازشنامه عظامی در مقدمه چهل چندر نیمه والا معرفت میسازم سینه عنایت شده بود روز فرموده است امروز فردا جواب نیمه والا نموده آنچه جواب خواهد شد معروض خواهد داشت و بیشتر لکها هرکاره معه عرضی بجناب والا روانه نموده بودند هرکاره مذکور معه چندی در بابت ماه واری هر دو هرکاره هاله روانه فرمایند - در اینجا بارش باران از عرصه پنج روز بخواب

* Khundi Mar, a sort of Jawari grown as a second crop in garden land to serve as a green crop for cattle; the heads of the grain are also eaten.

وجه بعمل آمده - و از دو روز یک کس قاضی مهیپ پور به اراده ثالث در مقدمه ضبط نمودن
دفعه در اینجا آمده است راضع باد زیاده حد ادب -

و خط سرکار نزد لاله بنسی دهر رسانیده شد هرگاه جواب خواهند داد بحضور ارسال
داشته خواهد شد و نیز در مقدمه آداب هم اظهار کرده شد زیاده حد ادب -

* * * *

بخدمت فیضد رحمت منشی صاحب صداه منشی کشوری لعل جیو

آداب بندگی بصد نیاز پذیر آیاد - بعد تشریف آری ذات شریف هزاران خررمی
عاید گردید - حق تعالی ذاتعالی را دیرگاه سلامت با کرامت داراد سلام انصاحب بمنشی
کرم احمد صاحب و کریم الدین گفته شد راضع باد نظر توجه بحال نیاز مذم مبذول باید - فقط

بخدمت صاحبزاده بلند آفاق منشی لالی لعل صاحب

آداب بندگی نیاز پذیر آیاد

* * * *

خداوند من - بوقت شام نواب اصیر خاں بتیره جنرل صاحب بهادر آمده خورد

بدولت استقبال کرده و کرسی نشا نیدند - بعده خلعت سیزده پارچه و یک زنجیر

فیل و یک رس اسپ به نواب مذکور و خلعت نه پارچه به پسرش و یک زنجیر فیل
را - پ و سرپیم و جیغه و لکمی مروراند - و یک خلعت به داور خاں افغان و یک خلعت
به همت خاں جیغه و خلعت پنج پارچه به منشی دلارام داده رخصت نمودند - بوقت
نصف شب گذشته نواب میرخاں کو چکر ده بسمت مهمانپور رفت -

* * * *

ثانیاً صاحب بسیار مهربان مخلصان سلمه الله تعالی

بعد اشتیاق ملاقات مسرت سیماب راضع رای باد - خط خیریت مرسله سامی
متضمن اینکه بترقع حصل دستک راهداری بارهائے افیون چمن سنگ هرگ چند نیمه
والا را طلبیده بود الحال چونکه اشتهار تامه بمقدمه افیون بایدطور وارد یافته ششتر
شد سافر مذکور جلوتر مخلص است درین باب تجویز فرماید که از سافر مذکور رهائی
شده و صل آورد مهربان سابق ازین راژ جیو و از چند ساهران نیمه والا و غیره که در آنجا می
آیند اطلاع این معنی نموده بود که عنقریب جهت اجرائی قانون حکمی می رسد
پس هر یک را باید که از خرید و فروخت افیون آگاه و هشیار باید لیکن بسا تعجب
است که مهربان با وصف آگاهی بارهائے مذکور طالبیدند - این حال هرگز درین
مقدمه خلاف قانونی شدن نمی نیست و پاس خاطر مهربان بسیار است لیکن از باعث حکم

قانون جاری است که الحال نیز نوشته اینجانب صاحبین ازین جهت کاربند بخیر شد و پس باید که آن مهربان مقدمه لهذا مرقوم القلم سازند —

G. WELLESLEY.

إنشاء الله تعالی -

بمطالعه تاتیا صاحب بسیار مهربان و مخلصان و قلم پندت تاتیا جوگ سلمه الله تعالی موصول باد

G. WELLESLEY.

مرقوم بست و چهارم مارچ سنه ۱۸۲۲ عیسوی

نقل خط

بتاریخ یازدهم ماه اگست ۱۸۱۸ عیسوی
از ملا حظه حضور پر نور کزشت

G. W.

۱۸۱۸

جنرل رزلی

بعرض جناب فیض ماب صاحب والامناقب عالیشان خداوند نعمت فیاض زمان دام اقباله میرساند - قبل ازین چپتی بلام پایروچی و قلم صاحب و قلم مهاراجه ملهار راز هولکر برین مضمون که بایشان بارها گفته شد که مردمان خود فرستاده در عالم پور تها نه قایم نمایند باوجود آن انصاحب تاهنوز تها نه در آنجا نه فرستاده اند ظهروالمنعنه مرجب تعجب است حال نوشته میسرند که مردمان خود فرستاده تها نه بنشانند اگر آدم اینجا بای شان درکار باشند از اینجا یک آدم همراه مردمان آنصاحب فرستاده خواهد شد مرسل شد و چپتی پایرو صاحب موصوف بجواب آن بدین مضمون که برروز دوشنبه بحضور صاحب بهادر حاضر شده عرض خراهم ساخت رسیده بود چنانچه پایرو صاحب معدرج امروز نفرود بده تشریف آورده بودند حسب الحکم ارشاد حضور درخصوص تها نه نشاندن بتقریر مرقوم پایرو صاحب معز اظهار و حاله نمودم و ارشان بجواب آن بتقریر طویل اظهار نمودند خلاصه اش اینکه کارخان سرکار مهاراجه صاحب در عالم پور موجود اند آنها بده بست آنجا بخوبی میتوانند کرد فرستادن تها نه دارند دید از اینجا ضرورت ندارند آدم سرکار صاحب بهادر معه چپتی بده بنام کارخان مذکور و تها نه میتوانند نشانید ایکه تامل در قایم کردن تها نه در آنجا باین سبب است که چپتی تاتیا جوگ صاحب بنام من بدین مضمون که فیما بین اینجانب و رئیس جهانسی ماروالی اتکان وطن و رابط و رابط و خورشید متحقق است و با اینهمه خیر خراهی آقائے خود هم مد نظر

بنا بران آنچنان تدبیر بعمل آید که هیچگونه خساره رایس معدرج و نیز نقصان سرکار نمودن و چون از روال حساب همگی ج. ا. هزار رزیده بزمه سرکار می بر آید و لحاظ و مراقبت و موافقت اگر بدادن

یازده هزار روپیه دیگر هم تصفیه شد فیصله کرده تهمانه بنشاند و بدادن زیاده از آن مقدر ندارم و زیرا که مورد بدین حکم سرکار از مهاجنان قرض کشیده بخروج آورده باشد از مورد مذکور تعلق دارد و گماشته ها مورد مذکور در آنجا موجود اند از آنها بگیرند و اگر مرضی ارشان باشد مورد مذکور را نیز که در آنجا مقید است نزد رئیس ممدوح رسانیده شود از آنها قرض خود وصول نمایند رسیده اند و شنیده شد که رئیس ممدوح دست آریز سرکار بهاراجه صاحب بدین مضمون که هر عامل که از سرکار بمگا سداری عالم پور معذور خواهد شد بابت قرض که بر ساطت ایشان برده عامل سابق خواهد بود خواهد پرداخت بدست دارند و قرض اکثر مهاجنان برده عامل عامل مذکور شنیده می شود برین نقدیو اگر تهمانه در آنجا میباشند احتمال که بتقاضای همگی قرض خواهند گرفتار شرم درین صورت اگر از حضور صاحب بهادر دلجمعی ایند معنی که کدام قرض خواه ازینده متقاضی نشود بلکه هر کس دعوی قرض داشته باشد به سرکار موکلم حاضر شده و ال جواب آن پرد از بعمل آید فی الفور تهمانه قائم کرده شود معهدا تمامی این ماجرا نزد تائید چوگ صاحب نوشته ایم حاضر یک جواب خواهد آمد آنچنان بحضور صاحب بهادر عرض نموده خواهد شد و هرگاه حضور صاحب کلان بهادر از بروب مراجعت خواهند فرمود باز بتخدمت صاحب ممدوح حاضر شده مشروحاً عرض خواهیم نمود واجب بود بعرض رسانید -

[By Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B. (Bom.), Ph.D. (London), Bar.-at-Law.]

The circumstances in which Chanda Sahib met his death are well known. Major Lawrence, practically an eye-witness to these events, has referred to them in his narrative,¹ and Orme has greatly enlarged upon them in his *History of Military Transactions*.² Orme gives a detailed account of the negotiations which Chanda Sahib in his straitened conditions conducted with Manaji Jagatap, the Tanjore general, with a view to gain his sympathy and support. The French Commander, M. Law, is said to have personally visited Manaji and demanded security for Chanda Sahib's safety before he was delivered to the Tanjore general. On this, Manaji is said to have taken an oath, "the most sacred of all to an Indian soldier, on his sabre and poniard, wishing they might be turned to his own destruction if he failed in his engagements which were to send away Chunda-sahib so soon as he came into his quarters, with an escort of horse, to the French settlement of Karikal." But as soon as Chanda Sahib came to Manaji's quarters, he is said to have been carried "with violence into a tent where they immediately put him into irons."³

If this account were accepted, as it has been accepted till now, Manaji cannot escape the charge of a gross breach of faith. But is this account true?

Many parties were involved in this affair. There were the English, the French, the Mysoreans, the Marathas headed by Murarrao Ghorpade, Nabob Muhammad Ali Khan and the Tanjorians under Manaji. Unfortunately, only a part of the English and French records bearing upon this incident is available, and even there the references to the episode are all but cursory. The Fort St. George Consultations of June 8, 1752, refer to Clive's letter "giving us the agreeable news that Chanda Sahib . . . was taken prisoner".⁴ They also refer to Major Lawrence's letter of 1st June "acquainting us . . . of Chunda Sahib's being taken".⁵ These are, indeed, very scanty references to the event of Chanda Sahib's imprisonment. But they are important for more than one reason. They are the very first reports of the news, and they mention no treachery on the part of Manaji Jagatap.

In my researches I have come across a letter of Manaji himself to Chhatrapati Sambhaji.⁶ The letter does not bear any date, but from its contents it is obvious that it was purposely written to give the news of Chanda Sahib's death. Since Manaji's conduct has been found fault with, it is both proper and desirable to know his version of the episode. I have, therefore, given here a free translation of the necessary portion of this letter.

"Your Highness", writes Manaji, "knows what troubles were caused to this kingdom⁷ by Chanda Sahib. He wished to take first the fortress of Trichinapoly and then the kingdoms of Tanjore and Mysore. With this aim in view he enlisted the support of the French at Pondichery, and besieged Trichinapoly with the help of a large army and powerful artillery. Muhammad Ali, then at Trichinapoly, won over the support of the English. The Mysoreans and Murarrao Ghorpade also came to help him. Many Palegars, too, . . . joined him. I was ordered by my master (the king of Tanjore) to succour him. We all collected our armies together and encircled Chanda Sahib's forces. We succeeded so well in cutting off his supplies and harassing his men that they got tired of their job. Alamkhan, their Pathan leader, was killed in action. Their . . . soldiers deserted in large numbers. Realising the difficulty of continuing the siege of Trichinapoly Chanda Sahib along with the French and Hachunudikhan, the

1. Cambridge : *Account of the War in India* (London 1761), p. 28.
2. Vol. I, 4th Edition (Madras) pp. 236-241.

3. *Idem*, pp. 237-38.

4. *Bengal and Madras Papers*, Vol. 2.

5. *Idem*.

6. King of Kolhapur (1714-1760 A.D.).

7. i.e., the kingdom of Tanjore.

brother of Muzafar Khan, retired towards the temple of Srirang Jambukeshwar and took refuge in it. This temple is a fairly strong place. So we besieged it, and cut off all its communications. *Chanda Sahib then decided to escape and with that evil intention took the road which passed along my camp. He then paid the wages of his sins and was put to death.*⁸ The crises that had arisen are over. Chanda Sahib was an evil genius, an enemy of the Hindu religion, and a most sinful man. His destruction brings relief to all”.

The account of the end of Chanda Sahib as given by Manaji in this letter is, indeed, meagre. Nevertheless, as regards the particular point at issue, it is permissible to doubt the correctness of Orme's narrative. Did Manaji take an oath, “the most sacred of all to an Indian soldier”, only to violate it in the most perfidious manner? Or, was Chanda Sahib captured, as Manaji puts it, just when he was running away? In this connection it is useful to bear in mind the first report of the news as sent by both Clive and Lawrence. Both of them say, as has been mentioned above, that Chanda Sahib was “*taken prisoner*”.

Manaji's letter, therefore, deserves a detailed study, and, though its sketchy character prevents us from making a general remark, it does succeed in disturbing the impression created by Orme's narrative.

8. This being the most important part of the letter, it would be worth while to quote the original Marathi sentence which reads as follows :—

चंद्राखान निवून जावयाचे दुर्बुद्धीने निघला ते समई सेवकाकडील मोर्चाइवा मार्गे वेऊन
स्वकृतदुष्कृतेड्ग मारवलागेला ।

KASIARI INSCRIPTION OF RAJA KALYAN MAL

[By Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc.]

Kasiari is an important village situated in the Sadar Sub-division of the Midnapore District of Bengal. Late Mr. N. N. Vasu in his *Archæological Survey of Mayurbhanj*, Vol. I, first noticed the Oriya and Persian Inscriptions in 1911, and three Oriya inscriptions of the Sarvamangala temple were referred to by late Mr. Radhanath Pati, a pleader of Midnapore and a resident of Kasiari, in a Bengali brochure called *Kesiadi*. I visited the place in 1940 and copied the inscriptions from the original slabs. Mr. Vasu did not publish the inscriptions and Mr. Pati was not able to decipher fully the text of each inscription. Mr. Jogesh Chandra Bose referred to these inscriptions in his *Medinipurer Itihas* (second edition, 1346 Bengali Sal), but he was not able to throw any light on the importance of these inscriptions. Out of the three inscriptions of the temple, two refer to the period of Raja Man Singh and one to that of Raja Kalyan Mal. I intend to write a separate paper on Raja Man Singh based on these inscriptions and so the inscription belonging to the time of Raja Kalyan Mal is dealt with below:—

The inscription slab measuring 42" x 14" is fixed above the arch left to the entrance of the Baradwari (with 12 doors) Natamandir of the Sarvamangala temple and it contains 7 lines of inscriptions written in Oriya character of the early 17th Century in Oriya language.

Text of the inscription.

1. Subhamastu Sakabda 1537 samasta 11 anka Srahi Kumbha di 13 ne sudi su.
2. kravare Sri Mangala thakuranimkara Natamandira sri Saha Salima Patisamka.
3. ra subharajye Sri Raja Kalyana Malamkara subha (Subah) Saheba Sundara dasa * * rthe devata.
4. Sri Kasiadi gada * * * adhiastane e Natamandira Gathana Sridhara Maharana.
5. Danai Maharana Banamalidsa o Arjuna Maharana Udebhanu Sda va * ka
6. * * Madha misri Makudami O Gadu * * Naika Jagabandhu
7. a * ra Murari Naika talu * *

Extract in English

In the Saka year 1537 (1615 A.D.) Amka year 11 during the prosperous reign of Emperor Shah Salim when Raja Kalyana Mal was in the Subah, this Natamandira was constructed at Kasiarigarh by Sundara Das with the help of masons named Sridhara Maharana, Danai Maharana, Banamali Das, Arjuna Maharana and others. The purport of the last line of the text is not clear as it is not fully deciphered.

From the above it is clear that Raja Kalyan Mal was the Subahdar or Governor of Orissa in 1615 A.D.

Historical note.

"Raja Kalyan son of Raja Todar Mal was appointed Governor of Orissa on the 6th July 1611" and "on the 18th September 1617 (not 8th September 1617), he waited upon the Emperor to explain some charges of misconduct brought against him and after enquiry his innocence appeared clear and having given him a dress of honour and a horse, the Emperor appointed him to do duty together with Mahabat Khan in Bangash [Memoirs pp. 202, 389-90 and 402]"¹ In *Baharistan-i-Ghaybi*, Mirza Nathan also describes him as "Raja Kalyan, son of Raja Todar Mal" at pp. 10 and 143. As no surname 'Mal' was attached to

1. *Baharistani-i-Ghaybi*, pp. 323 and 793.

the name Raja Kalyan in these Persian works, a lot of confusion prevails regarding his identity with "Kalyan Singh, son of Raja Man Singh" and "Raja Kalyan of Jesalmir." The Puri District Gazetteer narrates at page 36 that "Hashim Beg was succeeded in 1610 by Raja Kalyan of Jesalmir whose niece had been married to Jahangir before he became Emperor" and from this it appears that the compiler of the Gazetteer identified Raja Kalyan Mal with "Kalyan of Jesalmir" who was exalted "with tika of Raja and the title of Rawal" by Jahangir as recorded in *Tuzuk*, pp. 325-26 and the confusion may be due to the wrong indexing in *Tuzuk* at p. 467 where 'Raja Kalyan' of pages 192, 199 and 202 has been shown as 'Kayan of Jesalmir' who was granted the title of 'Raja' mentioned at pp. 325-26. Again Raja Kalyan Mal has been written as Raja Kalyan Singh son of Raja Todar Mal by (1) Sir J. N. Sarkar² and (2) Mr. R. D. Banerji.³ Mr. Banerji also writes about "Raja Kalyan Mall" towards the end of page 35 (3). "Mr. Sri Ram Sharma in his article 'Bengal under Jahangir' (*Journal of Indian History*, Vol. XI, 339 fix 15) accepts Raja Kalyan to be a son of Man Singh on an alleged statement of Nathan".⁴ (4) Dr. Borah writes that Raja Kalyan Singh has been described in *Tuzuk* (text 199 translation 402) as a son of Todar Mal⁵. I do not find the surname 'Singh' anywhere in the English translation of *Tuzuk* by Rogers and Beveridge, but Sir J. N. Sarkar's reference seems to be the Persian text of *Tuzuk* which I have not consulted. I have not seen the paper of Mr. Sri Ram Sharma. In the English translation of *Baharistan-i-Ghaybi* it is recorded at page 7 that "Kalyan Singh, son of Raja Man Singh" escorted "Rani Gawr, the chief wife of the Raja who was coming to the court from Rohtas." This Kalyan Singh does not possess any title of Raja. But "Raja Kalyan, son of Raja Todar Mal" recorded at pages 10 and 143 of *Baharistan-i-Ghaybi*, is found to be similarly recorded at page 402 of *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*. Dr. Borah has wrongly identified "Kalyan Singh, son of Raja Man Singh" with "Raja Kalyan, son of Raja Todar Mal" which is proved from his note at pages 793-94 and index at p. 891 but he writes "I believe the first statement made by Nathan is either a mistake of his own or an error of the copyists". The printed text of *Baharistan-i-Ghaybi* at page 4 narrates that Ihtimas Khan was ordered to take back from every place men and followers of Mirza Raja Man Singh and the cannon that were brought from Bengal and Rohtas for service in Bengal on his way from the capital city of Patna and he met the party headed by Kalyan Singh and Rani Gawr at Sarai-Bandagi. From this it is clear that Mirza Nathan did not make any mistake in his statement. In the *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, P. 486 Blochmann notes that Raja Man Singh had a son named Kalyan Singh "who is not mentioned by Mahammedan historians" but Mirza Nathan's mention of Kalyan Singh removes the doubt entertained by Blochmann. In *Akbarnamah* (Vol. III, p. 812) Raja Todar Mal's son Kalyan Das is described to do important duties and at page 1249 "Kalyan Das the son of Raja Todar got a mansab of 1,000 zat and 500 horse and the charge of Fort Kalinjar." The surname 'Mal' is attached to Raja Kalyan in the Kasiari Oriya inscription which is not found in any Persian work or in the Oriya *Madalapanji*. This surname 'Mal' connects him with Raja Todar Mal. The above note, I hope, clarifies the confusion on the separate identity of (i) Raja Kalyan Mal, son of Raja Todar Mal, (ii) Kalyan Singh son of Raja Man Singh, and, (iii) Raja Kalyan of Jesalmir.

In *Baharistan-i-Ghaybi* pp. 10-11 we find a paragraph describing the valour of Raja Kalyan Mal which goes to show that he acted himself just like his father Raja Todar Mal when he was put to the test. Abul Fazl writes thus:—

In the battle with Daud Khan-i-Kararani, when Khan Alam had been killed, and Munim Khan's horse had run away, the Raja held his ground bravely and

2. J. B. & O. R. S. Vol. VII, 1921, p. 53.

3. *History of Orissa*, Vol. II, 1931, pp. 33 & 35.

4. *Baharistan-i-Ghaybi*, p. 793.

5. *Ibid.*

not only was there no defeat, but an actual victory. "What harm," said 'Todar Mal, "if Khan Alam is dead; what fear, if the Khan-Khanan has run away, the empire is ours."⁶

On his way back to Orissa from Akbarnagar (Rajmahal) Raja Kalyan Mal arrived at a place where a group of mischievous Afghans raised their head in rebellion and seized the elephants and many of the gifts and rare articles of Orissa belonging to Iradat Khan and blocked the way against him. Mirza Nathan writes as follows on Raja Kalyan Mal's bravery.

"Although a group of timid people advised the Raja to fall back, the Raja, with the idea that if he would make a retreat, he might court a defeat and scandal, and it would be impossible for him to show his face before Islam Khan and other nobles of the State, and explain his conduct before the imperial enquiry, ordered the *Nagarchi* (the chief of the beaters of kettle drum) to beat the drum of war relying absolutely on God. Getting ready for the battle, he advanced with four divisions of the army. No sooner had he advanced a short distance than the Afghans offered a great battle; at first they attacked the vanguard of the Raja and then the right and the left wing of the army; but the Raja having strongly fixed the foot of bravery, did not fall back an inch, and his companions held back the enemy with overpowering force; and at the death of their leader the affairs of the Afghans were reduced to great straits and they fled away to jungles and deserts."⁷

This success of Raja Kalyan was amply rewarded by the emperor and finally he was appointed as the Governor of Orissa in 1611. Soon after taking over charge of Orissa "the Raja thought in his mind that he would accomplish such a service which would not only draw the attention of his master but would also keep the high and low of that region under his control. He then put in his forefront of his mind the idea of the conquest of Khurda and marched against Raja Purusottam Dev. * * * The Raja after gaining the victory returned to Cuttack and sent the bride (dolah) along with the elephant Sisnag and all the peshkash in cash and kind in charge of trustworthy officers to the august court."⁸

Referring to this incidence the Puri District Gazetteer mentions at page 47 that "in 1613-14 Raja Kalyan invaded the country. * * The following year the Khurda Chief met and killed Kalyan in battle." The same book again mentions at page 86 that "Kalyan lived till 1617 when he was, according to the chronicles of Jagannath, killed by the Raja of Khurda". Mr. R. D. Banerji very rightly criticised this statement of the Gazetteer as false on the authority of the *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*⁹ and the two versions of the Gazetteer indicate that the dates given in the temple Chronicles are entirely untenable.

Mirza Nathan also records that Raja Kalyan Mal was removed from his Governorship by Islam Khan, the Governor of Bengal without the Emperor's approval, but he was re-instated very soon.¹⁰ The subsequent career of Raja Kalyan Mal has already been referred to above.¹¹

6. *Aini-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 376 (2nd Edition).

7. *Baharistan-i-Ghaybi*, pp. 10-11.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 144.

9. *History of Orissa*, Vol. 2, p. 35.

10. *Baharistan-i-Ghaybi*, pp. 160 & 219.

11. For other details of Raja Kalyan Mal's career, see Jangir Singh's article in "Transactions of the Indian History Congress, Hyderabad session", pp. 358-364.

SOME LITTLE KNOWN BUT VITAL INCIDENTS IN HAIDAR ALI'S. CARNATIC CAMPAIGNS (1780-1782).

[By Mr. K. R. Venkata Rama Ayyar.]

Haidar Ali descended into the Carnatic plains, through the Chengama pass, on the 20th July 1780. In February 1781, he crossed the Coleroon, and by May, was in possession of the whole of the Tanjore kingdom excepting only the capital, which was protected by an English garrison; and stationed garrisons in most of the forts and defensible pagodas. The united forces of Colonel Braithwaite in Tanjore and of Colonel Nixon in Trichinopoly did not much exceed 4,000 men.¹ The English troops which garrisoned the forts of Tirukkattupalli, Pattukkottai and Tirvarur were compelled to surrender². The chiefs of Udaiyarpalaiyam and Ariyalur,³ who were under Haidar's protection, returned to their *palayams* with Haidar's men, and harassed the armies of the Nawab of the Carnatic. The people of Sivaganga were in open rebellion since the Nawab had killed the Raja and brought the country under his direct control. The widowed Rani, and her advisers, Periya (senior) Marudu and Chinna (junior) Marudu, who were in Dindigul under the protection of Mir Kazali Saheb, popularly called Mir Saheb, Haidar Ali's Renter and Agent in that country, were fomenting the rebellion. The people of Ramnad threw off their allegiance to the Nawab Muhammad Ali Walajah, and demanded the restoration of their Ruler, his mother and sister, who were prisoners in the fort of Trichinopoly. The poligars of Tinnevely openly or virtually threw off their allegiance, and Captain Edington, the officer commanding in the Tinnevely country, informed the Madras Government that some of the poligars were in correspondence with Haidar whom the Sivagiri Poligar had invited to send troops into the Tinnevely country. Raja Hukumat Ram, the Nawab's Renter in charge of Madura and Tinnevely, was secretly on Haidar's side.⁴ The perilous situation in which the Nawab and the Company found themselves in the south could be summed up in these words of the Missionary Schwartz—"Worriarpalliam, Maravar, Tinnevely country, Madura were all up in arms,—the Collieries were encouraged by Haidar—Our place (you understand me) is suspected"—(hinting that the Raja of Tanjore was probably intriguing with Mysore).⁵

Haidar made frequent overtures⁶ to Raja Raghunatha Tondaiman⁷ of Pudukkottai, but the Tondaiman remained loyal to the Nawab and the English.

The situation, already bad enough in all conscience, was rendered worse when the Maravars and Kallars besieged the Nawab's officer commanding the fort of Ramnad, who reported his inability to defend the fort for more than twenty days.

The Tondaiman wrote to Colonel Nixon in February 1781 that he was prepared to march to Ramnad for the relief of the officer.⁸ Presumably on the advice of the Tondaiman the Nawab prudently released the young prince Mutturamalinga Setupati and restored him to his chiefship. The Ramnad country became quiet. The Nawab also recognised the claims of the widowed Rani of Sivaganga. These arrangements were not to the liking of Haidar whose men attempted to force a way to the south through the Tondaiman's country partly to chastise the Tondaiman and lay waste his State and partly to regain his waning influence in Ramnad and Sivaganga.

A small party of marauders marched south along the present Tanjore-Pudukkottai Road, and plundered Gandharvakottai and Kottaham.⁹ Their

¹Lt. Col. Wilson : *The Madras Army*, Vol. II. p. 58.

²*Ibid.* p. 59.

³Both are situated in the Trichinopoly district.

⁴Bishop Caldwell : *Tinnevely*, p. 141.

⁵Letter to one of his friends, dated the 19th of December, 1780. See Dr. Hugh Peterson : *Memoirs of Christian Frederick Schwartz*.

⁶One of them is referred to in a letter from Sir Eyre Coote, dated the 19th Ramzan A. H. 1195, preserved in the Pudukkottai Palace Records.

⁷Ruler between 1769 and 1789.

⁸Pudukkottai Palace Records.

⁹Villages just beyond the borders of the Pudukkottai State.

next halt was Adanakkottai, a flourishing village in the Pudukkottai State. When the party entered the outskirts of the village, a bold and astute Brahmin, Gangadhara by name, who was a linguist having frequently travelled all over India, accosted the Muslim leader in Hindustani, and invited him to partake of a feast that the village would prepare in their honour. The marauders, who were exhausted after a long march, sat for the repast, and while they were thus occupied, a large crowd of Kallars and Odaiyans from the neighbourhood collected together. The Marauders thought it prudent to retire without molesting the village. Gangadhara succeeded not only in saving the village from devastation but in restoring the morale of the simple village folk who shed all their superstitious notions of the 'demons who were in Haider's army', and realised that they were after all ordinary folk whom fear would turn away from their nefarious purpose.¹⁰

The enemy returned in force a few days later. The Kallars of the Sottuppalai Nadu and Sengili Nadu¹¹ were now ready to meet the enemy, who this time got quite a different kind of reception. Sardar Manna Velar, the Tondaiman General, engaged the Mysore cavalry in the fields between Adanakkottai and Sottuppalai and routed them (May, 1781); and tradition tells how a man of the Tondaiman's army, concealed in the hollow of a tree, shot the Muslim Commander dead, after which the invaders fled in a panic.

Foiled in his attempt to enter the State by the north east, the enemy made an attempt in the north west. Entering the State through Viralimalai,¹² a detachment of Haider's forces met the Tondaiman soldiery near Malampatti. The people of the adjoining village of Perambur cut open the bund of a large irrigation tank and flooded the approach to the village.¹³ The invaders thus checked were easily turned back. One of the Mysore horsemen, who lingered behind, ravaged the country so atrociously that he was remembered for long, and mothers in Pudukkottai used to hush children to sleep, saying "hush!, the single horseman is coming!". The Raja hunted him out of his forest resort near Viralimalai and killed him.¹⁴

After these victories the Tondaiman marched to Trichinopoly and prevented the enemy from investing it¹⁵. His presence near Trichinopoly helped to release a detachment from that fort, which in conjunction with the Tanjore army attempted the reduction of the forts of Tirukkattuppalli, Sakkottai and Mannargudi. We have it on the authority of Mir Hussain Ali Kiramani¹⁶ that Sayyed Sahib, one of Haider's generals, "was frequently and shamefully defeated by the Kallars of Tondaiman". A Pudukkottai force that had been sent to chastise Nattam, a *palayam*, that was friendly to Haider, joined an English battalion and marched against Sakkottai.¹⁷ The engagements at Tirukkattuppalli and Sakkottai were not successful, but Colonel Nixon recaptured the forts of Mannargudi and Mahadevipattanam (September, 1741), and the Mysore forces, that retreated from there, were rounded up by the Tondaiman's men who were stationed in the neighbourhood.¹⁸

Soon after the engagement at Adanakkottai and near Viralimalai, Sir Eyre Coote wrote to the Tondaiman as follows¹⁹:—"The happy information of your

¹⁰ The present writer got this account from the family records of the late Rao Sahib A. G. Krishnaswami Ayyar who was Superintendent of Police in the Pudukkottai State.

¹¹ Two of the most valiant sections of the community.

¹² Headquarters of the northwesternmost revenue *Firka* of the State.

¹³ The new channel thus formed was called *Haider Vaikkal* (channel).

¹⁴ These exploits of the Tondaiman are celebrated in two dance-songs, *Ambunattu valandan* and *Venkanna Servaikar valandan*.

¹⁵ Letter dated the 1st of *Shaban*, A. H. 1195 (23rd July, 1781) from the Tondaiman to the Nawab who was then at Arcot—(Pudukkottai Palace Records). See also Military country correspondence, 1781, No. 110—Nawab's letter to the Governor, dated the 8th August, 1781.

¹⁶ See his *History of Haider Naik* in Persian (translated by Col. W. Miles, 1842).

¹⁷ Pudukkottai Palace Records.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* (Colonel Wood's letter to the Tondaiman).

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

success, which we have been able to collect from all quarters, is that you have bravely and gallantly routed, punished, and made some of the enemy's horse-men, who had infested your country, captives. This has gratified us beyond measure. Had you given us particulars of the action, it would have afforded us greater pleasure. We have however been fully persuaded that you can easily achieve more glorious actions'. The Tondaiman wrote to the General on the 17th *Jamadiul Awwal*, A. H. 1195 (11th May, 1781), giving him full particulars which the latter was "impatiently waiting to hear". General Coote in acknowledging²⁰ the letter said—"We had heard that you had conquered the horses of the enemy, but now having learned the news particularly from your letters, we are much satisfied. It is my prayer that God grant that every day may give you new victory over the enemy. As you have taken incredible pains, the English gentlemen (at Madras) and the Court of Directors are perfectly satisfied that you are our firm and confident Ally; your zeal has been proved beyond doubt—Whatever else has been lost by you, will certainly be restored to you who are our true friend".

On the 19th *Ramzan* (September 8, 1781), Colonel Wood requested the Tondaiman²¹ to capture the forts of Arantangi, Kilanilai and Pattukkottai, which were garrisoned by Haidar's men, and wrote that "upon notice being given to us we will have them forthwith garrisoned by English troops, but you are requested to have the fort of Kilanilai garrisoned with your own people, and you may possess yourself of the Fort with its district." From Chola times these three forts had been important links in a chain of fortifications from Tiruppattur in the Madura District to the Bay of Bengal, and Colonel Wood could not allow them to be in the hands of the enemy. General Coote²² and the Nawab repeated the request. The Tondaiman despatched a strong force under the command of Ramaswami Servaikar and Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, and soon captured the three forts. The Raja of Tanjore protested to Lord Macartney,²³ on the 8th November 1781, against the occupation of the forts by the Tondaiman, but the Presidency does not seem to have listened to his protest. Colonel J. Wright Pears wrote to the Tondaiman²⁴ that on his recommendation, General Munro had ordered that two guns, 300 balls and the requisite quantity of powder from the Fort of Trichinopoly should be presented to the Tondaiman as a mark of appreciation of his gallant services, and as the English could not then afford to defray the charges of the Tondaiman's army, he was authorised "to enjoy the three forts of Puttoocottah, Ardangy, and Keelanelly until his expenses were fully reimbursed".

Before the close of 1781, the Tanjore country had become tranquil, and all that Sir Eyre Coote further expected of his ally, the Tondaiman, was that he should discover, punish and drive off the enemy's horsemen who might have been left behind to harass and torture the poor".

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.* (Sir Eyre Coote's letter, dated *Jamadiul Awwal*, A. H. 1195).

²³ Military country correspondence. 1781, letter No. 155

²⁴ Pudukkottai Palace Records—(Pears's letter, dated 3rd *Zil'hijje*, 1195=November 20, 1781).

WHY TOD RESIGNED?

[By Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.)]

James Tod was barely forty when he retired from the East India Company's service. In his application for leave dated the 12th April 1822¹ he says that "In my letter of date the 18th February to your address I had the honour to communicate my Intention of requesting to be relieved of the duties of Political Agent for the Western Rajpoot States, and for permission to proceed to Europe to recruit my Health". It is therefore very strange that neither Wheeler² nor Crooke³ should refer to the letter of the 18th February, though both of them were obviously disinclined to accept the plea of ill-health at its face value particularly as in his letter of the 12th April Tod did not specifically express his desire of giving up his employment for good. Bishop Heber was nearer the truth when he wrote "His misfortune was that, in consequence of favouring native princes so much, the government of Calcutta were led to suspect him of corruption, and consequently to narrow his powers and associate other officers with him in his trust, till he was disgusted and resigned his place"⁴. Tod's character stands fully vindicated today and the Bishop's widow took the earliest opportunity of removing any unfavourable impression that her husband's remarks might have left. But the letter of the 18th February makes it abundantly clear that apart from the charge of corruption, Heber's surmise was substantially correct. Tod resigned because he resented the deliberate reduction of his status and authority and the unmerited censure which Lord Moira's government deemed fit to pass on a devoted servant. His admiration for Rajput chivalry was no secret and some of his actions partook in the eyes of less-informed persons of the complexion of partisanship. His disregard of official etiquette also exposed Tod to the criticism of his superiors and things came to such a pass that despite his brilliant record as a diplomat and administrator Tod had to leave the country and the people he loved so well.

The letter of the 18th February⁵ covers 23 foolscap folio pages and only a few relevant paragraphs can be quoted here. But they will give quietus to all conjectures about the real cause of Tod's resignation once for all.

"Having brought to a conclusion the Troubles of Kotah in a manner which might not have been contemplated after the shocks those repeated regulations had caused, I feel very little personal inclination to afford trouble to Government with any thing beyond the copy of the present dispatch recording their termination.

"Even the intention expressed in the concluding Paragraph of my Letter to your address of the 29th November, of replying to those points which had failed to give satisfaction to Government I had renounced, and had determined as the Most respectful method to remove by the only means in my power the cause of the chance of future disappointment.

"Being However Publicly called, on by Mr. Secretary Prinsep to reply to certain points for the information and at the Command of the Governor General in Council, I now obey: but while I do this it will be in a brief manner—I did feel and must express my regret and surprize that the Principal perhaps sole cause of this dissatisfaction is said to have arisen from my not having contrived to make appear on record that the Rise of the River Caly Sind had delayed the attack on Kishore Sing by preventing the Junction of the Corps of Neemutch and Nusseerabad till the 26th September, while fresh rain falling after the Junction made the Country impracticable for three days more and that after this explanation (contained in my private letter to him) "all was right"—but this should have been stated publicly for my Justification, as Government ascribed the delay in attack to myself alone—Such was the expressed purport of Mr. Secretary Prinsep's communication."

"Confidence if shook cannot be regained by explanation, or dissatisfaction entertained on such important subjects obliterated by enumerating the many obstacles to success. even tho' these subsequently appear of a Physical nature over which human means had

1. Foreign Political, 4th May 1822, No. 57.
2. Article entitled "Tod" in "Dictionary of National Biography", Vol. XIX, page 904 b.
3. Introduction to "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan," page xxviii.
4. Heber, "Narrative of a Journey Through the Upper Provinces of India" (1838), Vol. II, page 43.
5. Foreign Political, 4th May 1822, No. 57.

no scope for exertion, the impression once made I fear will remain—the very necessity of justification cripples the force of energy, and if the measures pursued throughout a contest presenting at every stage difficulties and embarrassments of no common nature fail to obtain the spontaneous approbation of Government as their reward, I can have little inclination to add to the impression which necessarily withholds it by making justification occupy its Place. This would yield little gratification where I had eagerly hoped for the reward of approbation and I must remain satisfied with the reflection that I have conscientiously and zealously used my best endeavours to terminate these proceedings in a manner the most honourable to my Government and with a just consideration to the respective Rights of the Parties."

"The Supersession of my hitherto independent Political Control are these proceedings were closed could not but impress the Rulers around with the idea that my Government was dissatisfied with my services—an impression which cannot fail to cripple the effect of my Authority, and as almost the first step of this superior Authority went to strengthen this impression and diminish my Influence, Government will not attribute my mention of it but to the sole motive, my desire that these States should not entertain an idea so injurious to my reputation as my having incurred its disapprobation—The measure I allude to was that of the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana sending direct and totally unknown to me a native Agent of rank, numerously attended Gunish Narrain, son of the late Minister of Jeipoor with the letter of the Governor General and one from himself to the Rana of Oodipoor which announced this supersession of my independent Authority.

"The first notice I had of this proceeding was intimated to me at Kotah, and my entire ignorance of the transaction or the cause, strengthened the idea even there, that I had incurred the displeasure of Government."

"Tho' this annulling of my long independent control was produced under the impression that the delay in the attack of Kishore Sing proceeded from me which is now seen to be from physical causes, yet I cannot now be vain enough to expect a general arrangement to be modified on my account. The feelings induced by the occurrence recorded in this the commencement of my subordinate situation, added to the knowledge of former circumstances which I need not recall which had caused reference and trouble to Government—with these noticed in this Letter leave me impressed with the idea that my services now under such circumstances would be of still less value than hitherto to Government.

"It was my Intention at no distant Period to have applied for leave to proceed to Europe to recover my health and I shall make my request to put this on execution on the Accounts of the present Harvest and Fussulee year being closed which if favourable I trust to see the greater part of arrears of Tribute paid off.

"In specification of this my Intention the Governor General in Council will recognise no spirit opposed to his will, and receive it as the expression of mere personal feeling which will not attempt to describe the influence the disapprobation of Government during the last two and half years has had in my mind—it is sufficient to say labouring under it—I could do nothing but to become under such circumstances thus subordinate after more than Four years of independent Control, my present desire will neither surprise nor can it offend Government."

Tod gave free expression to his feelings and the Governor-General-in-Council was constrained to "exonerate Captain Tod from the imputation of delay in commencing active operations at the period?" but it was argued that the Captain's failure to explain the circumstances placed the Government under the "painful necessity of passing a censure which every fair conclusion from the statement before it rendered inevitable". As for the supersession of his independent control, the Governor General-in-Council reminded Tod "that Sir John Malcolm had been empowered to exercise a general authority over the affairs of Kotah and Boondée and even of Meywar⁹". But the Governor-General conveniently forgot that Tod's relations with Ochterlony were far from cordial, and the nominal supervision of Malcolm could in no way be compared to the strict subordination to Ochterlony in which Tod was now placed. It may not be irrelevant here to refer to some of the events that ultimately culminated in Tod's resignation.

6. The Governor-General also disapproved of Ochterlony's going out of his way "to impair Captain Tod's influence at the Court of Oodepore" (*vide*, Foreign Political, 16th April 1822, No. 14, pages 11-12). This incident was the last straw and finally led to Tod's resignation.

7. Foreign Political, 16th April 1822, No. 14, page 4.

8. *Ibid.* page 5.

9. *Ibid.* page 9.

In 1818 Ochterlony, then Resident of Rajputana took exception to Tod's direct correspondence with Amir Khan and Bakshi Kriparam, a Jaipur Officer¹⁰. The Governor-General-in-Council took a lenient view of Tod's lapse and the matter was closed. After Ochterlony's transfer to Delhi, Tod was placed in independent charge of Jodhpur, but at the request of the Maharaja conveyed through Ochterlony Jodhpur was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Resident at Delhi. Tod was bitterly disappointed and very imprudently refused to relinquish his new charge without settling some questions that, according to him, demanded immediate attention. He was doubtless inspired by the best of motives, but the Government could not brook such defiance of their orders and expressed their disapprobation in no uncertain manner. In 1821 Tod preferred to explain the causes of the unavoidable delay in attacking Maha Rao Kishor Sing in his letter to Prinsep¹¹, while the official despatch lacked the details. The result was a second censure which Tod felt he did not deserve. The situation was a difficult one, and it was not Tod's fault that he had to defend a system in Kotah which the Governor-General himself described as "radically vicious¹²". It is significant that his first difference with Ochterlony in 1818 was due to his concern for the welfare of Kotah, and his handling of the Kotah affairs three years later led to his resignation. In fairness to Lord Hastings and his colleagues it should be remembered that Tod had an incorrigible habit of ignoring the normal official channel of correspondence. "Your failure to observe" Tod was told on the 30th March 1822, "the orders already issued to you on the 20th October last requiring you to address all your letters to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana has rendered it necessary to repeat them on the present occasion¹³". When he applied for leave which it was well-known meant resignation, Swinton had to ask him "to make his application through the prescribed channel of the Commander-in-Chief¹⁴".

One is apt to feel that these technical lapses on the part of so zealous and conscientious an officer should have been more leniently treated, but if Tod had been permitted to serve his full term in India the world might in all probability have lost the best he had to give—"Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan".

10. Foreign Political, 26th December 1818, Nos. 34-37, page 1.

11. Foreign Political, 16th April 1822, No. 15.

12. Foreign Political, 16th April 1822, No. 7.

13. G. G. to Tod, Foreign Political, 11th April 1822, No. 5.

14. Foreign Political, 13th July 1822, No. 16.

PART III

Proceeding of the Fourth Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held in New Delhi on the 3rd March, 1944.

PRESENT:

1. Mr. John Sargent, M.A., C.I.E., (in the Chair).
2. Professor D. V. Potdar, B.A., Poona.
3. Professor Mohammad Habib, B.A. Hons. (Oxon.), Aligarh.
4. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Annamalainagar.
5. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta.
6. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Lahore.
7. Mr. M. Nasirud Din Khan, Hyderabad-Deccan.
8. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu, Jodhpur.
9. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Allahabad.
10. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S., Patna.
11. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Nagpur.
12. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S., Peshawar.
13. Professor D. N. Banerjee, M.A., Dacca.
14. Professor J. C. Talukdar, M.A., Agra.
15. Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Delhi.
16. Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Delhi.
17. Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.)—(Secretary).

In view of the special importance of the subject the Chairman suggested that item No. 3 should be taken first. It was also decided that a comprehensive report should be drawn on the basis of the discussion and should be submitted to the Chairman for transmission to the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Government of India. The Report will be found in Appendix F.

Mr. Sargent had to leave the meeting early and Dr. R. C. Majumdar, was voted to the Chair.

1. Proposal by Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.

The Imperial Record Department may be kindly requested to furnish, in anticipation of the implementing of Resolution No. 3—Survey of Historical Records, of the agenda of the Research and Publication Committee at Aligarh on the 23rd December 1943, a list of general directions and data as to the classes of record material on which attention may be centred. For the Regional Survey Committee for Madras, permission may be secured from the French Government of Pondicherry to allow the Committee to explore for record-material that may be in the possession of the prominent families living in French territory.

Professor Srinivasachari explained that unless a uniform policy is adopted with regard to Regional Survey, it will not be possible to carry on a systematic enquiry throughout the country.

Secretary then placed before the Committee the following proposal by Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga who was absent:

The Committee is aware that a regional committee has been set up and is working in the Punjab. It may, therefore, be presumed that that Committee has been observing a certain procedure in carrying on its work. Since it is desirable that a uniform procedure should, as far as possible, be observed in these matters, I would suggest that the procedure followed in the Punjab may be ascertained and followed by the interim committees, with such modifications as may be considered absolutely necessary. If, as is probable, such procedure should involve any expenditure out of provincial funds, it will of course be a matter for the Provincial Governments to consider whether they would incur such expenditure. (Please see paragraph 10 of the Government of India Resolution No. F.92-9/40-E., Edn., dated 16th September 1941).

Dr. G. L. Chopra then as the Chairman of the Punjab Regional Survey Committee gave an account of the work done in the Punjab. His experience is that private owners of old manuscripts are generally suspicious and usually

reluctant to permit members of the Survey Committee to inspect their papers. He said that most of the manuscripts so far unearthed in the Punjab relate to medicine, literature and astronomy, subjects of non-historical character. None-the-less these were listed by the members of his Committee as the information thus collected may be of great use to the students of those subjects. He was of opinion that the members of Survey Committees elsewhere should not ignore such manuscripts if they come across any in the course of their enquiry.

Mr. Nasirud Din Khan, Dr. Qureshi, Prof. Habib and Prof. Potdar, participated in the discussion and the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolution I.—(a) This Committee requests the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission to frame a set of general instructions for the guidance of the Regional Survey Committees and these be communicated to the Provincial Governments, Indian States, Universities and learned institutions and the Records Offices in the Provinces and States.

(b) Steps should be taken for securing permission from the Portuguese and Free French Governments in India for the Regional Survey Committees to extend their activities to the districts under their respective jurisdiction.

2. Proposal by Sardar S. N. Banerji.

Apupos the Publication Programme recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission the Committee may consider the desirability of the question of allowing a State to collect from the Imperial Record Department all important documents bearing on its history with a view to publishing the same at its own expense. For the present the scope may be limited for the period from 1765 to 1813 A.D.

The mover being absent, the Secretary formerly tabled the proposal and placed before the members the following communication on the subject received from two members who also were absent:—

(i) Remarks by Mr. R. K. Ranadive.

The proposal is that at present historical records of the period from 1765 to 1813 may be made available for publication by the States at their own expense. I am of opinion that the outside limit should be the same as in the recent resolution of the Government of India reconstituting the commission, viz., 1880. In 1813 many States had not come into the Indian system and the relationship with many others underwent a change after that year.

The existing rules make it possible for the States to obtain copies for genuine research and publication records upto 1880. The publication will in any case have to be left to the States. In my opinion there is little necessity of passing a new resolution on the point.

(ii) Remarks by Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga.

If by this proposal it is meant that the Indian States should be allowed to depute persons to consult the records in the Imperial Record Department with a view to collecting material on subjects relating to those States, the rules regulating historical researches among the records in the custody of the Imperial Record Department would seem to answer this purpose. Rules 3, 4 and 5 of these rules (pages 1-2 of the Manual of Rules, 1940) will, however, have to be strictly enforced to see that no information which is controversial and which might embarrass the Government is allowed to be collected from the records. It will be remembered that the period mentioned in the proposal, namely, 1765 to 1813, is a period of great importance in the history of the relationship of most of the Indian States with the Government. If the proposal contemplates the removal of the records from the Imperial Record Department to the Indian States, even temporarily, I would strongly deprecate it since this would lead to a break in the continuity of official custody and thus diminish the authenticity and the legal and archival value of the records.

The Chairman (Dr. R. C. Majumdar) observed that the mover probably intended that the States should be permitted to examine and transcribe such materials available in the Imperial Record Department as might throw light on their past history.

The Secretary stated that the present research rules provide such facilities and subjects of the Indian States are permitted to carry on researches in the Imperial Record Department provided they apply through proper channels. Indian States may count upon the co-operation of the Imperial Record Department in connection with any historical publication that they may undertake.

The Chairman was of opinion that this procedure could not be changed.

After a brief discussion, the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that the attention of Mr. S. N. Banerji be invited to the Imperial Record Department Historical Research Rules.

3. Post-war reorganisation of Archives Offices.

This subject has been dealt with elsewhere (*vide* page 117).

4. Proposal for closer co-operation with Burma and Ceylon.

The Secretary explained that Burma continued until recently to be represented on the Indian Historical Records Commission through Corresponding members. She was more closely connected with the Commission when she was a province of India. Ceylon is ethnically and culturally akin to India. The island has played an important part in the political history of our country. The recently published catalogue of the Ceylonese Archives mentions many important records which no serious student of Indian history can afford to ignore. Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka has evinced a keen interest in our activities and is now one of our Corresponding members. Other scholars from Ceylon are anxious to co-operate with us. The question is whether our sphere of activities should be so extended and the constitution should be so modified as to provide for greater and closer co-operation with our Ceylonese colleagues.

Rao Bahadur Srinivasachari stated that the Inter-University Board has already been invited to hold its next session at Colombo. In view of the cultural and historical relations with India, Ceylon should be brought within the scope of the Records Commission. The case of Burma may for the present be left aside.

The following resolution was then passed:—

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that in view of the intimate cultural and historical relation with Ceylon, Burma and other neighbouring countries, arrangements should be made to make suitable provisions in the new constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission to enable such of these countries as may be willing to participate in the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Rao Bahadur Srinivasachari then moved a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Proceeding of the Fifth Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, 8th December 1944, Udaipur.

1. Review of action taken on the Resolutions of the Research and Publication Committee passed at the third meeting at Aligarh.

(Please see Conspectus pages 107-114).

2. Review of action taken on the resolution of the Research and Publication Committee passed at the fourth meeting at New Delhi.—

(Please see Conspectus pages 114-116).

The Secretary placed on the table copies of replies to different Resolutions which were received too late to be included in the printed Conspectus. He read out the reply received from the Government of Madras to the Resolution VIII of the third meeting. Professor Potdar said that the reply was quite satisfactory. The following resolution was passed:—

Resolution I.—This Committee approves of the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee in its third and fourth meetings held at Aligarh and New Delhi, respectively.

3. Review of work done in connection with the Five-year Publication Programme.—

(a) *Scheme I.*—Some details of the work of the Board of Editors were published in last year's Proceedings Volume. Under the *first year's programme*, the editors, as suggested [*vide* I. H. R. C. Procs. Volume XX, Part III, Appendix A. (III)] met at New Delhi and an agreed principle was evolved for co-ordinating the work so as to avoid all chances of overlapping and duplication of work. The reports of the meetings will be found in Appendix H.

Under the *second year's programme* it was found possible to include Public Department Letters for the period 1787-1788 as well although the original plan was to include in the year's programme those from 1773-1786 only. Nearly 4,000 typescript pages were distributed to the second batch of editors who met at New Delhi during March, 1944. The periods distributed to the various editors will be found from the report of the meeting (Appendix H). The work is expected to be finished by 30th April 1945.

Selection of Editors.—Considerable progress has been made under *third year's programme* in transcribing the documents to be taken up during 1945 and it is expected that sufficient materials for four volumes will be available for editing by the end of March, 1945. The following gentlemen may be appointed to edit the next four volumes:—

- (1) Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Benares.
- (2) Mr. J. C. Taluqdar, M.A., Agra.
- (3) Mr. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, Hyderabad-Deccan.
- (4) Dr. Nandalal Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Lucknow.

(b) *Scheme II.*—As it was definitely learnt from the India Office that the transcripts of the pages wanting in the Departmental copy of Major Browne's correspondence would not be available till the conclusion of the war, the Department has been compelled to postpone the editing of the Ms. for the time being. But the Members will be glad to learn that the annotation of the portions of Mss. available here has been completed as also the annotation of the second item of the scheme. The full transcripts of Sir John Shore's minutes are also ready and considerable progress has been made in the annotation of these documents.

(c) *Scheme III (a).*—The work on Marathi letters by the B. I. S. Mandal is in progress. Prof. Potdar visited the I. R. Department in January 1944 to consult the original papers and compared the text with the copies. The Gurmukhi papers were examined by Sardar Ganda Singh who was of opinion that they were of no historical importance. It has been decided therefore not to publish them. The Allahabad University deputed Dr. Varshneya to select the Hindi documents for publication and supervise their transcription. He

visited the I. R. Department in December 1943 and made a preliminary selection of 292 manuscripts and arranged for their transcription which is in progress. The Kotah Darbar has also nominated Prof. Sharma to edit Vol. the Hindi documents in co-operation with the nominee of the Allahabad University and the final agreement has been arrived at. The Tamil documents are being transcribed for Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, who will edit them. Dr. B. A. Saletore of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, has agreed to edit the Kannada letters and is moving the University of Bombay for undertaking their publication. Of the 8 Sanskrit documents referred to in the Proceedings of the third meeting of this Committee (*vide* Progs. I. H. R. C. 1943, Part III), four have already been published with introduction, notes and English translation in the November 1943 and May 1944 issues of the Journal of Ganganath Jha Research Institute and arrangement has been made for the printing of three more in the forthcoming issue of the same journal. The editing of the eighth letter has also been completed. The Secretary is glad to be able to report that he has unearthed 16 more documents of which no less than 8 seem to deserve publication. Of particular interest is a document containing legal opinion secured by Bajirao II's daughters in support of their petition in which they contested the claim of Nana Saheb to be recognised as the adopted son of the deceased prince. The editing of this as well as other documents in the series is in progress. The G. N. Jha Research Institute has made a tentative offer for undertaking the publication of a volume embracing all these letters. Their final decision is being awaited.

(d) *Scheme III (b)*.—So far no proposal has been received under the Scheme "Selections from Records". Materials in the custody of the Imperial Record Department have to some extent been examined and some papers of substantial interest have been noticed which are suitable for publication under this Scheme. They are briefly on the following subjects:—

- I. Selections from the Orme Manuscripts.
- II. Cornwallis Correspondence on Sindhi's affairs (1786-93).
- III. Elphinstone Correspondence—Nagpur Period.
- IV. Ochterlony Papers on Delhi and Central India (1818-1825).
- V. News Letters. (April 1839-March 1842).
- VI. Punjab Akhbar (1839-41).

Details of these collections will be given by the Secretary during the meeting. (Appendix I). The Committee may now formulate a definite plan of work for this Scheme. Full co-operation of the Imperial Record Department will be available.

The Secretary formally reported the work so far done under Scheme I, II and III(a) and added that as no suggestion had been received about publications under III(b) the Imperial Record Department had made a tentative proposal on page 2 of the agenda. He gave an outline of the contents and the nature of the documents mentioned. The Government of India, he said, would not undertake financial responsibility for any publication under this head. If the Universities and learned associations were prepared to publish them the co-operation of the Imperial Record Department would in a general way be available.

Dr. A. L. Duarte enquired whether the representatives of the Provincial Governments could undertake to edit and publish any of the items under Scheme III(b), if so, he would be interested to examine, in the first instance, documents Nos. V & VI.

The Secretary replied in the affirmative.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that the following gentlemen may be appointed to edit the next four volumes under Scheme I of the Five-Year Publication Programme:—

1. Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Benares.
2. Mr. J. C. Taluqdar, M.A., Agra.
3. Mr. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Hyderabad-Deccan.
4. Dr. Nandalal Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Lucknow.

4. Survey of Historical Records.—

It will be found from the Conspectus of action taken that *ad hoc* regional survey committees have been set up in 10 Provinces and 13 Indian States. In pursuance of the recommendations of the fourth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee a set of "General Instructions" was circulated to the conveners of the committees. A list of committees set up and their personnel has been included in the Conspectus and Appendix D. As the Government of India accepted the recommendation that brief annual reports of the survey committees will be printed in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, the conveners were requested to send such reports to the Secretary. A few points raised by the conveners of the *ad hoc* committees regarding their function are stated below for the information and consideration of the Committee.

(i) It has been suggested that "General Instructions for the guidance of the Regional Survey Committees" (Appendix E) should be supplied to all the members of the *ad hoc* committees appointed under the resolution. If this is recommended the Government of India will have to be approached for printing the requisite number of copies.

(ii) *Appointment of Members.*—It has been also suggested that members of the *ad hoc* survey committees should be formally appointed by the Indian Historical Records Commission on the recommendation of the conveners instead of the conveners making the appointment. The Resolution V of the Research and Publication Committee meeting held at Aligarh is quite clear and unambiguous on this point and authorised the conveners to set up *ad hoc* committees. The Indian Historical Records Commission meets only once a year and if this suggestion is accepted the responsibility will in practice devolve on the Secretary who cannot be expected to be familiar with the local conditions in every case.

(iii) *Terms of Appointments.*—The question has also been raised whether the members of the *ad hoc* survey committees other than the Ordinary, Associate and Corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission should be appointed for a specified term. As the *ad hoc* committees are to function for the duration of war or until the Provincial Governments are prepared to appoint permanent committees, it does not appear necessary at this stage to take up this question. It is for the Committee to decide whether it will serve any useful purpose if the *ad hoc* committees are appointed for a fixed number of years.

(iv) *Proposal by Dr. Y. K. Deshpande.*—As the creation of regional survey committees will naturally involve some expenditure in carrying out their work, it is suggested that some provision should be made towards the expenses.

Explanatory Note.—It is necessary to incur some expenses for the working of the committee, leaving out of question the expenses required by the members for tour as there is no provision made for them. It is suggested that there should be some uniformity in all the regional survey committees.

(i) Professor Potdar, Rao Bahadur Srinivasachari and Mr. Jafar suggested that copies of "General Instructions" drafted by the Secretary should be supplied to all members, original and co-opted of the regional survey committees to avoid unnecessary correspondence with the conveners.

In reply to an enquiry from the Chairman, the Secretary stated that 500 copies would suffice for the requirements of all the regional committees. It was agreed that 500 copies of "General Instructions" should be printed for the use of the members of the regional survey committees.

(ii) Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari was of opinion that members of the regional survey committees should be appointed by the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Dr. Duarte pointed out that Sind had been left out of the survey scheme.

The Secretary explained that when the *ad hoc* committees were appointed, Sind was not represented on the Commission and accordingly the Bombay and

Bengal Committees were requested to explore Sind and Assam respectively. Now that the Sind Government have nominated Dr. Duarte on the Commission his Government will be moved to appoint a committee of their own.

Professor Potdar suggested that small Indian States should for purposes of the contemplated survey be placed within the jurisdiction of the neighbouring provincial committees.

Rao Bahadur Srinivasachari and Dr. Pawar supported the proposal.

The Secretary said that no formal resolution to this effect need be passed. If the members refer to the relevant replies in the Conspectus they will find that several States have of their own accord volunteered to co-operate with the provincial regional survey committees. Others have set up committees of their own.

It was agreed that the conveners should in the first instance form the regional survey committees with the Ordinary, Associate and Corresponding members of their respective region as original members and the committee thus appointed should if necessary co-opt other members.

(iii) Dr. Qureshi suggested that the co-opted members should be appointed for a term of three years while the term of the original members should be co-terminous with that of their membership of the Commission.

The proposal was accepted.

(iv) Dr. Deshpande then moved the resolution tabled by him.

The Chairman enquired "who should be approached for providing funds?"

Dr. Deshpande suggested that the Government of India should provide necessary funds.

After a discussion in which Professor Potdar, Mr. Ranadive, Dr. Qureshi, Mr. Jafar, Dr. R. K. Mookerjee and Dr. Pawar, participated, the Chairman observed that the Committees should avoid as far as possible large expenses. He would be prepared to approach the Government of India for a small grant if the Conveners communicated their minimum requirements to the Secretary.

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the Secretary should supply to individual conveners with a specified number of copies of instruction when necessary.

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that as at present the *ad hoc* committees should be formed by the conveners and additional members should be co-opted by the respective committees.

Resolution V.—This Committee recommends that co-opted members should be appointed for a term of three years in the first instance.

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that the conveners should communicate their minimum financial needs to meet their office expenses to the Secretary to enable the Chairman to move the Government of India in the matter.

Resolution VII.—This Committee recommends that in view of the Sind Government's nomination of a representative in the Indian Historical Records Commission they may be requested to appoint a regional survey committee in their Province. If, however, it is not possible for the Sind Government to do so during the pendency of war an *ad hoc* committee may be set up by Dr. A. L. Duarte as convener.

Professor Potdar referred to the "General Instructions" regarding publicity arrangement and asked for further information.

The Secretary stated that he consulted the Director General of Broadcasting who agreed to arrange a programme for 15 minutes each week over the All-India Radio. The Secretary was authorised to take up the matter.

5. Report on Vaidya Collection in Poona.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation made in Resolution VII of the Research and Publication Committee meeting held at Aligarh and authorised the Secretary to attend the meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed at Poona. Attention of the members is invited to the report at Appendix A for further action.

Resolution VIII.—Resolved that the Report be recorded.

6. Records of the Defunct Residencies.

In its eighth meeting held in April 1943 the Local Records Sub-Committee considered that information ought to be secured regarding the defunct residency records and accordingly the Secretary to H. E. the Crown Representative was pleased to make enquiries on the basis of the following points:—(a) the number of defunct residencies, (b) location of their records and (c) their state of preservation. In the ninth meeting the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution 1.—Resolved that in view of the discrepancy pointed out in the agenda a further enquiry be made to clarify the doubtful points and a statement embodying the information about defunct agencies be placed before the next meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

This has been done and a complete Report on the Defunct Residency Records will be found in Appendix B.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that inspite of their present pre-occupation Residents and Political Agents were kind enough to furnish the necessary information on the subject.

The Secretary stated that inspite of their present pre-occupation the Political Agents and the Residents have readily responded to the Commission's enquiry and a mass of valuable information has been made available to the research students.

The Chairman observed that the Commission's thanks should be conveyed to the Political Agents and the Residents.

Resolution IX.—This Committee records its appreciation of the co-operation of the Residents and Political Agents in supplying the information regarding defunct Residencies.

7. Replies to Questionnaire.—

This Committee recommended during its Trivandrum Session that a Questionnaire should be circulated in order to secure information with regard to research facilities available in different provinces and states. Answers have been received and arranged in groups under each question separately and suitable notes have been added to, where necessary, by the Secretary (Appendix C).

The Chairman observed that the replies conveyed very important information and should be given wide publicity.

Professor Potdar pointed out that as many important States had not sent any reply the matter should be pursued further. The questionnaire in his opinion has already revealed information of substantial importance but steps should be taken to induce such provinces and States as have no organised record office to fall in line with the Government of India.

The Secretary said that a formal resolution might not have the desired effect. He has already been permitted by His Excellency the Crown Representative to inspect records in the custody of Residents and Political Agents whenever he may be passing through their headquarters. He had also contacted some of the leading States and he expected satisfactory results. But the susceptibilities of the States should be respected and he was sure that in due course the full co-operation of the States would be available.

On the suggestion of the Chairman the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution X.—This Committee recommends that the Secretary should be authorised (i) to give necessary publicity to the answers already received, (ii) to work as the agent of the Commission in a general way and to persuade the Provinces and States to take such steps as may improve the prevailing archives arrangement if it is not quite up-to-date and (iii) to report to the Commission such fresh action as the Provinces and States may take from time to time.

8. Proposal by Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, Indore.—

This Commission recommends to the Government of India to make arrangements to continue to publish records from its archives which have been thrown open to scholars on such lines as may be recommended by the Commission.

Explanatory Note.—The Five-year Publication Programme adopted by the Government of India in 1942 is being executed quite satisfactorily. Ten Editors

are working under Scheme I, the Director of Archives, Government of India has practically completed 2 Volumes under Scheme II and 3 Volumes Persian; Marathi and Hindi are in progress under Scheme III (a) by Universities and learned institutions. These are expected to be works of a high standard but cannot be published till the paper position improves. It is desirable that before the current tentative Five-year Programme is completed, arrangements should be made for a Twenty-year plan. As it will naturally take some time to prepare estimates of various works and costs, it is necessary to meet the question well in advance for obvious convenience. The Volumes of the Residency Records, Poona, may be kept in view as a model.

Secretary's Note.—The volumes of *Poona Residency Records* and the *Selections from the Peshwa Daftar* hardly offer the desirable standard of editing. The latter series is marred by inaccuracies of all sorts and in the former the original spelling in the texts have in some cases been modernised while unfamiliar place and personal names have invariably been left unannotated. The introduction seldom gives any information not available in the texts published. The Fort William-East India House Correspondence are on the other hand being edited on lines agreed on by the Editors. The Board of Editors meets from time to time and individual Editors bring to its notice any point of interest or difficulty that might not have previously occurred to the Board. It will be better to leave this question to the collective experience and wisdom of the editors who are not new to their task instead of arbitrarily imposing on them a model not free from imperfections.

In moving the resolution that stood in his name Rao Bahadur Kibe explained that it was not his intention to suggest that the objectionable features of the publications mentioned by him should be imitated. What he wanted was that a definite publication programme should be made ready and a Committee should be appointed with that object in view.

It was agreed that a fresh publication programme may be prepared but it should not be undertaken until the present programme is fully implemented. The following resolution was then passed:—

Resolution XI.—This Committee recommends that a fresh publication programme may be undertaken when the present scheme is successfully implemented.

9. Proposal by Prof. H. K. Sherwani, Hyderabad-Deccan.—

This Commission should actively undertake a regional survey of historical documents in the private possession of individuals in different parts of India on the basis of the work being done by the British Royal Commission on Historical Records, and commence its work in the Delhi Province to begin with.

Secretary's Note.—In conformity with the Resolution V of the third meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Aligarh, *ad hoc* regional survey committees have been set up in the Provinces and many Indian States have also done so including the Committee in Delhi as will be found from the details included in the Conspectus. The preliminary work has been already commenced at Delhi and other places. The resolution therefore seems to be redundant.

After a brief discussion the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution XII.—This Committee does not recommend any action for the present.

10. Proposal by Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Pudukkottai.—

Until the Imperial Record Department is able to publish the journal that the Secretary has in contemplation, some arrangement has to be made to bring to the notice of research students and scholars the nature and contents of original documents that members of the Commission or of the Regional Committees may discover. The Commission therefore requests the Universities in the different Provinces and States and the learned societies interested in Historical Research, to publish in their Journals or Bulletins of Transactions brief notes on such documents.

Secretary's Note.—It will be found from the Resolution VI of the third meeting of the R. & P. Committee and the reply in the Conspectus that the Government of India have agreed that a brief account of the discoveries of the Regional Survey Committees may be printed in the I. H. R. C. Proceedings.

Resolution XIII.—This Committee recommends that the attention of the Universities and learned societies be drawn to the necessity of publishing such notes as the Regional Survey Committees may prepare.

11. Proposal by Mr. B. B. Chakravarti.—

Be it resolved that the Committee request the Commission to publish in their own proceedings the names of such private owners of valuable historical records who may co-operate with the Regional Survey Committee appointed for the exploration of such records and to move the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Indian States to do so in their Official Gazettes.

Explanatory Note.—It cannot be expected that the private owners of valuable historical records will co-operate willingly and whole-heartedly with the Regional Survey Committee unless there be some sort of recognition and encouragement. Honourable mention of their names in the proceedings of the Commission as well as in the local Official Gazette will perhaps be an inducement and this will not involve much expenditure. Hence the above resolution.

Resolution XIV.—This Committee recommends that the names of such private owners of valuable historical records who may co-operate with Regional Committees be published in India and provincial Gazettes if they have no objection.

Research and Publication Committee—Conspectus of action taken—Second Meeting held at Triyandrum, 1942.

Resolution I (b).—This Committee reiterates the Resolution III of the eighteenth session and requests the Government of India to impress upon the Provincial Governments, Indian States and Universities the need of co-operating with the Imperial Record Department with a view to ensuring the success of the scheme.

1. *The Indore Government* intimate that co-operation to the extent possible during the war will be given in connection with the Five-year Publication Programme.

2. *The Jind Darbar* have taken no action.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that the Questionnaire be circulated to the Provincial and State Governments.

Please see the remarks against the Resolution II, in Conspectus page 98, Part III, I. H. R. C. Proceedings, Volume XX. A consolidated statement embodying the replies received from the Provincial Governments and Indian States on the Questionnaire will be found at Appendix C.

Resolution VII.—This Committee recommends that the Regional Survey Committees in addition to their usual activities should during the pendency of war explore ways and means to prevent the unwarranted destruction of papers of historical importance in the process of paper salvage. The Provincial Governments and the Governments of Indian States may be requested to afford all facilities in the work of the Committees.

1. *Patna State.*—The Darbar shall be glad to afford all facilities in the work of the Regional Survey Committees as desired.

2. *Jaipur Government* do not propose to take any action in the matter during the period of War.

3. *Mysore Government* state that all possible facilities will be given by them to the Regional Survey Committees in their work.

4. *Kolhapur.*—A scheme is being worked out in the State for organizing the preservation of old records.

5. *Bombay* have invited attention to their reply contained in item No. 12, page 40, Part I, I. H. R. C. Proceedings, Volume XIX.

Research and Publication Committee—Conspectus of action taken— Third Meeting held at Aligarh 1943

Resolution I.—This Committee approves of the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee at the 18th and 19th sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

No action.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that Prof. Mohammed Habib, Dr. T. G. P. Spear, Mr. R. P. Patwardhan and Dr. B. A., Saletore be appointed Honorary Editors for Volumes 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Fort William—East India House Correspondence to be published under Scheme I of the Five-year Publication Programme.

Forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, United Provinces and the Department of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi.

The Government of India have appointed Prof. Mohammed Habib, Dr. T. G. P. Spear, Mr. R. P. Patwardhan and Dr. B. A. Saletore as Honorary Editors for Volumes 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Fort William—India House Correspondence to be published under Scheme I of the Five-Year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department.

The Government of India are aware that it may not be possible to undertake any large printing work while the present scarcity of paper continues. They hope, however, that it would be possible with the co-operation of the Honorary Editors to keep the material ready for publication when better conditions prevail.

Remarks.—All the editors excepting Mr. Patwardhan were present in the meeting of the Board of Editors held at Delhi. Typescripts of the correspondence have been supplied to the Editors.

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the Delhi University be requested to take up the publication of the *Persian Akhbars* edited by Dr. I. H. Qureshi under the Scheme III of the Five-Year Publication Programme.

The Government of India regret that, in view of the present paper position, they are unable to approach the Delhi University to take up the publication of the *Persian Akhbars* edited by Dr. I. H. Qureshi under Scheme III of the Five-Year Publication Programme. They feel that the publication of this Volume should await better time.

Remarks.—A copy of the Government of India's letter was forwarded to Dr. Qureshi.

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that two volumes of Hindi records may be published under Scheme III (a) of the Five-Year Programme under the joint auspices of the Allahabad University and the Kotah Durbar. Scholars appointed by the University and the Durbar should jointly edit both the volumes and the expenses of publication should be shared by the University and the Kotah Durbar.

The Government of India permitted the Secretary to correspond direct with the Kotah Durbar and requested that sanction of the Government of India may be obtained before the publication of the two volumes is undertaken.

Kotah Durbar agreed to depute Dr. M. L. Sharma to Delhi and Allahabad for the purpose of editing jointly the proposed Hindi volume during the summer vacation. They have agreed to share the cost of publication jointly.

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees consisting of all grades of members of the Commission residing in the area concerned be set up in the Provinces with powers to co-opt and that the Provincial Governments Indian States and Universities be requested to grant them such facilities in the shape of leave, access to archives, official recognition, etc., as may facilitate the object which these Committees have in view. Such Indian States as may desire to act on these lines may set up similar Committees. The following gentlemen may kindly act as conveners of the *ad hoc* Committees in the provinces mentioned against their names.

Madras.—Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.

Bombay and Sind.—Prof. D. V. Potdar.

Bengal and Assam.—Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

U. P.—Dr. Tara Chand.

Bihar.—Dr. K. K. Datta.

C. P. and Berar.—Mr. Y. K. Deshpande.

Orissa and Eastern States Agency.—Mr. G. S. Das.

N.-W. F. P.—Mr. S. M. Jaffar.

Delhi.—Dr. S. N. Sen.

The Government of India forwarded the resolution to all the Provincial Governments except the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and permitted the Secretary to address the Indian States direct. 61 States have been addressed on the subject.

A list of members of various committees so far received together with such reports of work done will be found at Appendix D.

1. *The Government of Bengal* would be glad to afford all facilities to Dr. R. C. Majumdar for carrying on Regional Surveys of Historical Records in this Province provided it does not involve any financial liability at this stage.

Remarks.—A copy of the above communication was forwarded to Dr. Majumdar.

2. *The Government of United Provinces* say that His Excellency the Governor will be glad to consider the requests of the *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee and to extend to it all possible facilities.

Remarks.—A copy of the above communication was forwarded to Dr. Tara Chand.

3. *The Government of Madras* state that the work will not permit the Curator, Madras Records Office, for the duration of the War to be exclusively employed under the Committee but he will be able to assist the Committee with advice on matters relating to preservation and publication of records. The cases of any other Government servants who if and when are co-opted by the Committee will be considered by the Government in regard to the grant of leave, etc., facilities.

Regarding access to records, this Government consider that private individuals and institutions cannot be easily persuaded to allow access to their records unless they are persuaded by influential zamindars, landholders, director of firms, etc. This can be done only by organising a Committee consisting of influential people and members of the Commission. The Government have already stated that they do not intend to create the Committee during the pendency of War (*vide* page 39, part I, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XIX).

The Government however think that they can assist the Committee in the present circumstances by issuing circular letters to the Collectors of Districts to render assistance to the members of the Committee in obtaining access to records in private possession as well as the District or Collectorate records, if the Government of India consider it necessary.

As regards official recognition to the Committee, the nature of such recognition is not indicated in the resolution. This necessity for official recognition is likely to arise only when the Committee experiences any difficulty in gaining access to private collection.

As regards co-operation from Universities, this Government feel that the matter is one for the Universities to decide.

Secretary's Note.—A copy of the above communication was forwarded to Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari for necessary action. It will be found from the "General Instruction for the guidance of Regional Survey Committees" issued to the Conveners that the principle outlined in para. 2 above has been fully adopted.

4. *The Malerkotla Darbar* will be glad to co-operate in any matter.

Remarks.—The reply as to whether the Darbar is willing to create a Committee is awaited.

5. *Tehri-Garhwal State* say that there is no possibility of any valuable historical documents being found in the State and as such the organisation of an Committee in the State would not be able to get any effective result.

6. *Government of Assam* state that the two corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission in the region are busy with war work and it would be difficult to set up the proposed *ad hoc* Committee in this Province for sometime. If, however, Dr. R. C. Majumdar, the proposed Convener of the *ad hoc* Committee can successfully set up such a Committee, this Government would give what facilities are possible in the shape of leave, access to Archives, official recognition, etc. This Government do not accept any financial obligation in the matter of travelling allowance and other expenses of such an *ad hoc* Committee.

Remarks.—A copy of the letter from the Government of Assam was forwarded to Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

7. *The Durgapur Darbar* say that the creation of a Regional Survey Committee was not considered necessary in view of their remarks, contained in item No. 20, page 40, part I, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XIX.

8. *The Bastar State* say that as there are no records of historical value in private custody in the State there is no scope for such a Committee there.

9. *Khairpur Darbar* state that there is not so much of research work in the state as to necessitate organizing Survey Committee of private individuals. The Darbar has, however, decided to get this task done through the Educational Department of the State and the Director of Public Instruction will be able to secure the help of teachers in unearthing old records. Such teachers as are so utilized will be granted facilities of leave, travelling allowance, etc.

10. *Delhi University* state that it will gladly extend to the *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee such facilities in the shape of leave, access to archives, official recognition, etc., as may facilitate the object which the Committee has in view.

11. *The Pudukkottai Darbar* has set up a Committee.

The Darbar are anxious to bring about closer co-ordination between the research scholars of the State and those of the Madras Presidency, and will be glad if Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Convener of Madras area gets into touch with Messrs. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar and K. R. Srinivasa Ayyar.

Remarks.—Copy of relevant extracts from the letter from the Pudukkottai Darbar was forwarded to Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.

12. *Kotah Darbar* say that there is no necessity to organize a Regional Survey Committee in view of the fact that the historical records available in the State have already been surveyed by the State historian, Dr. Mathura Lal Sharma. He would supply the Research and Publication Committee with such information regarding the records as may be desired by it.

13. *Kanker State* say that there is no record of historical interest in the State and no action seems necessary.

14. *Bundi State* say that as there are no members of the Indian Historical Records Commission residing in the Bundi State, it is not possible to create a Survey Committee as suggested. However, if any Regional Survey Committee is created for Rajputana or in a neighbouring State, the Darbar will give all reasonable facilities.

15. *Kalsia State* has no such historical records as may be helpful in research work and it will serve no useful purpose to establish, during the pendency of War, a Committee.

16. *Malerkotla State* inform that there does not seem to be any scope for the creation of a Committee in the State.

17. *Bamra State* inform that the Darbar have created an *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee.

18. *The Baroda Government* have created a Committee.

19. *Maurbhani State* have made a survey of historical documents in private possession in the State and there appears to be no need therefore to organize a Regional Survey Committee there. Should any scholar visit the State with

definite information to explore or discover any new historical facts the State would be glad to afford him all necessary facilities.

20. *The Kolhapur State* have decided to create a Committee and empowered Dr. A. G. Pawar to do so. He will be given all facilities.

21. *Cochin Government* inform that there is hardly any scope for the constitution of a separate Committee for the State as contemplated by the resolution. All facilities that are asked for will, however, be afforded to any Committee that is set up under the Scheme.

22. *Mysore Government* state that Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, Corresponding Member of the Commission, will co-operate with any *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee that may be appointed.

23. *Kalahandi State* inform that a permanent Regional Survey Committee has been formed in the State with the following members:—

1. Maharaja and Ruler,—*President*.
2. Rai Bahadur U. C. Das, M.B.E., Diwan,—*Vice-President*.
3. Shree N. Chand, M.A.,—*Member*.
4. Shree K. N. Mahapatra, B.A., D.Ed., Archaeologist,—*Secretary*.
5. Shree S. N. Sharma, M.A., B.L., Secretary to Ruler,—*Member*.
6. Shree Markand Rath, B.A., D.Ed., Deputy Inspector of Schools,—*Member*.
7. Rajya Ratna Balgovind Mund,—*Member*.

The address of the Committee is—Bhawanipatna, Kalhandi State.

The following is the report of the survey and collection of historical records in the State:

A Department for Historical Research and Archaeological Survey within the state was created by the Darbar in the month of November 1943. During the period of work since then 527 palm leaf manuscripts written in Oriya characters have been collected and critically examined by the Archaeology office. Of these 218 are written in Sanskrit language and the rest (309) are written in old Oriya language. Most of the manuscripts are copies or translations of the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Bhagabata and Debi Bhagabata, other Puranas and Upapuranas. There are nearly 60 manuscripts on Tantra literature. The manuscripts on Ayurveda (Science of medicine), Jyotisha (Science of Astronomy and Astrology), Music, Agriculture, Art of Warfare, Polity, Sociology, and Grammar, number nearly 50 altogether, which are historically important as they incidentally refer to the many royal families and kings of Orissa Province and the Oriya States. The following are purely historical in character.

1. Nagavansamala, written in Oriya prose by Pataraja Ramchandra Singh of Thuamul Rampur, a Zamindar in Kalahandi State.

2. Nagavansacharita written in Oriya poetry by Padman Singh, the father of Ramchandra Singh.

3. Kisatananda Kavyam written in high Sanskrit style by Pandit Gangadhar Mishra.

4. Mansumruta Vansamala written in Sanskrit by Mathuri Pandit.

The first two give the history of the Naga royal family of Chotanagpur and Kalahandi State. The third describes the history of the Chauhan royal families of Patna, Sambalpur and Sonepur, and the last traces the history of the Paramara family of India.

Besides the same family papers of the Zamindar families of Lanjigarh and Thuamul Rampur have been secured by the Office. The family papers of Babu Bhruangaraja Singh of Bodelgaon, Babu Biswanath Singh of Baragaon, Chakradhar Purohit and Udayanath Nand of Bhawanipatna have been critically scrutinised and copied by this office as they supply authentic materials for the history of Kalahandi State.

Nearly 30 old Oriya copper plates and palm leaf charters granted by the rulers of the Naga Royal family of Kalahandi have been deciphered and copied by this office. A stone inscription of 1718 A.D. of Jaga Saha Deba III Maharaja of Kalahandi found at the Dudhibaman temple of Junagarh has been deciphered and examined and is going to be published in near future.

Attempts are made to preserve properly the old records found and secured by this office so far, and the educated men of the state have promised to send more historical records in near future to this office.

24. Kapurthala State inform that a permanent Committee to carry on survey of historical records has been appointed by the Government consisting of the following:—

1. Khan Sahib Syed Sardar Abdul Majid,—*President*.
2. Sardar Raghubir Singh, M.A.
3. Lala Bashamber Dass, M.A.
4. Lala Sureshar Dass, M.A.

REMARKS: A copy of the 'General Instructions &c.' was forwarded to the Darbar in compliance with the request made by the President of the Survey Committee.

25. Government of Bombay state that the question of giving the necessary facilities to the *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee will be considered when the informal Committee referred to in the Resolution of the Research and Publication Committee is formed and Government is approached with a request for certain definite facilities.

The Syndicate of the University of Bombay have agreed to give all possible facilities to the Regional Survey Committees that might be set up in Bombay Province.

REMARKS: A copy of the above communication was forwarded to Mr. D. V. Potdar.

Professor D. V. Potdar, the Convener of the *ad hoc* Committee for Bombay and Sind have set up a Committee with the following members to begin with:—

1. Prof. D. V. Potdar, Poona,—*Convener*.
2. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A., Poona.
3. Rev. Father H. Heras, S. J., M. A., Bombay.
4. Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, M.A., Dharwar.
5. Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A., Poona.
6. Rai Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, B.A., Kamsbet.
7. Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D., D.Phil., Ahmedabad.
8. Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, M.A., D.Litt., Poona.
9. Major H. K. Percy-Smith, Poona.

26. Suket Darbar state that in all the three Tehsils of the State members have been appointed to help the Central Study Group in collecting materials and necessary impetus will be supplied.

REMARKS: A copy of the 'General Instructions &c.' was supplied to the Darbar.

27. Bikaner Government inform that the question regarding creation of permanent or *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee, during the pendency of war is under the consideration of the Government.

28. Travancore Government inform that two local members *viz.* Mr. V. Rangacharya and Mr. P. N. Kunjan Pillai, being representatives of the State on the Indian Historical Records Commission and its Research and Publication Committee respectively have constituted an *ad hoc* Committee for regional survey of private records, with powers to co-opt other suitable persons as members from the State.

29. Korea State inform that the Darbar do not propose to create a permanent or *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee during the pendency of the war. If any Associate or Ordinary member of the Commission happens to visit the State necessary facilities will be extended to him.

30. Patna State inform that an *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee has been set up for the State with the following members:—

1. Rai Bahadur Sachiv Siromani Lala Raj Kunwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.),—*President*.
2. Mr. P. C. Rath, B.A., D.Ed., M.R.A.S.,—*Secretary*.
3. Dewan Chitrabhanu Singh Rai, Zamindar, Loisingha.

4. Mandaleswar Lal Jagannath Prasad Singh Deo, Khoposhdar, Jarasingha.
5. Mr. K. P. Nand, B.Sc., B.L., Advocate, Bolangir.
6. Mr. Debarachani Bhoi, Umrao, Saintala.
7. Mr. B. M. Hota, B.A., D.Ed., Head Master, Prithwi Raj High School.
8. Mr. Nimai Charan Panigrahi, Muktyar, Patnagarh.
9. Mr. Rajib Lochan Thakur, Mandal.
10. Mr. Bhargabi Guru, Maufidar, Singhani-minda.
11. Mr. Nanda Lal Sai, Thekadar, Puintila.
12. Lala Chhatrapot Singh Deo, Thekadar, Lohasingha.
13. Rajyabhusan Siva Prasad Sahani.
14. Virabar Sardar Bishan Singh, Thekadar, Kuskella.

Professor G. S. Das, B.A. (London), Cuttack, has been informed by the State that when he takes any step for creating either a permanent or *ad hoc* Survey Committee for the Province of Orissa and Eastern States Agency the Darbar would gladly extend to him all necessary facilities.

31. *Dholpur State* inform that as there are no historical records in the State, the Darbar do not consider it necessary to create a Regional Survey Committee in the State.

32. *The Government of Orissa* on the suggestion of Mr. G. S. Das, the convener, have agreed to the co-operation of following members in the *ad-hoc* committee for the province:—

1. Senior Professor of History, Puri College.
2. Senior Professor of History, Sambalpur College.
3. Senior Professor of History, Balasore College.
4. Senior Professor of History, Khallikote College.
5. Senior Professor of History, Utkal Christian College.
6. Senior Professor of History, Maharajah's College.

The Government have agreed to give the members facilities for co-operation in the activities of the Committee.

33. *The Bihar Government* have approved of a scheme submitted by Dr. K. K. Datta for the formation of the *ad-hoc* Regional Survey Committee with Dr. Datta as the convener. Instructions are being issued to the local officers for giving facilities to the members of the Committee in the shape of access to the record rooms of Commissioners of Divisions and District Officers and facilities for their work. The Government do not consider it necessary to grant special or duty leave to Professors and Lecturers of colleges. They should do it in addition to the college work and spend their ordinary leave or holidays for it.

34. *The Government of C. P. and Berar* will be prepared to consider favourably any application for official recognition made by the *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee which may be set up in this province. As regards access to archives every facility will be given to the members if and when an application is made to Government. In the matter of leave, if any Government servants are concerned, the Provincial Government would prefer to treat every case on its merits with due regard to the main duties of the officer concerned.

35. *The Government of Bengal* have approved the following personnel suggested by Dr. R. C. Majumdar for Regional Survey Committee for the Bengal and Assam (please see also the remarks of Assam Government at conspectus page 6 of the Agenda):—

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar. | 8. Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar. |
| 2. Dr. R. C. Majumdar. | 9. Dr. J. C. Sinha. |
| 3. Mr. B. C. Chakravarti (Tripura). | 10. Hakim Habibur Rahman. |
| 4. Mr. B. B. Chakravarti. | 11. Mr. K. Zachariah. |
| 5. Dr. N. K. Sinha. | 12. Mr. Lalita Prasad Dutta. |
| 6. Mr. D. N. Banerji. | 13. Dr. S. K. Bhuyan (Assam). |
| 7. Mr. C. W. Gurner. | 14. Dr. S. C. Goswami (Assam). |

The Provincial Government expressed their readiness to grant to the Committee any facility which may assist its work and which does not involve Government in any financial liability. They, however, regretted that they were unable to pay travelling allowances to members coming from outside.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar, the convener of the Committee, who was of opinion that the members of the Committee should be formally appointed by the Government was replied by the Provincial Government that 'they do not think it necessary to issue any appointment letters to the individual members of the Committee as they consider that any letter to them from the convener of the Committee containing suitable extracts from the correspondence passed between him and the Government on the subject will be sufficient for the purpose of any official recognition that the Committee may require'.

Dr. Majumdar thought it best to lay the whole matter before the Commission and ask for their guidance before taking any further action.

REMARKS—The Government of Bengal have approved of the personnel of the Committee so far as that Province is concerned.

36. *Kolhapur Darbar* have set up a Regional Survey Committee with following members:—

1. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Professor of History and Economics, Rajaram College (*Chairman*).
Members.

2. His Holiness Shri Kshtra Jagadguru Maharaj.

3. Meh. D. Y. Bhonsale, Minchekar, Inamdar.

4. Mr. K. G. Sabnis (Ex. Karbhari, Bavada Jaghir).

37. *Alwar Government* inform that a Regional Survey Committee has been constituted for the State with the following personnel:—

1. Mr. S. P. Bhargava, Director of Secondary and Primary Education,—*Convener.*

2. Mr. Mahesh Chandra Joshi, Hakim Jagir,—*Member.*

3. The Professor of History, Raj Rishi College,—*Member.*

4. Superintendent, Central Records,—*Member.*

5. Nazim of the District.—*Additional Member.*

The address of the Committee is the office of the Director of Secondary and Primary Education, Alwar.

38. *Banswara Government* inform that an *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee has been formed for the State with the following members:—

1. Mr. C. C. Chatterjee, B.Sc., B.T., LL.B.,—*Convener.*

2. Mr. Kantilal Oza, B.A., LL.B.,—*Member.*

3. Mr. Magan Lal Nanavaty, B.Com.,—*Member.*

4. Pandit Karuna Shankar Acharya.—*Special Member.*

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that the report of Regional Committees be published in the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation subject to the condition that only absolutely essential information regarding discoveries of historical records will be published in the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Secretary's Note.—The Conveners of the Provincial Committees and the Indian States were informed of the decision of the Government of India.

Resolution VII.—This Committee recommends that a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. S. N. Sen, Prof. D. V. Potdar and Mr. S. L. Vaidya with power to co-opt be appointed to estimate the cost of calendaring the valuable Marathi records in the possession of Mr. S. L. Vaidya.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation. This does not, however, commit them to bear the cost of calendaring those (Vaidya) records. The Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission was permitted to visit Poona to attend the meeting of the Sub-Committee as the Chairman.

Secretary's Note.—The report of the Sub-Committee will be found at Appendix A.

Resolution VIII.—This Committee recommends that Prof. Potdar's note and Dr. B. S. Baliga and Dr. Shankaran's observations be forwarded to the

Government of Madras for their information and such action as they may deem necessary.

Forwarded to the Government of Madras with the request to furnish the Government of India with the views of the Provincial Government.

The following reply has been received from the Government of Madras :

I am directed to say that all possible steps (as outlined below), are being taken for the proper preservation of the Mackenzie Manuscripts in this Government's Oriental Manuscripts Library.

The manuscripts have always been in the custody of this Government at Madras and they were removed to Tirupati only in April 1942 as a measure of safety. The Mackenzie Collection consists of about 870 manuscripts, both palm-leaf and paper, and those that relate primarily to the history of South India and which are of value on that account are mostly on paper. The paper manuscripts, which are more than 120 years old, have been subject to inevitable natural decay. A committee appointed by this Government in 1941 to enquire into the condition of the library and to suggest improvements, observed that the paper of Mackenzie Collection was old and brittle and in certain cases, of inferior quality. It was proposed to open a mending section in the library by securing the services of an expert from the Madras Record Office, Madras, but the scheme has to be deferred for the duration of the war. The Curator, Madras Record Office, was however asked to make necessary arrangements to mend as many manuscripts of the library as possible in consultation with the Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library. The Curator has been regularly mending the manuscripts of this library in batches of six. So far, 59 manuscripts covering 13,864 pages have been mended and six more have been sent recently. As chiffon and other mending materials have become costly and scarce, it is not possible to undertake this work to a greater extent. The opinions of the Keeper of the Research Laboratory British Museum and Dr. Sen, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India were obtained in regard to the best methods of preservation of manuscripts and insecticidal chemicals such as Insecticide Paradichlorobenzene, 2 per cent, para Nitrophenol recommended by them are being systematically used in addition to Naphthalene. The manuscripts are being systematically dusted and kept clean and the injured manuscripts are being systematically copied on durable paper and bound in the Government Press, Madras. In regard to cataloguing and description of the manuscripts; another function allied to preservation, the Indian History Department of the Madras University has already described a portion of the Mackenzie collection but the lending of the manuscripts to the University for this purpose had to be suspended owing to the transfer of the library to Tirupati. The cataloguing of the Marathi and Islamic manuscripts is being carried out by the special staff recently sanctioned for the purpose. Mr Joshi, who was on the staff of the Bharatha Itihasa Samsodhaka Mandala, Poona, is now doing the work of cataloguing the Marathi manuscripts. The Tamil manuscripts of the Mackenzie Collection are being catalogued by the existing staff and the Telugu and Kannada manuscripts will be taken up by them in due course. A full-time Curator has been appointed to supervise and direct the day to day work of the library.

Since the arrangements outlined above for the preservation of the manuscripts and other allied matters are considered adequate, I am to state that this Government see no necessity to transfer the manuscripts in question to Bombay as suggested by Professor D. V. Potdar.

Resolution IX.—This Committee is of opinion that these proposals are outside the scope of the Research and Publication Committee and the Commission.

No action has been taken.

Research and Publication Committee.—Conspectus of action taken—**Fourth Meeting held at Delhi, March 1944.**

Resolution I (a).—This Committee requests the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission to frame a set of general instructions for the guidance of

the Regional Survey Committees and these be communicated to the Provincial Governments, Indian States, Universities and learned institutions and the Records Offices in the Provinces and States.

The Secretary framed a set of "General Instructions for the guidance of the Regional Survey Committees" and submitted it to the Government of India for transmission to the Provincial Governments and Indian States for necessary action. But the Government of India consider that as the *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees set up by the Commission are responsible only to the Commission, the set of rules may be forwarded direct by the Secretary to the Conveners of the Committees in Provinces and States. Government of India do not consider it necessary to send copies officially to the Provincial Governments and Indian States as the "General Instructions" are of a tentative nature.

The resolution together with the "General Instructions" were forwarded to the Conveners in Provinces and to 23 Indian States. A copy of the "General Instructions" is printed at the end of this report for information of the members. (*vide* Appendix E).

1. *The Government of Jodhpur* inform that owing to War nothing has been done in this connection here.

Note.—Please see conspectus, page 42, Part I, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XIX. The Jodhpur Government agreed previously to continue work in this direction.

2. *The Sirmur Darbar* have set up a Committee.

3. *The Dungarpur Government* invite a reference to their remarks against resolution V of the 18th session (*vide* page 40, Part I, I. H. R. C. Proceedings, Volume XIX). In view of this no action was taken.

4. *The Bharatpur Government* have set up a Committee.

5. *The Kankar State* inform that there are no records of historical importance or interest with any one in this State. No action on the lines suggested seems therefore necessary.

6. *The United Provinces.*—An *ad hoc* Committee has been set up.

A Report of the Survey Committee created in United Provinces will be found in Appendix D—page 24. The President of the Committee, Dr. Tara Chand now informs that local Committees have been formed at Allahabad, Agra, Aligarh and Benares and that a Committee will shortly be formed at Lucknow also. The Allahabad, Agra and Benares Committees have started work and the Aligarh and Lucknow Committees will do so shortly.

7. *Madras.*—An *ad hoc* Committee has been set up.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, the Convener of the Madras Presidency states that an official recognition of a passive and non-committal character may be recommended for sanction by the Madras Government to the *ad-hoc* committee constituted.

8. *The North-West Frontier Province.*—An *ad hoc* Committee has been set up.

Mr. S. M. Jaffar informs that the following additional members have been co-opted to the Survey Committee (please see Appendix D page 24).

1. Khan Sahib Mohammad Yunis Khan, M.A., Secretary to the Administrator, Peshawar Municipality.

2. Mr. K. M. Ashraf, M.A., P.C.S., Registrar, Departmental Examinations and Secretary, Text Book Committee, N. W. F. P., Peshawar.

The first meeting of the Committee was held in its office at Mohullah Khudadad, Peshawar City, on the 1st November 1944. It was decided to increase the membership of the Committee by co-opting some influential persons interested in the study of history and the collection of historical records.

9. *Kolhapur.*—Arrangements are in progress.

10. *Bengal and Assam.*—Arrangements are in progress.

11. *Puddukkottai Darbar* have set up a Committee.

Please also see replies from the Provincial Governments, etc., on resolution V. of the third meeting of the Research and Publication Committee (conspectus, pages 107—113). The remarks of the Governments of Bengal, Assam, Madras and the United Provinces have been forwarded to the Conveners of the respective zones.

Resolution I (b).—Steps should be taken for securing permission from the Portuguese and Free French Governments in India for the Regional Survey Committees to extend their activities to the districts under their respective jurisdiction.

Forwarded to the Governments of the French Establishments in India and the Portuguese Possessions in India.

1. *Government of Portuguese Possessions in India* inform that a general permission cannot be granted to the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission to extend their activities to this State. However, whenever any specific information of historical nature is required, due facilities will be given in the usual manner.

2. *Government of French Establishments in India* say that they are agreeable to allow the Regional Survey Committee for Madras to explore for record material that may be in the possession of prominent families living in French territory with consent of the descendants of the families concerned.

Note.—The message was communicated to the Regional Conveners.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that the attention of Mr. S. N. Banerjee be invited to the Imperial Record Department Historical Research Rules.

No action.

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that in view of the intimate cultural and historical relation with Ceylon, Burma and other neighbouring countries, arrangements should be made to make suitable provisions in the new constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission to enable such of these countries as may be willing to participate in the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The Government of India state that it should be placed before the next (21st) meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission and submitted to them with the Commission's recommendation thereon. The proposal has been included in the agenda.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Twenty-first Session, Members' Meeting, Udaipur, 8th December 1944.

1. Vote of Condolence on the death of Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka, Corresponding Member from Ceylon.

The Chairman observed that during the short period of his association with the Commission Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka had taken a keen interest in its activities and he was mourned by all who knew him. The following resolution was moved from the Chair and passed unanimously, all members standing in silence:—

Resolution I.—This Commission deeply mourns the death of Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka and authorises the Secretary to convey to his relatives a message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Commission.

2. Review of the action taken on the Resolutions of the Commission passed at their Twentieth Session held at Aligarh.

(Please see *Conspectus*, pages 127—132).

Calcutta High Court Records.—Attention is invited to the Resolution III of the Twentieth Session regarding the weeding of Calcutta High Court Records and the self-explanatory note embodying the opinion of the Solicitor to the Government of India (*Conspectus*, pages 127—132).

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the rules relating to weeding records framed by different High Courts and Chief Courts in India. He observed that except at Madras the rules were drawn up solely with a view to serving the needs of judicial administration and the records to be weeded out were not scrutinised from the historians' point of view. It was, however, a matter of great satisfaction that the Calcutta High Court had accepted the Commission's suggestion.

Resolution II.—This Commission notes with satisfaction that the Calcutta High Court has agreed to utilise the services of experts nominated by the Indian Historical Records Commission for advice in regard to the weeding of old records and it recommends that similar procedure may be observed by other High Courts and Chief Courts in India with regard to their records.

3. Recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee.

Special attention is drawn to the Committee's scheme of Post-War Reorganisation of Archives and expansion of research facilities as embodied in its report at Appendix F and also to Resolution III of the fourth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee regarding closer co-operation with Burma and Ceylon (*vide Conspectus*, page 116).

The recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee were formally placed before the Commission. The Chairman particularly drew the attention of the members to the report on the Post-War Reorganisation of Archives Offices and Historical Researches in India in Appendix F of the Agenda. In order to facilitate discussion he took up the report part by part. He added that he could not put his signature to the report as he was away from the country and he was in full agreement with the recommendations. The entire report was unanimously adopted and the scheme was approved in all its details.

Resolution III.—This Commission fully approves of the scheme embodied in the report on the Post-War Reorganisation of Archives Offices and Historical Researches in India drafted by the Research and Publication Committee at its Fourth Meeting and recommends that the report be forwarded at an early date to the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Indian States for necessary action.

Closer co-operation with Burma and Ceylon.

The Chairman next invited the Commission's views with regard to Resolution III of the 4th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Delhi in March 1944. The Committee suggested that the present constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission should be so amended as to secure

closer co-operation of Ceylon, Burma and other neighbouring countries. The Government of India wanted to ascertain the views of the Commission before any action was taken..

After a discussion in which Professors Srinivasachari, Mookerjee, Potdar, Heras, Sinha and the Secretary participated it was found that the Commission was in favour of securing the co-operation of all neighbouring countries with which India had cultural and historical relations. Burma, Ceylon, Nepal, Afghanistan and Iran were in this connection specially mentioned.

The Chairman suggested that a resolution might in general terms be passed and the co-operation of the neighbouring countries might be sought as and when opportunity occurred.

Resolution IV.—This Commission considers the Resolution III passed at the fourth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee and recommends that suitable amendments be made in the Government of India Resolution (Education), Department of Education Health and Lands, No. F. 92-9/40-E, dated the 16th September 1941 to enable Ceylon, Burma, Nepal and other neighbouring countries to participate in the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission if they are so inclined.

The Secretary then read out the draft resolutions passed in the Research and Publication Committee's meeting held in the morning and the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution V.—This Commission approves the recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee.

4. Proposal for nomination of a member to the Advisory Board of Archaeology.—

The Government of India have constituted an Advisory Board of Archaeology and a copy of the constitution will be found in Appendix L. The constitution provides for the nomination of a member of the I. H. R. C. to the Advisory Board. The name of the nominee may be recommended to the Government of India.

Dr. Qureshi moved and Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar seconded that Dr. S. N. Sen, be nominated, to represent the Indian Historical Records Commission on the Advisory Board of Archaeology.

Resolution VI.—This Commission nominated its Secretary Dr. S. N. Sen, as its representative on the Advisory Board of Archaeology.

5. Proposal by Dr. Baliga (endorsed by the Government of Madras).—

This Commission recommends that such of the Provincial Governments and Indian States as may possess Central Record Offices be requested to concentrate in them, after the war, all their district or division records and to see that they are properly looked after and made available for research. It also recommends that in the Provinces and Indian States which do not possess Central Record Offices these records be transferred to suitable institutions approved by the Governments and that where even this is not possible, the district or division officers be instructed to see that their record keepers receive a brief training in archives preservation and to throw open for research such of their records as may be unobjectionable.

Explanatory Note.—The Madras Government have centralised all their Collectorate records in English from the earliest time down to 1856 in the Madras Record Office. They have also ordered that the records from 1857 to 1892 should similarly be transferred to that office as soon as the space required for their accommodation becomes available there. The Madras Record Office will be in a position to take in these records after the war is over. In the meantime such of the records that have already been taken in as were in a bad condition have been mended with chiffron and rebound. It is proposed to mend the remaining volumes after the war. Guides or handbooks to the records of each of the districts up to 1835 have also been prepared and published. These measures have gone a long way not only to preserve these valuable records but also to facilitate searches and researches among them. The mending and reconditioning of these records which were mostly in the shape of volumes have proved of value not

only to the administrators to whom they are frequently sent for reference but, also to the research students who have occasion to consult them. A similar policy, if followed by the other Provincial Governments and Indian States, is bound to ensure the better preservation and use of their valuable district or division records. In the Provinces and Indian States in which there is no Central Record Office these classes of records can be transferred to some proper institution approved by the Government where they will be properly preserved and made available for research. If this is not possible, the district or the divisional officers may be requested to see that their record keepers receive a brief training in archives preservation. They may also be requested to throw open for research such of their records as are unobjectionable.

In the absence of Dr. Baliga, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar formally moved the resolution.

The Secretary pointed out that the resolution tabled by Dr. Baliga made no distinction between current and historical records and if the resolution was passed in its present form the Commission would have to request the provinces and States to concentrate in a Central Record Office all district or division records irrespective of their character and without any reference to the needs of the district and divisional administration.

Mr. C. V. Joshi and Mr. B. B. Chakravarti also thought that the resolution if passed in its present form, would lead to unnecessary difficulties.

The Chairman suggested that Dr. Baliga might be requested to further clarify his proposal and its consideration might wait till the next meeting.

Resolution VII.—Resolved that the consideration of this item be postponed till the next Session and meanwhile Dr. Baliga be requested to clarify the points raised in the course of the present discussion.

6. Proposal by Dr. G. L. Chopra.—

In view of the fact that paste of good quality for mending old documents is not available in the market and efforts made by some Record Offices to get it prepared through local firms are reported not to have borne good results, the Commission recommend that the Government of India make arrangements for the preparation of the paste in the Technical Laboratory attached to the Imperial Record Department and for the supply of the same to such Record Offices in India as may require it.

Explanatory Note.—The Punjab Record Office had been using the ordinary paste for mending old documents. In 1942, however, I secured the formula of the paste used in the Imperial Record Department which is universally recommended as an insecticide and an adhesive. Orders were accordingly placed with a local firm after inviting estimates and the paste was got prepared by the firm in the presence of an official of the Punjab Record Office. The paste prepared was then tried by the daftries doing the mending work. The paste did not turn out to be adhesive and was thus given up.

If the Technical Laboratory attached to the Imperial Record Department were to prepare this paste in their own premises, the paste would be of the best possible quality and besides catering for its own needs the Imperial Record Department will be able to supply such Record Offices in India as may require it with a standard quality of paste.

Secretary's Note.—The present time seems inopportune for large scale manufacture of Dextrine Paste to meet the requirements of all the Archives Offices and institutions in India as one of the ingredients is not likely to be available during pendency of the war. It is further apprehended that "Mixer" and other implements made of cast and pig iron necessary for the purpose will not be available owing to the present Iron and Steel Control Orders. The accommodation in the present I. R. Department Research Laboratory, moreover, is also very meagre for such an undertaking. The proposal involves capital expenditure on extra building accommodation, special implements and staff to work it out for which sanction of the Government of India is necessary. It is, however, doubtful if such a proposal will be entertained by them during pendency of the war.

The Research Laboratory is however carrying out experiments for preparation of a suitable substitute for the Dextrine Paste with such chemicals as are readily available in the market. The result, if successful, will be made known to the members.

Dr. Chopra suggested that all the necessary chemicals should be released by the Government of India for the benefit of the provincial record offices.

The Secretary replied that he would be glad to render any service within his means to the provinces but he felt that he could not possibly give any undertaking when he was unable to meet the needs of his own department on account of uncertain supplies of the necessary chemicals.

The Chairman suggested that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research might be approached.

The Secretary was requested to take up the question with Sir S. S. Bhatnagar.

7. Proposal by Holkar Government.—

The Commission should associate the States more closely in its work in all possible ways, and, in particular, on the lines mentioned below:—

1. As a rule include in all its Committees, such as Regional Survey Committee, etc., some member or members representing the States.

2. In its scheme of publishing and editing the records preserved in the various Government archives, always include some scholars from the Indian States.

3. As was suggested last year, to include the records preserved in the Residencies in its scheme of publication and editing.

4. Give special facilities to scholars of Indian States to avail themselves of the training given by the Imperial Record Department.

Secretary's Note.—1 above.—Ordinary, Associate and Corresponding members are already on the personnel of the Commission. Holkar Government have not yet set up a Regional Survey Committee for their State.

2 above.—Holkar Government have not sent any proposal for editing volumes under Schemes (a) or (b) of the Five-year Publication Programme. The members from the States usually participate in all the activities of the Commission.

3 above.—The Government of India and His Excellency the Crown Representative will consider this question after the war.

4 above.—All facilities are given to the nominees of the Provincial and State Governments. The Holkar Government have so far not sent any of its employees or subjects for training in the Imperial Record Department.

The Secretary explained that it was open to the States concerned to appoint their own Regional Survey Committees or to co-operate with the neighbouring provinces and this was being done, as a matter of fact. While it was not possible always to include scholars from the Indian States in the Board of Editors their claims were not ignored and the Board of Editors as at present constituted had on it a scholar from an Indian State. The Government of India was unable to undertake the publication of the Residency Records during the war but the majority of the trainees in the Imperial Record Department came from the States.

Professor Potdar and Father Heras were strongly of opinion that editors should be selected strictly on merit and not on account of their domicile.

Dr. R. K. Mookerjee opined that a scholar from the State concerned should be associated with the editorial work when records relating to it are published.

Professor Dhar withdrew his resolution.

8. Proposal by Rao Bahadur M. V. Kibe.—

This Commission recommends to the Provincial Governments and the States to institute research scholarship to enable competent students to carry on original investigations in the Imperial Record Department and to finance the publication of the results of their research work when completed.

Explanatory Note.—The records in the custody of the I. R. Department are of All-India importance and if these are suitably published are likely to fill up

gaps in our history. The Government of India and H. E. the Crown Representative have been pleased to throw open their records up to 1880. This presents a unique opportunity for the scholars to work upon the original source so long not easily accessible to them. The Five-Year Publication Programme has been adopted by the Government of India but the Provincial and States Governments should also avail themselves of this opportunity to enable scholars interested in subjects and records excluded from the above programme to bring them to light.

Father Heras supported the proposal.

It was agreed that the words "research scholarship" in the proposal should be substituted by the word "scholarship" and the words "and Provincial records" should be inserted after "Imperial Record Department".

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends to the Provincial Governments and States to institute scholarships to enable competent students to carry on original investigations in the Central and Provincial Records Offices and to finance the publication of the results of their research work when completed.

9. Proposal by Major K. M. Panikkar.—

This Commission recommends to the appropriate department of the Government of India that arrangements may be made for full transcripts being obtained either by photostat process or by microfilms of all records of value relating to Indian history which are dispersed in the different libraries of Europe.

Explanatory Note.—It is a well known fact that, apart from the very valuable collection of records at the India Office, British Museum, the Bodleian, and other libraries in England, much of the material relating to Indian history, especially for the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, is in the national libraries of Portugal, Holland, France, and in the pontifical library at the Vatican. The Portuguese records are especially valuable, and there is a comprehensive list of them available in the India Office Library, apart from valuable transcripts from the originals which have been taken and preserved there. It is also known that at the University of Coimbra there is a small collection dealing with Indian affairs. The family papers of such important Viceroys and Governors as Vasco da Gama, Almeida, Albuquerque and others have also not been thoroughly investigated, and, in any case, transcripts of them are not available in the India Office and in the other public libraries. So far as Holland is concerned, there was a large collection at Batavia and records of very great value exist also at the Royal Library at the Hague and in the University of Leyden. The French records cover a most important period, and they are in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. It is, however, not known whether the private records of important families like Lally-Tollendal and Comte de Bussy are available in private collections. Perhaps more important than these are the records of Jesuit Fathers and the reports of various ecclesiastical establishments in India, which should be available in the Vatican.

Without a complete collection of such records, it is not possible to obtain a correct view of many of the important phases of the history of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries in India.

The invention of microfilms has made the collection and preservation of these documents fairly easy. If the Government of India would decide upon a programme spread over a number of years, it would be possible to establish a central record office in India, which will contain copies of all important records relating to Indian history. Side by side with the copying of such material as is available in libraries, it is also necessary to institute a search for material in the countries which were closely connected with developments in India, such as Portugal, Holland, France, and perhaps, Denmark.

Secretary's Note.—See the report of R. and P. Committee on Post-War Re-organisation of Archives in India (Appendix F.)

As the proposal is already covered by Resolution III. no separate resolution was passed.

10. Any other subject which may be brought before the meeting.—

The Secretary then stated that he had received three resolutions from Mr. S. C. Goswami and Mr. B. B. Chakravarti too late to be included in the Agenda. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal also invited the opinion of the Commission on certain proposals of theirs.

The Chairman ruled that resolutions received after the scheduled date could not ordinarily be accepted for the consideration of the Commission. The consideration of the Royal Asiatic Society's proposals and Mr. B. B. Chakravarti's resolutions was postponed till the next meeting. Mr. Goswami was however permitted to move his resolution in view of its special importance.

Proposal by Mr. S. C. Goswami (Forwarded by the Government of Assam)

I would suggest that the Government of Assam may be pleased to recommend the following action, so far as our Province is concerned, to the Historical Records Commission.

The Assam Government Records contain valuable documents of great historical importance, mainly on the following topics:—

1. Settlement of different parts of Assam under various Administrative Units after British occupation—Its incorporation into the Province of Bengal Presidency—Its separation as a separate province—Constitution of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam—and its re-separation as an Independent Province.

2. Manumission of slaves.

3. Beginnings and development of Tea Industry.

4. Policy of Land Settlement and Revenue Administration.

5. History of many temples—Dharmottar and Devottar land and Satras.

6. Relations with the various Tribal peoples of the Hills and the Plains.

7. History of Education in Assam since the British Occupation (1826 A.D.)

8. The question of the Assamese Language, and many similar other topics.

These records have never been studied with any system.

The Historical Records Commission may be requested to make suitable arrangements for their study and preparation of monographs on them.

They will be important and are essential for the study of modern Indian History.

Resolution IX.—This Commission views the suggestion with sympathy.

11. Dates and places of the 1946 and 1947 meetings.—

The Government of the N.-W. F. P. have invited the Commission to hold its twenty-second Session at Peshawar in 1945.

Mr. Jaffar suggested that the Peshawar Session should be held early in November or in the last week of October next as December is bitterly cold and excessively wet.

The Secretary read out a telegram from the Holkar Government inviting the Commission to Indore in 1946. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

It was suggested that the 1947 Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission should be held, if possible, at one of the following places: Colombo, Cochin, Karachi or Hyderabad (Deccan). The negotiation was left to the Secretary.

A vote of thanks to the Chair was moved by Professor Potdar and passed unanimously.

12. Papers and Publications on the following subject are laid on the table.—

(i) Reports of the fourth and fifth meetings of the Board of Editors under Scheme I of the Five-year Publication Programme.

(ii) Report of the Fourth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Delhi in March 1944.

(iii) Report of the Tenth meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee.

(iv) The Government of India Resolution regarding the nomination on the proposed Advisory Board of Archaeology for closer contact with the Archaeological Survey of India and Universities.

(v) Rules for the destruction of High Court records.

(vi) Annual Reports—

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg state that there were no new accession of records during the year and no application from public for research was received.

(vii) List of books and periodicals presented to the Indian Historical Records Commission and/or Imperial Record Department during 1944.

Presented by the author.—

Vignettes from the History of Walajahi Dynasty of the Carnatic 1744-1855 Part I, by Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.

Annexation of Burma, by Mr. Anil Chandra Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S.

Rajput Studies, by Mr. Anil Chandra Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S.

History of India, Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., and Mr. Anil Chandra Banerjee M.A., P.R.S.

Kamboja (Pauranic Yuga), by Swami Sadananda.

Javadwipa, by Swami Sadananda.

Educational Controversies in India, by Mr. B. K. Boman-Behram, M.A., LL.B.

Jadunath Sircar Ani Mahatashtriya Samshodhana, by Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A.

Kavya Samudaya, by Mr. C. Venkataramanaiya.

Shyamarasatsaha (Kavya), by Brijanath Barajena (presented by Pt. Nagendra Nath Mahapatra, Vidyalandkar).

Samara-taranga (Conflict between Rajah of Dhenkanal and the Nagpur Marhattas), by Brajanath Barajena (presented by Pt. Nagendra Nath Mahapatra, Vidyalandkar).

Treaties, Agreements and Sanads selected by Ganesh Chimnaji Vad, Ed. by P. V. Mawjee and D. B. Parasnis (presented by Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A.).

Proceedings of the All India Modern History Congress, 1st Session, Poona, June 1935 (presented by Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A.).

Kahade Brahmanachya Itihasanchi Sadhanena or Gune Gharanyacha Itihasa, by Mr. V. T. Gune (presented by Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A.).

Vaidya Daftarantun Nivadlele Kagod, Part I, Edited by Shankar Laxman Vaidya.

Memoirs of the Madras Library Association, 1944 (presented by Rao Saheb S. R. Ranganathan, M.A., F.L.A.).

50th Annual report of the Kasi Nagaripracharini Sabha (presented by Bharat-Kala Bhawan, Benares City).

The Last Peshwa and the English Commissioners (1818—1851) by Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (London).

Presented by the Madras University.—

Economic Conditions in the Madras Presidency, 1800—1850, 2 copies, by Dr. A. Sarada Raju.

Sources of the History of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, IV—Muhammad Karim's *Sawanihat-i-Mumtaz* (2nd Part)) translated into English by S. Md. Husyan Nainar.

Presented by the Mysore University.—

Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Dept. from 1929—41 (14 Vols.). Presented by the Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.—

Descriptive Handlist of Arabic, Persian and Hindustani Mss. belonging to the Satara Historical Museum at present lodged at the Deccan College Research Institute, Poona, by C. H. Shaikh.

Presented by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.—

New prospectus of the critical and illustrated edition of the Mahabharata.

Presented by the Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad.—

Journal of the Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Feb. 1944, Vol. I, Part II.

Presented by the Marwari Association, Calcutta.—

Journal of the Marwari Association, Feb. 1944, Vol. I, No. II.

Presented by the Centenary Celebrations Committee, Cawnpore.—

Maharaja Ranjit Singh Centenary Volume, 2 copies.

Presented by Messrs. Hargopal & Sons, Ambala Cantt.—

Concise Standard Catalogue of Science Apparatus and Chemicals, 29th edition.

Presented by the Chinese Ministry of Information, Calcutta.—

China Information Bulletin.

Presented by the Provincial and State Governments.—

Madras.—*Letters to Fort St. George, 1762-63, Vol. No. XLIII.*

Letters from Fort St. George, 1754, Vol. XXX.

Diary and Consultation Book (Public Debt.) 1756, Vol. No. 85.

Letters from Fort St. George, 1763, Vol. No. XXXVIII.

Manilha Consultation, 1764, Vols. IX and IXA (in one Vol.).

Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts for Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Vol. IX—Sanskrit, by P. P. Subramanya Sastri and A. Sankaran.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Madras, Vol. XXIX—Supplement, by P. P. Subramanya Sastri and A. Sankaran.

Orissa.—*Quinquennial Report on the Progress of Education in Orissa for the period 1937-42, 2 copies. (Resolution No. 1162-E, dated 19th April, 1944.)*

Quinquennial Report on the Progress of Education in Orissa for the period 1937-42, Vol. II, 2 copies.

Punjab.—*Review of the Administration of the Punjab P. W. Dept., Building and Roads Branch, for the year 1942-43, 2 copies.*

Bombay.—*Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. VIII, ed. by Sir Jadunath Sarkar.*

Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. IX, ed. by Maharaj Kumar Raghubir Singh.

U. P.—*Twelfth Report on the Search of Hindi Manuscripts for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, Vols. I and II, by the late Dr. Hira Lal.*

Baroda.—*Gaikwads of Baroda, Vol. VIII, edited by J. H. Gense, S. J., Ph.D., and D. R. Banaji, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt.*

Travancore.—*Travancore State Manual Vol. II.*

Mewar.—*Guide to Mewar.*

Cooch Behar.—*Cooch Behar Itihas (Bom.)—Part I.*

Presented by the National Archives, U. S. A., Washington.—

National Archives 3rd Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States as to the F. D. Roosevelt Library for the year ending June 30, 1942.

Historical Units of Agencies of the first world war, by E. B. Drewry, Bulletin No. 4 of the National Archives.

Repair and Preservation of Records, by A. E. Minogue, Bulletin No. 5 of the National Archives.

National Archives Staff Information Circulars, Dec. 1938, April, July, Oct., 1939, June, Sept., 1940, July 1941 and May 1942.

Records Administration Circulars, Nos. 1-3.

National Archives Planning a permanent programme for Federal Records in the States, by O. W. Holmes, January 1943.

Presented by the High Commissioner for India, London.—

India House Library Leaflet, 5 copies.

(viii) Research reports received from the following members of the Commission:—

1. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (London).

2. Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A.

3. Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, M.A., D. Litt. (Paris).

4. Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A.

5. Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D. (London), D. Phil. (Giessen).
6. Mr. D. N. Banerji, M.A.
7. Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.
8. Mr. K. P. Mitra, M.A., B.L.
9. Dr. P. J. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (London).
10. Mr. M. L. Roy. Chaudhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Sastri.
11. Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law.
12. Shk. Abdur Rashid, M.A., LL.B.
13. Dr. N. L. Chatterji, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt.
14. Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D.
15. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law.
16. Mr. Ganda Singh, M.A.
17. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S.
18. Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A. (Oxon.)
19. Mr. S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L.
20. Mr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S.
21. Mr. L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinod, M.N.S.I.
22. Mr. S. N. Banhatti, M.A., LL.B.
23. Mr. S. C. Goswami, I.S.O., B.A., B.T., Vidyanidhi.
24. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London).
25. Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.)
26. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, O.B.E., B.A.
27. Mr. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law.
28. Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D. Litt.
29. Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L.
30. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A.
31. Mr. V. Rangacharya, M.A., M.E.S. (Retd.)
32. Mr. P. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A.
33. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A.
34. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu.
35. Mr. S. N. Banerji, M.A.
36. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
37. Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
38. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.I.
39. Rao Bahadur Lala Raj Kunwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.).
40. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T.
41. Mr. P. C. Rath, B.A., D. Ed.
42. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi.

Indian Historical Records Commission—Conspectus of action taken—Nineteenth and some previous sessions.

18th Session.—

Resolution XII (a).—This Commission endorses in general the report of Dr. S. N. Sen, the Keeper of Imperial Records on the maintenance of the Records in the Alienation Office, Poona (Peshwa Daftar) and urges upon the Government of Bombay to take necessary steps to implement the recommendations and suggestions contained in his note.

The Government of Bombay state in continuation of their previous remarks contained in the Conspectus page 106 and pages 113-21, Part III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XX, that the proposal for providing exhaust fans in the Alienation Office has been deferred till after the war in view of the exorbitant cost of electrical materials.

19th Session.—

Resolution IV.—This Commission strongly feels the need of a "Consolidated Guide to the Archives in India" and recommends that the Provincial Governments and Indian States be requested to co-operate with the Imperial Record Department in the preparation of a complete and up-to-date handbook of Indian Archives.

1. The Orissa Government state that they have decided to co-operate with the Imperial Record Department in the preparation of a complete and up-to-date handbook of Indian Archives and deputed as a preliminary to that end, a qualified candidate for training for one year in Indexing and Calendaring of records under the Imperial Record Department Training Scheme. The candidate after necessary training is intended to be employed to examine the old records which should be made available to him in the different offices in the province and to prepare an Orissan Handbook of Archives for incorporation in the All-India Handbook.

REMARKS.—The candidate joined the training class in the Imperial Record Department in July and is receiving training in Indexing and Calendaring of records.

2. The Chamba State have forwarded a copy of the printed Catalogue of the Chamba historical records with a copy of the descriptive list of the important Persian letters.

Resolution VII.—This Commission recommends to the Government of India that Section 5 of Act III of 1879, Government of India Act—to authorise the destruction of useless records—be so amended that all rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazettes, etc., after being confirmed by the Local Government or Governments and sanctioned by the Governor-General-in-Council after obtaining the views of the Indian Historical Records Commission in the matter.

1. The Government of India thought that time was inopportune for any legislation and addressed an appeal to all the Provincial Governments and Local Administrations. It will be found on page 110, Part III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XX. The Secretary, being asked by the Government of India, submitted a proposal regarding the weeding of Central records which is still under their consideration. A copy of it together with such decision, as the Government of India may arrive at on the subject will be placed before the Commission at a later date.

2. The Government of Madras state that there is no room for apprehension that any old records of the Government will be destroyed without proper scrutiny in view of the following procedure which is observed by the Government. As early as 1912, they ordered that no papers earlier than 1857 should be locally destroyed by the Collectors but that, if their removal from the local records rooms should be desired, they should be forwarded to the Curator, Madras Record Office, to enable him to decide whether they should be retained or not. This order was repeated in 1922 and 1933 and it was made applicable not only to the pre-mutiny records of the Revenue Department but also to the old records of all other Departments under that Government. Again in the same year they directed that the Curator, as the expert adviser to the Government on all record matters, should render the necessary assistance to heads of Departments in sorting out and scrutinising old records before their destruction. In accordance with these orders, no old records of the heads of Departments or the Collectors, or the District Judges are destroyed without previous consultation with the Curator in the matter. All the English records of the collectorates have been transferred to the office of the Curator for permanent retention. Before any destruction of records is done, the value of the records is assessed by the Curator personally to see that no record of any administrative, historical or antiquarian value is destroyed.

3. The Government of Bombay state that they do not intend at present to weed out their records to ease the paper situation. The question of preventing the loss of valuable historical material in hasty or indiscriminate weeding does not therefore arise.

4. The Government of Orissa issued necessary instructions to the Revenue Commissioner, Orissa, and to the District and Sub-Divisional Officers to the effect that no records of historical importance should be destroyed without consulting the associate member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for Orissa.

5. **Surguja State** state that no record of historical importance is being destroyed.

6. **Puddukkottai State** inform that steps have been taken to ensure that no valuable documents are lost by inadvertent destruction. The files are classified as important, of temporary importance and unimportant. Important papers are retained permanently. The Darbar have instructed their heads of Departments to take care to preserve documents of historical importance while periodical weeding of papers is taken up and to consult the Historical Records Officer in cases of doubt.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission authorises the Secretary to obtain the rules from the Calcutta High Court and after scrutinising them with the legal help available from the Government of India he may circulate them to the members for opinion.

Attention is invited to the Conspectus, page 110, part III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XX. A self-contained note explaining the position will be found on page 15.

Resolution X.—This Commission recommends to the Government of Madras that they be pleased to issue instructions (a) to the President of Madras Religious Endowment Board and (b) to the Dewans or other administrative officers in charge of principal Zamindars in the Presidency to take early steps to preserve, classify and index all old records of historical value.

1. **Government of Madras** state in continuation of their remarks contained in the Conspectus, pages 111-12, part III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XX, that the Board of Revenue has since reported that all District Collectors have issued necessary instructions to the Zamindars or Dewans or Administrative Officers, as the case may be, to have all old records of historical value sorted, indexed and preserved carefully.

Indian Historical Records Commission.—**Conspectus of action taken**—**Twentieth Session held at Aligarh, 1944.**

Resolution I.—This Commission deeply mourns the death of Mr. Y. M. Kale, B.A., LL.B. and authorises the Secretary to convey to his relatives a message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Commission.

The resolution of condolence was forwarded to the bereaved family. Mrs. Kale has communicated her thanks to the members of the Commission for the sympathy expressed in her bereavement.

Resolution II.—This Commission approves the recommendation of the Research and Publication Committee.

The Government of India have taken suitable action.

Resolution III.—This Commission recommends that (i) the opinion of the Solicitor to the Government of India may be awaited and that (ii) the names of Mr. D. N. Banerjee, Dacca University and Dr. N. K. Sinha, Calcutta University may be forwarded to the Registrar, Calcutta High Court, as local experts whose services the Hon'ble the Chief Justice may be pleased to utilise in determining historical importance of records marked out for weeding.

(i) Opinion of the Solicitor to the Government of India on the destruction of Calcutta High Court records has been received.

REMARKS.—A self-explanatory note embodying the opinion of the Solicitor to the Government of India and all other cognate items has been prepared for the convenience of the members to enable them, to consider the question in all its aspects. It will be found on page 19. It will be appropriate to take into account the answers to Resolution IV below as well as to Resolution II of the Research and Publication Committee, Travancore Session, in respect of Question No. 17 which is also on the same subject.

(ii) Forwarded to the Calcutta High Court. Their reply is awaited.

Resolution IV.—This Commission recommends that the Secretary be authorised to enquire about the procedure followed by High Courts other than that of Calcutta in weeding out their old records.

The Government of India permitted the Secretary to correspond direct with High Courts other than Calcutta to obtain information regarding the procedure followed by them in weeding out their old records.

The replies of the High Courts so far received are noted below:—

1. **Judicial Commissioner's Court, Peshawar** has forwarded a copy of the Rules which is laid on the table.

2. **Nagpur High Court.**—No rules have been furnished. It has been stated that under the rules of the High Court the judgments and final orders of the High Court and of His Majesty in Council, with the compromise deed if any, on which the decree is based, decrees and any other documents whose detention may be ordered by the Court are retained permanently in civil cases. All other papers are destroyed after prescribed periods.

Documents produced in lower Courts are kept in lower Court record rooms. Some of these are of historical value, but like similar documents sometimes produced in the High Court, are as a rule taken back by parties to the litigation.

3. **Madras High Court** have forwarded copies of the latest rules on (1) the Appellate side, (2) the Original Side and (3) Insolvency Side of the Madras High Court. Special attention has been invited to Rules 13-15 on the Original Side and Rule 12 on the Insolvency Side which provide for the permanent retention of records of historical value. Ancient records in the custody of Subordinate Courts of the Province are also preserved permanently and these courts have to submit an annual return to the Provincial Government through the High Court, reporting the condition of these records. The Curator of the Madras Records Office is also consulted when any of these records require to be reconditioned.

The High Court is prepared to consider any suggestions which the Commission may offer with a view to identifying and preserving records of historical value.

4. **Chief Court of Oudh, Lucknow** state that the judgments of the Chief Court in all cases, civil and criminal, are preserved permanently. There are in the custody of the Chief Court, certain records of cases disposed of by the British Indian Association of Oudh. These records are of historical value and have been preserved permanently. There are also some settlement records which have been preserved permanently.

5. **Bombay High Court** state that records of the Court are destroyed subject to the following exceptions:—

(a) **Civil Records.**—Such records of cases or any particular documents therein as in the opinion of the Registrar relate to matters of public interest or may hereafter be of historical value.

(b) **Criminal Records.**—“Cases of historical value; cases of racial, religious or political riots or murders or other cases disclosing curious social customs such as witch-torture.”

6. **Allahabad High Court** refer to the Rules under Chapter XXII of the Rules of High Court of Judicature a copy of which is placed on the table.

On request, the Government of Madras sent a copy of the following circular letter issued by the Hindu Religious Endowment Board to the Trustees of Temples and Maths:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Board by the Indian Historical Records Commission that the old Inam grants, peishcush records and correspondence in the archives of temples and maths contain much that is of value to research scholars. Such record, besides being of considerable historical value, are also important and indispensable to establish the rights and claims of temples and maths as and when occasion may arise. It is thus necessary that they should be preserved permanently. Trustees and paid officers of temples, maths and specific endowments are therefore requested to classify such of the old and historical records as are available in their institutions, index them and take all steps as may be found necessary to preserve them intact and in good condition.

A copy of the above letter was furnished to Professor Potdar as decided.

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that the Provincial Governments having no organised Records Offices should be requested to take such steps as may prevent the weeding out of historical records in their Divisional and District Offices without previous scrutiny by the local members of the Commission.

The Government of India do not consider it necessary to address the Provincial Governments, etc., again in the matter in view of the fact that they have already addressed the Provincial Governments and Local Administrations on the subject of weeding old records. (Please see p. 110, part III, I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XX).

Resolution VI.—This Commission recommends that the question* may be considered after the war.

No reply from the Government of India has yet been received.

Resolution VII.—This Commission recommends that the principal Indian States be addressed to ascertain whether they would be prepared to finance a publication programme regarding records in the custody of the British Residencies in India.

The Government of India regret that they are unable to accept the recommendation of the Indian Historical Records Commission in view of the fact that His Excellency the Crown Representative has already decided that the question of publishing records in the custody of British Residencies should wait till after the war (*vide* Conspectus, Resolution XXI, 18th session, p. 49, Part I, I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

REMARKS.—The intention of the Commission was only to ascertain the views of the principal Indian States and not to start publication of Residency records during the pendency of war.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends that the records created by the new departments in the Centre and in the Provinces due to war be preserved in the interest of future historians.

Forwarded to all Provincial Governments, Indian States and local administrations.

1. **The Punjab Government** state that the principle is being ensured through the system followed in the province according to which all important matters are classed in 'A' files which are printed and permanently preserved.

2. **Madras Government** state that they have no reason to apprehend that the records of the new departments under them are likely to be scattered and lost irretrievably under the system adopted at present for the preservation of records.

3. **Assam Government** state that as there are no organised archives in the Province, normally records of abolished Departments such as the office of the Director, Civil Defence, Director of Supply, etc., would be sorted either for retention or destruction and papers considered necessary for preservation would be deposited in the Provincial Record Room—District Records would be similarly dealt with in Districts.

4. **The Government of Sind** state that the records created by new departments in this Province due to war have no particular importance from the historical point of view. If any record is found to bear any importance from the historical point of view, it will be preserved according to the classification in vogue and in due course deposited at the Provincial Government Record Office; where it will always be available for the future research scholars on the same terms on which the other old Government records required to be permanently or otherwise preserved, are available. It may, however, be pointed out that there will always be corresponding records of the Central Government which if they are preserved will serve the purpose of historical research and it will not be necessary to preserve Provincial Government records.

Resolution IX.—This Commission recommends that arrangements be made for the compilation and publication of a Consolidated Index to the Proceedings

of the Indian Historical Records Commission, after the Proceedings of the 25th session, are published.

The reply of the Government of India is awaited.

Resolution X.—This Commission recommends that the Provincial Governments and Indian States may give suitable publicity to the project of compiling a Consolidated Guide to the Public and Private Archives in India.

Forwarded to all Provincial Governments, Indian States, and local Administrations. The Government of India did not consider it necessary to ask for the views of the authorities addressed.

1. **The Punjab Government** think that no useful purpose will be served in giving publicity to the project until they have prepared a handbook of their own records when public bodies and individuals in this Province could be usefully approached.

2. **Madras Government** invite attention to their remarks contained in the *Conspectus*, p. 107, pt. III, I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XX. They have published a relevant extract from the Progs. of the I. H. R. C. in the Fort St. George Gazette as an official notification.

3. **Assam Government** state that due publicity has been given to the resolution through the Publicity Department of this Province.

4. **Mysore Government** inform that the University of Mysore have instructed the Curator, Oriental Library, Mysore and members of the History Department of the University to send descriptive notes on valuable historical documents, if any, in their possession to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

5. **U. P. Government** have given publicity through the newspapers. A press note appeared in the *Statesman*, New Delhi, dated 10th July 1944.

6. **N.-W. F. P. Government** have given publicity through the *Dawn*, Delhi, dated 24th April 1944.

7. **The Puddukkottai Darbar** have published a notification in the State Gazette calling upon the families of Sardars, Kurigars and others to bring to the notice of the Darbar any copper plates or other documents of historical interest in the collections of their family records and that they have authorised their Historical Records Officer to communicate all such information to the Director of Archives, Government of India, for inclusion in the "Consolidated Guide."

8. **Cochin Government** have promised to extend their hearty co-operation in the matter and they are giving publicity to the resolution mentioned above.

9. **The Government of Bombay** have given due publicity to it and have appealed to the learned institutions of the province to co-operate with the Commission on the subject.

(a) **Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar**, inform that they will heartily co-operate with the Commission in the compilation of the proposed Guide and would furnish the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission with descriptive notes on the historical documents in the Institute, when the work of the compilation is undertaken.

10. **Korea Darbar** have given due publicity through the State Gazette and the Zamindar Khargawan and the Manager Patna, Ghughra and Kachhond.

11. **Kapurthala Darbar** state that a detailed note in connection with the proposed compilation of the Guide to Records in India will be published in the local weekly (Kapurthala Akhbar).

12. **The Government of Sind** state the work in connection with the Indexing, Cataloguing and the preparation of handbooks of the Government records has been postponed for the duration of war. No project of compiling a consolidated guide to the public and private archives in so far as this Province is concerned, is pending. In the circumstances the question of giving wide publicity to the project does not arise.

13. **Travancore Government** propose to bring the project of the Government of India to the notice of the heads of religious institutions and ancient families in the State with a view to securing their co-operation in the scheme.

14. **The Mewar Government** say that the Hindi Vidya Pith at Udaipur has under State patronage published the first volume of a detailed bibliography of important manuscripts available in the State.

15. **The Kotah Government** state that in response to the appeal made by them Pt. Chandra Kant, Raoji of Thikana Sarola, has intimated that he has valuable Historical Records and pictures in his possession. He is not willing to part with them, but if the Indian Historical Records Commission desire they may send one of their members to examine these records and take copies if required. The Raoji adds that Sir Jadunath Sarkar knows all about these records and that the Commission can obtain any information they require about them from him.

16. **The Jhalawar Darbar** have given publicity to the resolution and have appealed to the public to co-operate with the local committee by sending to it descriptive notes on valuable historical documents.

17—24. **The Banswara, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dungarpur, Idar, Partabgarh and Vijayanagar State and Kushalgarh Chiefship** have given wide publicity to the Resolution.

25—26. **The Karauli and Palanpur States** have given wide publicity to the project.

27. **The Jaipur Government** are taking action to give publicity.

28—31. **The Danta, Dholpur, Kishengarh and Sirohi States** have given publicity to the project.

32. **The Jodhpur Government** are taking action to give publicity.

33—35. **The Alwar Government and the Tonk and Shahpura Darbars** have given publicity to the Resolution and the introductory note to it in their States.

Notes on Calcutta High Court Records.

The following self-contained notes will clearly explain the position:—

In 1939 it was brought to the notice of the Indian Historical Records Commission that the Calcutta High Court possessed an enormous collection of documents concerning the working of Company's Courts as well as those of the Crown. As these records were of no further use to the High Court it was rumoured that there was proposal for their destruction. The Indian Historical Records Commission at once sought the help of the Chief Justice (Resolution V, seventeenth session) to prevent any indiscriminate destruction of old papers. The High Court however thought that the advice of an expert member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal would be sufficient guarantee against reckless weeding of historical records. But the Indian Historical Records Commission suggested that the services of the members of the Commission resident in Bengal might in this connection be utilized (Resolution X, eighteenth session). The Court stated that weeding of documents was regulated by the rules framed in 1917. The Commission, anxious to examine the said rules, passed the following resolution in their nineteenth session held in 1942.—

Resolution VIII.—This Commission authorises the Secretary to obtain the rules from the Calcutta High Court and after scrutinising them with the legal help available from the Government of India may circulate them to the members for opinion.

A copy of the rules obtained is laid on the table. It was considered that the rules being framed in 1917 may not be suitably applicable to the old records in question as will appear from the contents of the second column of the rules which specify that certain documents should be destroyed after a stated number of years. A reference was made on the subject and the Registrar, Calcutta High Court, stated that these rules would be applicable to both the old and new records. The High Court has agreed to consult an expert nominated by the

Indian Historical Records Commission for advice when weeding its records. The Commission passed the following resolution in 1943:—

Resolution III.—This Commission recommends that (i) the opinion of the Solicitor to the Government of India may be awaited and that (ii) the names of Mr. D. N. Banerjee, Dacca University and Dr. N. K. Sinha, Calcutta University, may be forwarded to the Registrar, as local experts whose services the Hon'ble Chief Justice may be pleased to utilise in determining the historical importance of records marked out for weeding.

The following is the opinion of the Solicitor to the Government of India:—

In view of the agreement reached to utilise the services of the experts recommended for advice in regard to the destruction of old records nothing need be done excepting intimating to the Court that Government is prepared to take over and preserve such of the records as are intended to be destroyed if the same are of historical interest. If this course is not possible under the rules as they stand, it may be suggested that the rules may be amended so as to confer power on the Government to do so.

Secretary's note.—It will be found from the examination of replies to Questionnaire that Rules for weeding of records in all the High Courts in India were framed under the provision of Destruction of Records Act, 1917. The Solicitor's opinion appears to be quite comprehensive and according to this it seems desirable that a specific recommendation should be made to all High Courts in India that experts nominated by the Commission be utilised for determining the value of records marked out for weeding and provision be made for those earmarked for destruction being taken over by the Provincial Governments for preservation, if they are of historical interest.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed in connection with Vaidya Collection in Poona.

Mons. A. Lehuraux tabled the following resolution at the Aligarh Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission :—

That, in view of the present financial stringency of the Government of India, steps be taken to issue an appeal to the ruling princes of India for pecuniary help in calendaring in English the important store of letters in the *Modi* script recently found at Poona and at present in the possession of Mr. Shankar Laxman Vaidya, B.Ag., Poona.

That, for the purpose of determining the cost of calendaring these letters, a sub-committee be formed consisting of Dr. S. N. Sen, Professor D. V. Potdar and Mr. S. L. Vaidya, with power to add to their number, to prepare a proper estimate.

The resolution was discussed in the absence of the mover. The Commission was reluctant to request the Government to approach the rulers of Indian States for necessary funds but felt that an estimate of costs might be obtained before it could see its way to make any positive recommendation. Accordingly the following amended resolution was moved and passed :—

This Committee recommends that a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. S. N. Sen, Prof. D. V. Potdar and Mr. S. L. Vaidya with power to co-opt be appointed to estimate the cost of calendaring the valuable Murathi records in the possession of Mr. S. L. Vaidya.

The Government of India accepted the resolution without committing themselves to any financial undertaking. Dr. S. N. Sen then commenced his work as Chairman of the Sub-Committee. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, an ordinary member of the Indian Historical Records Commission and representative of the Government of Bombay was co-opted by correspondence. The Sub-Committee met on two days. On the 28th August it held its first meeting at Mr. Vaidya's residence and inspected the records. The second meeting was held at the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal on the 30th. All the members were present on both the occasions.

The Vaidyas, as the surname indicates were originally physicians. They later took to banking and diplomacy and for several generations served as the representatives of the Satara-Poona Government at the Court of Nagpur. They had business and family relations with many leading families of Maharashtra and the papers salvaged by Mr. S. L. Vaidya, B.Ag., throw important light on Maratha history from the reign of Shahu to the Peshawaship of Bajirao II. The present collection obviously forms only a fraction of the family papers of the Vaidyas a considerable bulk having perished in course of time. That does not however in any way minimise the value of the records saved by Mr. S. L. Vaidya from a similar fate and students of history will ever remain grateful to him.

The papers may be divided into three main categories :—

- (1) Political and diplomatic correspondence.
- (2) Business and banking papers.
- (3) Miscellaneous ; consisting of family and temple accounts, private correspondence of non-historical interest, horoscopes, medical prescriptions, etc.

Records of the first category obviously formed the subject of Mr. Lehuraux's resolution as will appear from his explanatory note. The Sub-Committee therefore confined its enquiries to political and diplomatic correspondence only. Mr. Vaidya has been engaged in the classification and transcription of his ancestral papers for the last ten years and his work has already made good progress. Papers of different categories have been separated and made into bundles. They have further been sub-divided according to their subject-matter. Papers likely to throw light on the history of related families have been set apart and Mr. Vaidya has also collected papers belonging to other families, e.g., Khandkars and Joshis of Satara.

The political and diplomatic correspondence consists approximately of 4,000 letters. Of these 2,000 have already been dated and transcribed in *Balabodhi* character under Mr. Shankar Rao Vaidya's supervision. Most of the transcriptions have been compared with the originals and indexed; a few however still remains to be indexed and compared or to be indexed only. Seventy-one selected letters have already been published with notes, introduction and short synopsis in English and a second volume is in the press. Mr. Vaidya intends to publish the whole series but the progress of his work will necessarily depend on the facilities granted to him. Of the remaining political papers it is estimated that roughly 1,000 will be worth publishing and calendaring. This estimate is based on the past experience of Mr. Vaidya. While calendaring of the first 2,000 will be comparatively easy as the preliminary difficulties of chronology and deciphering have in the majority of cases been solved, those hitherto left unexamined by Mr. Vaidya will necessarily take more time. The Sub-Committee thinks that a competent person familiar with the *Modi* script in which the records are written and possessing the requisite knowledge of English and Maratha history will take at least three years to complete the work. Such a man will expect a salary of Rs. 100 at least per month, and the Sub-Committee is of opinion that the calendaring of this section of Vaidya papers will cost an approximate sum of Rs. 4,000. The Sub-Committee however, wants to make it clear that its estimate is tentative as a thorough examination of the papers to be calendared without which an accurate estimate cannot be made would demand continuous work for many months.

As Mr. Vaidya intends to publish *in extenso* the political and diplomatic correspondence of his distinguished ancestors, the Sub-Committee feels that it will be redundant to calendar these letters in English. Mr. Vaidya's plan is to print a brief English Summary after each letter and this will be of some help to those students who do not read Marathi. A memorandum submitted by Mr. Vaidya and considered by the Sub-Committee at its second sitting is appended herewith for the consideration of the Commission. As the term of reference specifically limited to its function to an estimate of the probable cost of calendaring Vaidya papers the Sub-Committee does not feel itself competent to give its opinion on Mr. Vaidya's memorandum.

Sp. S. L. VAIDYA, Member.

Sp. D. V. POTDAR, Member.

Sp. R. P. PATWARDHAN, Co-opted Member.

Sp. S. N. SEN, Chairman.

FROM

SHANKAR L. VAIDYA, Esq., L.Ac.,
Government Pensioner and Inamdar.

To

THE SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED BY THE ALIGARH HISTORICAL RECORDS
COMMISSION AND SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.SUBJECT :—*Vaidya Daftar*—*Estimate of the cost of calendaring of important historical documents in—*

SIR,

The Daftar placed before the Committee for observation consists of the following parts :—

- I. This part contains accounts, i.e., *jama kharch* (जमा खर्च) arranged in bundles of following years : 1735 to 49, 1749 to 1761, 1761 to 1769, 1769 to 1800 and 1800 onwards. In them is found much information of daily household transactions, money dealings and other matters of private and public interest. All these are not scrutinised by me as yet.
- II. This part contains letters written by clerks to Vaidyas or any other persons who might be relatives, creditors, debtors, or officials and *vice versa*. They are kept nearly in 55 bundles containing on an average nearly 50 in each. They are to be read yet and selection of important letters has to be made ; then they are to be dated, copied into *Balbodh* Marathi, compared with the original and indexed. In these bundles are found many Ayurvedic prescriptions of medicines on diseases. They are being collected and will be printed in a separate volume.
- III. This part is very important. It contains nearly more than 2,000 mostly historical letters which are dated, copied, compared and indexed. They are of the period of years 1735 to 1818 and onwards. Some of them are yet to be compared and indexed and some are only to be indexed.
- IV. This part again contains selected important historical papers of the same period which are only dated; copying, comparing and indexing are to be made.
- V. This part contains Daftars of Pant Sachiv, Patwardhan (Chiefs), Kales, Thattes and of other families who were relatives of Vaidyas or had money dealings with them. These are made use of and will be made use of for writing the family histories. Some Daftars contain horoscopes, accounts of marriages, munjrs, pilgrimages and of other occasional ceremonies, religious and social.
- VI. This part contains Inam Daftars and is voluminous. Some inams were resumed and others were inquired into by the Inam Commission and allowed to be continued to the Vaidya family. The Inam Sanads are kept in a separate bundle.
- VII. There are bound books (*Vahis*) of daily accounts (दैनिकी वही) and ledgers (*Khata vahis*) of some 15 years which contain historical and household accounts of important incidents and give the full names of important persons who had money dealings with the Vaidyas.
- VIII. This part contains bundles of important documents secured from historical families such as Khandkars, Joshi (Babuji Naik's branch) of Satara, and of copies of nearly 200 documents of the Satara Parasnis Museum (New Deccan College Museum) and a bundle of hand written old Panchanjas.

2. The Sub-Committee is going to give an estimate of the cost of calendaring the valuable records in my possession. Though I am one of the members of the Committee, I am inclined to say that it is very difficult to estimate the required cost even approximately unless the valuable record is first determined. The estimate made by a sitting or two will be one similar to that made by the Engineering Department which always requires in the case of major works, to be supplemented by new grants to finish the intended work.

3. The discussion leads me to think that the Committee are of opinion that the calendaring is very difficult and will not satisfy the need of the public, interested in history as adequately, as the book containing the original documents published fully and properly dated with explanatory notes. It is not advisable to ask Government to spend money on an incomplete and inefficient work. After discussing the utility of calendaring, I proposed a cheapest and easiest course to be followed under the present circumstances of the Daftar in my possession.

4. I have lately published volume I of selected documents of the Daftar, upto now read by me, for the period between 1641 to 1740. It contains in addition to 71 original documents, a detailed account of the Daftar and a report of Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, made on going through nearly 1,500 documents which were ready for printing. The volume II will contain documents of the period extending over 10 years; i.e., to the end of Shahu's death (15th December 1849). They would number not less than 500. The volume III will be for the period extending over nearly 11 years, i.e., to the battle of Panipat or to the end of the regime of Nana Sahib Peshwa (23rd June 1761). It will contain more than six or seven hundred documents which are ready for printing. I need not give the details and extent of the remaining volumes that will follow one by one. The number of documents is decidedly greater in each.

5. With such a ready material on hand I on my part make the following three plausible suggestions on the supposition that the present move of Government is expressive of their keenness to bring out the historical records of my Daftar to the notice of the public interested in the History of India as early as possible.

(1) I am prepared to spend at present for the publication of the historical papers selected from my Daftar. But owing to the paper control imposed on the press I am unable to go through the work. I have secured the necessary paper, but the quota assigned to the Anand Press of Satara in which I mean to publish my volumes is very much restricted and does not allow the

Press to take the work. The Government of India should, therefore, be requested to write to the Paper Controller of the Bombay Presidency to allow the press to use the paper for the purpose of my work beyond the quota given to him by the rules.

(2) It is well-known that the copies of such historical books have a very scanty sale in the public. The Government of India should therefore be requested to patronise my volumes by buying a reasonable number of copies for distribution in the whole of India. This number should not be in my humble opinion less than 5 or 6 hundred. It is not possible for a man of 73 years to work privately in the direction of getting a good sale of the copies of books in the public. I am not sufficiently strong in health and am very unwilling to spend my time otherwise than the reading and selection of documents of my Daftar to continue the publication. I have printed only 250 copies of the first volume, including those necessary for free distribution. I wish that I should know how many copies the Government are going to patronise before I begin the printing of the second volume.

(3) This suggestion is very simple and mainly dependent on the keenness of the Government for the subject. If the publication is to be expedited, the Government should be requested to make provision of a competent clerk who would do the work of reading *Mohi* letters and copying them into legible Marathi script. I am greatly in need of such an assistance in rapidly doing the work of publication. It is my great desire to finish this work during my life time. I became blind with one eye at the age of ten and naturally at the present declining age I am gradually losing my sight of the other eye on account of the growth of cataract. Hence I am making this suggestion.

I sanguinely hope that my colleagues in the Committee will do the needful in the matter for the cause of the History of India.

SHANKAR L. VAIDYA.

P. S.—If Government is prepared to accept my third suggestion, I may state that a clerk who would be of use to me will not be available for a pay of less than 100 rupees per month.

One word more for the suggestion made by Mons. Lehuraux. He suggests that the Chiefs of States should be moved to contribute to the publication of this Daftar. Really my Daftar contains many letters relating to the work of the Chiefs during the Maratha period. I think the suggestion will not be shelved if the Government of India forwards the suggestion to them. They will contribute substantially.

SHANKAR L. VAIDYA.

APPENDIX B.

Report on the Defunct Residency Records.

1. *Madras Government*.—No records relating to defunct Residencies are still being kept in this Province. The records which were with the respective Agents or Residents for the Indian States or Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur were, after the formation of the Madras States Agency in 1923, duly transferred to that Agency in 1926-27. But it has to be pointed out, in case it may be of interest, that records relating to the Rajahs of Tanjore (among them being papers relating to the Carnatic Wars and the reviews of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan) are still either in the Record Office or at Tanjore.

2. *Bombay Government*.—The Government presume that the phrase 'Defunct Residencies' applies to the agencies for the States which were in political relations with the Government of Bombay prior to the transfer of control to the Centre.

(1) Cutch, (2) Kathiawar, (3) Palanpur, (4) Kolhapur and Southern Maratha country States, (5) Mahi Kantha, (6) Rewa Kantha, (7) Kaira for Cambay, (8) Surat for Sachin Bansda, Dharampur and the Dangs, (9) Nasik for Sargand, (10) Thana for Jawhar, (11) Kolaba for Janjira, (12) Poona for Bhor, (13) Satara for Phaltan and Aundh, (14) Sholapur for Akalkot, (15) Bijapur for Jath, (16) Belgaum for Sawantwadi, (17) Dharwar for Savanur and (18) Sukkur for Khairpur.

indicate the state of their preservation.

Poona Agency for Bhor was distinct from Poona Residency and the former had no records relating to the old Maratha Court of Poona. The records of Satara and Poona Residencies are in the custody of the Government of Bombay.

3. *Bengal Government*.—The work of classification and separation of Revenue and Judicial Department records in the custody of the Bengal Government was suspended and it is not possible at this stage to state the number of defunct Residencies. As regards the location, 20 bundles so far classified and separated have been kept in the Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The records are generally in good condition.

4. *Punjab Government*.—The following records of the defunct Residencies are in the custody of the Punjab Government:—

1. Delhi Residency and Agency	1804 = 1867
2. Ludhiana, Ambala and Karnal Agency	1808 = 1840
3. N.-W. Frontier Agency	1840 = 1845
4. Lahore Agency and Residency	1846 = 1849

The records are located in the Punjab Record Office and are in the charge of the Keeper of the Records of the Government.

The records of the Delhi Residency have all been flattened and are partly mounted on guards and stitched into files and partly put under covers after necessary repairs. The records of the Lahore Residency are preserved in leather binding after being flattened, mounted on and repaired with chifflon whenever necessary. All these records are being properly treated according to modern archivist methods and the state of their preservation is good.

5. *United Provinces Government.*—The pre-mutiny records relating to the defunct Benares State which could not be separated were placed in the Commissioner's Office, Benares, and those from 1857-1911 were transferred to the Resident at Gwalior for the States of Rampur and Benares.

No records of the old Lucknow Residency at the Court of the Kings of Oudh from 1776 onwards exist in the records of the Provincial Government. This is clear from the following paragraph from "The Notes on the English Pre-Mutiny Records in the United Provinces" 1911, by Mr. Dewar, I.C.S., who was placed on special duty by the Provincial Government to inspect pre-mutiny records in districts and to report on the steps to be taken to ensure their safe preservation :—

"I have not been able to trace the records of the Residency at Lucknow. Those are said to have been taken out of the Residency by Sir George Couper when the Garrison was relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, but I have not been able to ascertain what subsequently became of them. They are not at Lucknow".

The same officer in his book "A Handbook to the English Pre-Mutiny Records in the Government Record Room of the United Provinces," 1920, observed as follows in Chapter IV (i), entitled "Records relating to the United Provinces in the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta" :—

"As all the records at Delhi and Lucknow have disappeared the volumes of correspondence with the Residents at those cities which exist at Fort William are of great value to the historian".

Secretary's Note.—It will appear from the examination of the whole report that the statement of the United Provinces Government that "all the records at Delhi and Lucknow have disappeared" is inaccurate. The Delhi Residency records are partly located in the Punjab Record Office and partly in the Rajputana Agency. The whereabouts of Lucknow Residency records are however not yet known.

6. *Bihar Government.*—There is no defunct Residencies whose records are situated in the Province of Bihar.

7. *C. P. and Berar Government.*—The Nagpur Residency became defunct in 1854 and its records are deposited in the Civil Secretariat, Nagpur. In addition, there was at Raipur upto 1933, a Political Agent for the Old Central Provinces States, now included in the Eastern States Agency. Only the "mixed" Secretariat records relating to the States in this Agency are now retained in the Secretariat at Nagpur.

These records are kept separately in the main Secretariat record room in a steel almirah. The records are kept free from dust and care is taken to see that they are not destroyed by white ants. Whenever it is found necessary to mend or bind the records, book-binders are sent from the Government Press and the binding work is done under the personal supervision of the Record Keeper.

8. *N.-W. F. P. Government.*—There is only one defunct Residency (Political Resident). This Residency had no separate records. All correspondence, etc., was conducted on the main Secretariat files which are properly preserved and maintained in the Secretariat Buildings.

9. *Sind Government.*—There are no records of the defunct Residencies in the custody of this Government.

10. *Orissa Government.*—There are no defunct Residencies in the Province of Orissa.

11. *Assam Government.*—There is no defunct Residency in this Province.

12. *Governor of Assam.*—There is no defunct Residency under the charge of His Excellency the Agent of the Crown Representative.

13. *Hyderabad.*—There are no records of defunct Residencies in the Hyderabad Residency Office.

14. *Baroda and Gujarat States.*—Records of the five defunct Agencies of Rewa Kantha, Kaira, Nasik, Thana and Surat were handed over by the Government of Bombay to this Residency and are maintained with the Residency records. Their condition is fair.

15. *Mysore.*—The Mysore Residency which was established in 1799 was abolished in 1843, but revived in 1881. The records from 1779 to 1843 might therefore be considered the records of a defunct Residency. The records are located in this Residency, they were bound into volumes in 1940 and are well preserved.

16. *Madras States.*—Of the three assistant Agencies of Puddukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur at the Collectorate of Trichinopoly, Kurnool and Bellary were abolished and the relevant records of Puddukkottai left to this Agency and those of the other two transferred to the Mysore Residency. The records of the old assistant Agency of Puddukkottai left with this Agency are preserved along with and in the same good condition as, the original records of the Madras States Agency.

17. *Gwalior.*—In October, 1936, most of the records were transferred by the Government of U. P. to this Residency. The Persian and pre-mutiny records relating to the Benares States were however not transferred and remain in the office of the Commissioner of Benares.

The records of the Political Agencies in Guna and Agar which were abolished in 1922 are in this Residency. The records here are in a satisfactory condition but they are not in charge of an expert.

18. *Eastern States.*—Prior to the creation of this Agency in 1933, the Political relations of the States were conducted by the Governors of adjacent Provinces. Upon creation of this Agency, the records relating to Provincial control were passed to this Agency and have been safely stored in good condition at Raipur. For the present purposes it may therefore be said that there are no defunct Residencies in this Agency.

19. *Western India.*—Records of the defunct Cutch Political Agency are now located in the Central Record Office, Rajkot. The records are in good condition.

20. *Kashmir*.—There are no records of defunct Residencies in Kashmir.

21. *Central India*.—The only defunct Residency in Central India is "the Indore Residency". It was established in 1899 and abolished in 1916. Records of this defunct Residency are in the Central India Agency Office, Indore, and they are preserved as the other records of the Agency.

22. *Kolhapur and Deccan*.—The records of the Agencies mentioned below were transferred to this Residency on its formation in 1933. These records were systematically sorted, indexed and bound in volumes for safe custody and preservation in the record room at the Kolhapur Residency along with other important records.

Originally the names of those Agencies were not mentioned as they were not considered as "defunct Residencies" their functions having been transferred to this Residency and not terminated.

(1) Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country; (2) Kolaba; (3) Satara; (4) Sholapur;

(5) Bijapur; (6) Belgaum; (7) Dharwar; (8) Poona.

23. *Punjab States*.—On the formation of this Agency in 1921, the records of the Phulkian (Patiala, Nabha and Jind) and Bahawalpur (Bahawalpur, Malerkotla and Faridkot) Agencies and those of Chamba, Kapurthala, Mandi, Suket, Sirmur, Bilaspur and Loharu were transferred to the Punjab States Agency in 1921.

The records of Khairpur were similarly received in 1933 when that State was amalgamated with the Punjab States Agency.

The Punjab Hill States Agency was formed in 1936, and the records of Tehri (Garhwal), Sirmur, Bilaspur and Kalsia were transferred to that Agency, together with the records of those States received from the Superintendent, Hill States (Deputy Commissioner, Simla). The records of Pataudi and Dujana were transferred to the Punjab States Agency at the same time.

The ordinary records are kept on shelves in the record rooms and confidential records in almirah and are in good condition.

24. *Rajputana*.—A list of correspondence registers from 1814 available in the Rajputana Agency showing the state of preservation of each has been furnished. It is not known from which Residency these records were transferred but some of them probably belong to the late Delhi Residency. Steps have already been taken to re-bind these registers and to keep them securely housed.

25. *Baluchistan*.—There are no defunct Residencies in Baluchistan.

26. *Sikkim*.—There are no such defunct Residencies with the Political Officer there.

APPENDIX C.

Replies to Questionnaire.

Question No. 1.—Is there a Central Records Office in the Province/State? If not, when is it proposed to establish one?

REPLIES.

1. *India Government*.—Yes. The Imperial Record Department.

2. *Madras Government*.—An organised Central Records Office has been in existence in the Province since 1909.

3. *Bombay Government*.—There is no Central Records Office in the Province of Bombay within the meaning given by the Government of India and it is not proposed to take up the Question of the establishment of such an office till after the war.

4. *Bengal Government*.—Yes.

5. *The Punjab Government*.—There is no Central Records Office in the Punjab. The Punjab Government, however, propose to consider certain measures which, if adopted, will ultimately lead to the conversion of the Punjab Historical Records Office into a Central Records Office.

6. *United Provinces Government*.—No. For administrative reasons the proposal of establishing a Central Records Office in this Province was impracticable. The record rooms of the Civil Secretariat at Lucknow and the Board of Revenue at Allahabad would serve the purpose of Central Records Offices where research scholars could conduct their researches.

7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.

8. *Bihar Government*.—There is no Central Records Office in this Province. After careful consideration the Government of Bihar have come to the conclusion that the establishment of a Central Records Office is not necessary in this Province.

9. *Assam Government*.—No; and the present does not seem to be an opportune time for taking up the question of establishing one in the near future.

10. *N.-W. F. P. Government*.—No. The Provincial Government hope to have a Records Office after the war.

11. *Orissa Government*.—No.

12. *Sind Government*.—No. The question of having a Central Records Office in Sind will be considered after the war.

13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13-15.

14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—There is no Central Records Office in Baluchistan nor it is proposed to establish one in the near future.

15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—No. There are practically no documents of historical importance in the records of Ajmer-Merwara District (District Record Room or in Deputy Commissioner's English Office) and reply to other questions does not arise.

16. *Hyderabad State*.—At present, there is no Central Records Office in the established sense of the term, that is to say, no Records Office which combines historical records, records of grants as well as Secretariat records. The Daftar-i-Dewani and Mal, an amalgamation of several of the old Archives and records of the Nizam's Government, consists now of two main parts, Historical Records and Records of Grants. Both date back to the time of Asaf Jah I.

An endeavour is being made to add to the collection by not only acquiring State documents in the possession of old Ministerial families as has already been done in one or two cases but also sorting out documents declared to be "historical" in the possession of the different Secretariats in the State, leaving the rest to be preserved in the Central Secretariat Records until such time as they become "historical" as well.

17. *Mysore State*.—There is no Central Records Office in the State and that the establishment of such an office can be thought of only after the war.

18. *Baroda State*.—A Central Records Office has been established for over 50 years.

19. *Travancore State*.—Yes. There is a Central Records Office called the Huzur Central Records, forming a part of the Government Secretariat at Trivandrum.

20. *Gwalior State*.—Yes.

21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.

22. *Jaipur State*.—The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter during the period of war.

23. *Indore State*.—There is no Central Records Office in the State at present. (A Committee for unearthing records of historical value in the State is under contemplation and it is expected in due course to lead to the establishment of a Central Records Office).

24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.

25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.

26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.

27. *Patiala State*.—His Highness's Government maintain a Records Office.

28. *Mayurbhanj State*.—Yes.

29. *Cochin State*.—Yes.

30. *Kolhapur State*.—There is no Central Records Office in the State at present. Weeding and sorting out of the old records is, however, being done and as soon as it is finished there will be such an office.

31. *Manipur State*.—There is no Central Records Office in Manipur at present. Until the war is over the authorities cannot give any definite date for establishing one.

32. *Cooch Behar State*.—Yes. There are Council Records Office, Revenue Records Office and Judicial Records Offices (both Civil and Criminal) in the town of Cooch Behar.

33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.

34. *Puduchkottai State*.—The State is too small to have a "Central Records Office", but it has "organized" records offices. The important historical records are now kept in the records rooms of the Old Palace, the Durbar Office and the Central Revenue Office (Dewan Peishkar's Office) and the copper plates in the State Museum.

35. *Sangli State*.—There is a Central Records Office which is called Huzur Records Office in which record from Huzur Amalgamated Office, the Treasury Office and the Chief Revenue Office is maintained.

36. *Patna State*.—As the number of historical papers in the Darbar's possession is strictly limited, the need for organising a Record Office on up-to-date lines for this purpose has not been felt.

37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—A Central Records Office exists in the State, but there are no records which may be of interest for historical research.

38. *Dhenkanal State*.—There is only one Record Room at the Headquarters of the State. *Secretary's Note*.—Some of the Provincial Governments and Indian States wanted to know the implications of a Central Records Office and the position was explained to them as follows :—

The establishment of a Central Records Office means the concentration in one place under unified control of all the departmental records of the Government, old and new, ordinarily kept at the headquarters and such other records as may from time to time be removed from Districts and provision of suitable means for scientific preservation and up-keep of records. Such a records office should be placed in charge of a qualified Keeper of Records and provision should be made for giving reasonable facilities to such research scholars as may like to examine the archives for *bonafide* academic purposes. The function briefly of such a records office is to issue indexes, calendars to records and other suitable publications including a handbook or a guide to facilitate research work and to supply Government requisitions besides taking necessary care for the preservation of records placed in its custody.

It will be noted with satisfaction that some of the Provincial Governments intend to establish Central Records Office after the war. Attention is invited to the replies from the Governments of the Punjab, U. P. and Bihar. The question of a Records Office in U. P. was considered by the Commission in 1922, 1938 (Resolution V) and 1940 and a case was made out by Dr. R. K. Mookerji's proposal in 1942 and a resolution was passed on the subject (Resolution XIV).

Question No. 2.—Is the Records Office placed under the charge of a whole-time qualified Keeper of Records? If not, when is it proposed to do so?

REPLIES.

1. *India Government*.—Yes. Director of Archives, Government of India.

2. *Madras Government*.—The Records Office is under the charge of a whole-time qualified Keeper of Records.

3. *Bombay Government*.—No. It is not proposed to take up the question of the appointment of a whole-time qualified Keeper of Records till after the war.

4. *Bengal Government*.—Yes.

5. *The Punjab Government*.—The Punjab Records Office is at present placed under the charge of a part-time qualified Keeper of the Records. The question of appointing a whole-time Keeper will be considered when it is decided finally to convert the Punjab Historical Records Office into a Central Records Office.

6. *United Provinces Government*.—No standard qualification has been laid down for the post of a Record Keeper. The Secretariat Record Room is under the charge of a senior assistant of the Secretariat. Similarly, in the Board's office at Allahabad one of the Assistants of that office who has acquired experience has been put in charge of the Records.

7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.

8. *Bihar Government*.—Please see answer under Question No. 1.

9. *Assam Government*.—Does not arise.

10. *N.-W. F. P. Government*.—

11. *Orissa Government*.—Please see answer at Question No. 1.

12. *Sind Government*.—No. The question of placing the Records Office under the charge of a whole-time qualified Keeper of the Records will arise after the establishment of a Central Records Office and will therefore be considered after the war.

13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13-15.

14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—

15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—No remarks.

16. *Hyderabad State*.—Yes. Under a whole-time Officer.

17. *Mysore State*.—

18. *Baroda State*.—Yes.

19. *Travancore Government*.—Yes. It is placed under the charge of a whole-time officer under the administrative control of the Chief Secretary to Government.

20. *Gwalior State*.—Yes.

21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.

22. *Jaipur State*.—Not answered in view of the reply to question No. 1.

23. *Indore State*.—

24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.

25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.

26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.

27. *Patiala State*.—The Records Office is under a trained officer.

28. *Mayurbhanj State*.—Yes. His qualifications are similar to the Record Keepers of the Commissioner's Record Rooms of the British India.

29. *Cochin State*.—The Office is now under an experienced Keeper. He has been trained in the Imperial Record Department.

30. *Kolhapur State*.—As there is no such office at present there is no such Officer.

31. *Manipur State*.—Please see reply to Question No. 1.

32. *Cooch Behar State*.—Yes. Wholtime Record Keepers are in charge of these offices.

33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.

34. *Puduchkottai State*.—The records are in charge of qualified clerks.

35. *Sangli State*.—Yes.

36. *Patna State*.—In view of the answer given to Question No. 1 replies to all other questions do not seem necessary.

37. *Tchri Garhwal State*.—Not answered in view of the reply to Question No. 1.

38. *Dhenkanal State*.—The Record Room is under the charge of a whole-time qualified Record Keeper.

Question No. 3.—Are there any rules governing access to the records for bonafide research purposes? If not, when is it proposed to frame such rules?

REPLIES.

1. *India Government*.—Yes. Imperial Record Department (Historical Research) Rules.

2. *Madras Government*.—Rules governing access to the records have been framed and published (copy included in the Manual of Rules regulating access to Archives in India and Europe, 1940).

3. *Bombay Government*.—Yes.

4. *Bengal Government*.—Yes.

5. *The Punjab Government*.—Yes. It was printed in the Manual of Rules.

6. *United Provinces Government*.—Yes. (Copies of the Rules regarding the Secretariat Record Room and the Record Room of the Board of Revenue, Allahabad, are placed before the Commission).

7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.

8. *Bihar Government*.—No remarks.

9. *Assam Government*.—There are no rules but reasonable facilities, if sought, will not be denied.

10. *N.-W. F. P. Government*.—

11. *Orissa Government*.—Not answered in view of reply to Question No. 1.

12. *Sind Government*.—There are rules governing access to the records and facilities afforded to research scholars (a copy is placed before the Commission).

13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13-15.

14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—

15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—It is not considered necessary to frame any rules.

16. *Hyderabad State*.—There are special Rules and Regulations, formulated in 1933, governing access to the records for bonafide research purposes, which have also been included in the Manual published by the Imperial Record Department in 1940.

17. *Mysore State*.—No remarks (vide reply to Question No. 1).

18. *Baroda State*.—The Record House has been thrown open to bonafide students since 1931 and rules regarding access to it are framed on the lines of those of Government of India records.

19. *Travancore State*.—Rules have not been framed in regard to this. But access is generally given to *bonafide* students who apply to Government for permission.

20. *Gwalior State*.—No. But outsiders are not allowed access to the records. No rules are needed.

21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.

22. *Jaipur State*.—Please see answer to Questions Nos. 1-2.

23. *Indore State*.—

24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.

25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.

26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.

27. *Patiala State*.—No general rules have so far been framed regulating admission to the Record Room. But individual cases seeking access to the records are considered and permission is granted only to *bonafide* research scholars.

28. *Mayurbhanj State*.—No, as the Record Room does not possess any historical records.

29. *Cochin State*.—Government sanction is necessary for access to the records. Rules similar to the Madras rules are likely to be framed.

30. *Kolhapur State*.—Not answered in view of replies to Questions Nos. 1 and 2.

31. *Manipur State*.—Please see reply to Question No. 1.

32. *Cooch Behar State*.—There are no rules. Permission must be sought from the Durbar establishing *bonafide* purposes of research.

33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.

34. *Pudukkottai State*.—Rules governing access to records for *bonafide* research purposes have been published in the State Gazette. A copy was printed in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XX.

35. *Sangli State*.—No. It is not at present before the Durbar to frame any such rules.

36. *Patna State*.—(Please see answers to Questions Nos. 1-2).

37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—(Please see answers to Questions Nos. 1-2).

38. *Dhenkanal State*.—Not answered.

Question No. 4.—What records are in the custody of the Records Office and for what periods?

REPLIES.

1. *India Government*.—The Records of the old East India Company 1748-1859 and of the Government of India subsequent to 1859.

2. *Madras Government*.—The Records Office has in its custody (1) the records of the various Departments of the Secretariat from 1670-1939; (2) the records of the Board of Revenue from 1786-1936; (3) certain classes of Army records from 1761-1898; (4) Mayor's Court records from 1689-1798; (5) Surgeon-General's records from 1787-1858; (6) Mint records from 1744-1876; (7) the Collectorate records from the earliest time upto 1856; (8) certain classes of Miscellaneous records and some records in Dutch, Danish, Persian and Marathi. Further information is available in the Madras Records Office catalogue.

3. *Bombay Government*.—A reference is invited to the Handbook of the Bombay Government records by A. F. Kindersley and to the Handbook to the Records in the Alienation Office, Poona, with regard to the records in the Secretariat Records Office, Bombay, and the Alienation Office, Poona, respectively.

4. *Bengal Government*.—English records from 1758 onwards and some records in Indian languages from 1624-1828 (details to be found in the Bengal Government catalogue).

5. *The Punjab Government*.—The records in the custody of the Punjab Records Office begin with 1804. Those from 1804-1849 consist of books and files relating to the work of Delhi Residency and Agency, Ludhiana, Ambala and Karnal Agencies, N.-W. Frontier Agency and Lahore Residency and Agency. The records from 1849-1900 are proper departmental files relating to the transactions of the Punjab Government after the annexation of the Province to the British India. Printed 'A' files from 1900 to date and complete sets of the Government of India and the Punjab Gazettes, Persian Records of the different departments of the pre-British Government of the Sikhs and of the Residencies mentioned above and also the Persian correspondence with the Ruling Chiefs of Kabul, N.-W. F. P. and the Punjab upto 1890.

6. *United Provinces Government*.—The Board's old Record Room with which the research scholars are concerned consists of pre-mutiny records from 1803-1855, but they do not contain any original letters issued during the period prior to 1857. The Records are in the form of proceedings in manuscripts with their indices and pertain to settlement of land revenue and the grant of muafees and jagirs. A full detail of the pre-mutiny records in the office of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces is given in the "Handbook to the English pre-mutiny Records in the Government Record Room of the United Provinces" prepared by Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., and also in the "Notes on the Records of the Board of Revenue, N.-W. F. P." prepared by Sir W. W. Hunter in 1904.

7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.

8. *Bihar Government*.—No remarks.

9. *Assam Government*.—Does not arise (*vide* Question No. 1).

10. *N.-W. F. P. Government*.—

11. *Orissa Government*.—Not answered in view of reply to Question No. 1.

12. *Sind Government*.—Provincial Government records which include the records of the Commissioner in Sind. Among the Secretariat records those of Kelat Affairs, Persia Affairs and Abyssinian Expedition are interesting. The most important of the records received and lodged in the Government Records Office are for the period from 1820 to 1936.

13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13-15.
14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—
15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—No remarks.
16. *Hyderabad State*.—In addition to the State records belonging to the Asafia period, there are some which refer to the Moghul period as well, dating back to the reign of Shah Jehan.
17. *Mysore State*.—No remarks (*vide* remarks to Question No. 1).
18. *Baroda State*.—Records of all the departments of the State from 1730 A.D. to 1932 A.D. are kept in the custody of the office.
19. *Travancore State*.—All available administrative records from the early part of the 18th century to the present day.
20. *Gwalior State*.—Records date from 1843 A.D. onwards and they cover the whole range of administration.
21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.
22. *Jaipur State*.—Not answered in view of reply to Question No. 1.
23. *Indore State*.—
24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.
25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.
26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.
27. *Patiala State*.—The record of purely historical interest are not many. The oldest paper is dated 1174 A.H. (1761 A.D.).
28. *Mayurbhanj State*.—The Record Room contains records relating to the Mayurbhanj State from 1866 onwards.
29. *Cochin State*.—All available historical records from 1500 A.D. onwards.
30. *Kolhapur State*.—Not answered in view of reply to Questions Nos. 1-2.
31. *Manipur State*.—Please see reply to Question No. 1.
32. *Cooch Behar State*.—Some old documents—the oldest being 1646 A.D. English correspondence of Commissioner's Office, since 1864-65 to 1883-84; Deputy Commissioner's Office for the same period and of Council Office from 1883-84 to 1940-41. There are Annual Administration Reports and other books and registers. There are English correspondence of General Department's Office since 1883-84 to 1918-19 and also Criminal Records of the Civil and Sessions Judge's Courts since 1883-84 and case registers. All case records and case registers of Cooch Behar High Court since 1883-84.
33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.
34. *Pudukkottai State*.—It is not possible to describe the records in the offices in the State within the limits of an answer to a question. The Durbar invite reference to the brief 'Guide to the Archives in the State'.
35. *Sangli State*.—Official records for the period from 1800 A.D.
36. *Patna State*.—Not answered in view of reply to Question No. 1.
37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—Not answered in view of reply to Question No. 1.
38. *Dhenkanal State*.—Both Judicial and Collectorate records with settlement papers are in the custody of Record Keeper dating since 1878.

Question No. 5.—*Upto what period have the records been thrown open for bonafide research?*

REPLIES.

1. *India Government*.—Upto the year 1880.
2. *Madras Government*.—All the records which are more than 50 years old are generally thrown open for research.
3. *Bombay Government*.—Manuscript records are thrown open upto 1750 with the permission of the Head of the Office and upto 1910 with the permission of Government.
4. *Bengal Government*.—Upto 1858. Research in records of the later period requires permission of the Department concerned.
5. *The Punjab Government*.—Almost all the records of the Punjab Government as well as "Mixed" records upto 1880 have been thrown open for purposes of *bonafide* historical research.
6. *United Provinces Government*.—(i) In the Secretariat record room there are only five bundles of mutiny records which are not very valuable but they are of some historic importance. There are no original treaties or jagirs.
- (ii) Under the rules a research scholar is allowed to inspect records in the Board's Record Room from 1803 to 1874. The mutiny records of the Secretariat Record Room are open to inspection by research scholars subject to the rules regulating access to them.
7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.
8. *Bihar Government*.—No remarks.
9. *Assam Government*.—Does not arise (*vide* Question No. 1).
10. *N.-W. F. P. Government*.—
11. *Orissa Government*.—Not answered in view of Question No. 1.
12. *Sind Government*.—The available records in the Sind Government Records Office have been thrown open for all the periods for *bonafide* research, except such documents in respect whereof it is considered that such a course will be prejudicial to the interests of Government.
13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13-15.
14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—
15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—No remarks.
16. *Hyderabad State*.—All records are thrown open for the *bonafide* students except those which pertain to the "Grant" section.
17. *Mysore State*.—No remarks (*vide* reply to Question No. 1).

18. *Baroda State*.—Upto 1932 A.D.
 19. *Travancore State*.—Vide answer to Question No. 3.
 20. *Gwalior State*.—None.
 21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.
 22. *Jaipur State*.—Not answered in view of reply to Question No. 1.
 23. *Indore State*.—
 24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.
 25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.
 26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.
 27. *Patiala State*.—No remarks.
 28. *Mayurbhanj State*.—There is no necessity for it.
 29. *Cochin State*.—All records upto 1857 A.D.
 30. *Kolhapur State*.—The answers to these Questions (5-9) can only be given when the record office is formed.
 31. *Manipur State*.—Please see reply to Question No. 1.
 32. *Cooch Behar State*.—There is no particular period under restriction or without restriction. Permission of the Durbar is required in every case.
 33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.
 34. *Puduchkottai State*.—The Durbar have thrown open all records upto the year 1900 (except those that are confidential).
 35. *Sangli State*.—No. The record is open for research.
 36. *Patna State*.—Not answered in view of reply to Question No. 1.
 37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—Not answered in view of reply to Question No. 1.
 38. *Dhenkanal State*.—Not answered.
Secretary's Note.—The records of the Government of India and His Excellency the Crown Representative in the custody of the Imperial Record Department and British Residencies have been thrown open till 1880.

Question No. 6.—Is there a handbook or a guide to the records? If not, when is it proposed to compile one?

REPLIES.

1. *India Government*.—(a) Handbook to the Records of the Government of India in the Imperial Record Department 1748-1859 (1925). It is under revision (1748-1880); (b) Lists of Original Treaties, Engagements and Sanads in the custody of the Imperial Record Department; (c) Kabul Papers, 1839-1859, Jagir Settlements, 1847-57, Calcutta, 1919; (d) A Manual of Rules regulating access to Archives in India and Europe, New Delhi, 1940.
 2. *Madras Government*.—There are 3 handbooks or guides to the records: (1) J. Talboys Wheeler's Handbook to the Madras Records (1907); (2) Report on the Madras records by Mr. H. Dodwell (1916); and (3) A Guide to the records preserved in the Madras Records Office (1936).
 3. *Bombay Government*.—Yes.
 4. *Bengal Government*.—There are abstract catalogues or guide books to our records. A detailed Handbook is under preparation.
 5. *The Punjab Government*.—A consolidated guide book to the records preserved in the Punjab Records Office has not so far been prepared but it is proposed to prepare and publish one after the war.
 6. *United Provinces Government*.—The reply to the question No. 4 may please be seen in this connection. The Board have indices of the Records from 1803 to 1857 in manuscript and in print from 1857 districtwise. As there is only a small number of records of historic importance in the Secretariat record room no handbook or guide has been prepared. (As regards the Commission's proposal for preparing a consolidated Guide to the Archives in India, the Government of India were informed that so far as this province was concerned it was not possible to take any action in the matter for the duration of the war.)
 7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.
 8. *Bihar Government*.—No remarks.
 9. *Assam Government*.—There is no such book at present nor is it under contemplation to take up compilation in the near future.
 10. *N.-W. F. P. Government*.—
 11. *Orissa Government*.—Not answered.
 12. *Sind Government*.—A handbook and an alphabetical catalogue though incomplete have been prepared in respect of records of pre-mutiny period. The question regarding preparation of a complete handbook has been postponed for the duration of the war.
 13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13-15.
 14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—
 15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—No remarks.
 16. *Hyderabad State*.—There is no Guide or Handbook at present, but the Department is considering the preparation of a detailed Guide which, if undertaken, can be published only after the war.
 17. *Mysore State*.—No remarks (vide reply to Question No. 1).
 18. *Baroda State*.—There is no handbook or guide to the records. The question of compilation of one is under consideration.
 19. *Travancore State*.—There are lists of records for purposes of reference. No special handbook is available.

20. *Gwalior State*.—No. The question is under consideration.
21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.
22. *Jaipur State*.—Not answered in view of reply to Question No. 1.
23. *Indore State*.—
24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.
25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.
26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.
27. *Patiala State*.—Not answered.
28. *Mayurbhanj State*.—There is no necessity for it.
29. *Cochin State*.—No.
30. *Kolhapur State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 5).
31. *Manipur State*.—Please see reply to Question No. 1.
32. *Cooch Behar State*.—No.
33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.
34. *Puduchkottai State*.—Yes. A guide has been prepared.
35. *Sangli State*.—A Handbook, i.e., General Ferists to the records is maintained.
36. *Patna State*.—Not answered in view of the reply to Question No. 1.
37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—Not answered in view of the reply to Question No. 1.
38. *Dhenkanal State*.—There are Index Registers of Records.

Secretary's Note.—A Guide is of great help to the records offices both for the proper maintenance of records and fostering historical research.

Question No. 7.—What is the average number of research scholars who visit the records office annually

REPLIES

1. *India Government*.—Thirty-three (approximately).
2. *Madras Government*.—On an average 12 research scholars work in the office annually.
3. *Bombay Government*.—The average number is 12 based on an average of the past six years. But there were 18 research scholars who visited the Records Office, in the year 1940. It may be stated that there is no special research room available for them and they have to sit in between the racks containing the records.
4. *Bengal Government*.—The average number would be about 15 or 16. With the transfer of a major part of historical records to Berhampore as an A. R. P. measure the number of research scholars has considerably decreased.
5. *The Punjab Government*.—Besides numerous queries from scholars, members of the public and officials, which are answered through correspondence, 42 students have, on an average, visited the Punjab Record Office annually during the last 6 years.
6. *United Provinces Government*.—On an average one research scholar visits the Board's Record Room annually and none has visited the Secretariat Record Room for the last several years.
7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.
8. *Bihar Government*.—No remarks.
9. *Assam Government*.—None.
10. *N.-W. F. P. Government*.—
11. *Orissa Government*.—Not answered.
12. *Sind Government*.—The average number of research scholars who visit the records office comes to 3 annually.
13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13-15.
14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—
15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—No remarks.
16. *Hyderabad State*.—A steady batch of students avails itself of the facilities but the numbers are small. For example, the average last year was 5 and the year before was 3, with the progress being made in modern methods of classification and cataloguing, greater facilities will be available in due course as a result of which, it is hoped, that a larger number will attend.
17. *Mysore State*.—No remarks (*vide* reply to Question No. 1).
18. *Baroda State*.—Two.
19. *Travancore State*.—Only a few scholars have hitherto applied to Government for research facilities in the records office.
20. *Gwalior State*.—Nil.
21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.
22. *Jaipur State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
23. *Indore State*.—
24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.
25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.
26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.
27. *Patiala State*.—Not answered.
28. *Mayurbhanj State*.—There is no necessity at all.
29. *Cochin State*.—Between 20 to 30 per year.
30. *Kolhapur State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 5).
31. *Manipur State*.—Please see reply to Question No. 1.
32. *Cooch Behar State*.—No research scholar from outside has visited the records offices. Local research scholars—(1) Khan Chaudhury Amanatullah Ahmed has examined records in compiling his works on "Kochviharar Itihas" from the earliest times to the 18th century; and

(2) Rai Sahib S. C. Ghoshal is examining records for compilation of a History of Cooch Behar from the 19th Century up-to-date and also examined other manuscripts in connection with various works which were published by Cooch Behar Sahitya Sabha.

33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.

34. *Pudukkottai State*.—The Durbar have (recently) thrown open their records offices to genuine researchers.

35. *Sangli State*.—No research scholar has so far visited the Records Office.

36. *Patna State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).

37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).

38. *Dhenkanal State*.—Nil.

Question No. 8.—*Has indexing of records on the lines recommended by the Commission been undertaken? If not, how is it proposed to facilitate research work?*

REPLIES

1. *India Government*.—Yes.

2. *Madras Government*.—The Madras Records Office possesses printed indexes to all the records of the Government and the Board of Revenue. It has also printed Guides to the District records upto 1835. The Indian Historical Records Commission at its Baroda Session made an exception in the case of the Madras Records Office so far as indexing on the lines of the Imperial Record Department is concerned and approved the publication programme undertaken by the Madras Records Office.

3. *Bombay Government*.—The Government of Bombay has already issued orders directing the preparation of a hand list of the historical records in the Secretariat Records Office, Bombay, upto the year 1827. As regards the indexing of records covering the period 1828-57, it is proposed to consider the question in due course after hand-listing is finished.

4. *Bengal Government*.—Consolidated Indexes of all General Letters to and from the Court of Directors have already been printed. Revenue Department index on this line was started some years back with the help of some honorary research scholars but no progress was made for want of their co-operation. The present emergency does not permit employment of additional staff for this purpose. For facility of research work there are, however, Manuscript Annual Indexes to different series of Proceedings of the pre-mutiny period.

5. *The Punjab Government*.—Yes, all the records upto 1868 have been press-listed and indexed on the lines recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission from time to time.

6. *United Provinces Government*.—Since most of the records are arranged into files, weekly bundles and volumes which are of different dates, their indexing or cataloguing is not easily possible, nor can this work be undertaken during the war.

7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.

8. *Bihar Government*.—No remarks.

9. *Assam Government*.—No. The annual amalgamated indices of ordinary records may afford facilities in this connection.

10. *N.-W.-F. P. Government*.—

11. *Orissa Government*.—Not answered.

12. *Sind Government*.—No. A handbook and the alphabetical catalogue referred to in Question No. 6 facilitate the research work in regard to pre-mutiny period only.

13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13-15.

14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—

15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—No remarks.

16. *Hyderabad State*.—The work of card-indexing of documents is progressing on a chronological as well as a subject-wise basis, a nucleus of the more efficient members of the staff being set apart for the purpose. General and Classified Lists of the records made some time ago on a rough basis, are used for the present for helping research scholars in addition to which qualified members of the staff are also present to add to the information given in the old lists which are by no means complete.

17. *Mysore State*.—No remarks (*vide* reply to Question No. 1).

18. *Baroda State*.—The State has its own indexing system.

19. *Travancore State*.—The bulk of records are in Malayalam and in regard to several items Malayalam indices are now available. With regard to the remaining items descriptive lists are available for reference.

20. *Gwalior State*.—No. All the records have been catalogued and stored in accordance with the provisions of the Records Manual.

21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.

22. *Jaipur State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).

23. *Indore State*.—No remarks (*vide* reply to Question No. 1).

24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.

25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.

26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.

27. *Patiala State*.—For ready reference a Register is maintained in which all records are entered. Hence for all practical purposes the documents have been indexed. Full details regarding the documents will be made available to the public when the History of Patiala is published.

28. *Muzurbhanj State*.—There is no necessity at all.

29. *Cochin State*.—Indexing on indigenous lines have already been carried out. It is hoped to do the indexing on scientific lines after the Keeper returns from training in the Imperial Record Department.

30. *Kolhapur State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 5).
 31. *Manipur State*.—Please see reply to Question No. 1.
 32. *Cooch Behar State*.—No. Research work may be done by looking up indices-maintained from year to year.
 33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.
 34. *Puddukkottai State*.—A large number of records in the Durbar Office and the Revenue Offices and the Copper Plates in the Museum have been indexed. The rest will be indexed hereafter.
 35. *Sangli State*.—Indexing is done according to the practice in the State.
 36. *Patna State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
 37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
 38. *Dhenkanal State*.—No. Nothing has yet been proposed for this purpose.

Question No. 9.—*What publications based on the records have been issued by the Provincial Government/Indian State Government? If none, when is it proposed to take up a publication programme?*

REPLIES.

1. *India Government*.—Nearly 75 volumes under 21 items. List will be found on pages 30-31, part III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVI. Five-year Publication Programme is in progress.
 2. *Madras Government*.—A list of the record publication issued by the Madras Records Office upto 28th April 1942 is appended (correspondence pages 123-34). Besides continuing the re-printing of records of the Government of the period 1751-1765, the Office is also engaged in preparing (1) Calendars of the Revenue Records 1763-1800 and (2) Selections from the records of the period 1801-1857.
 3. *Bombay Government*.—Selections from the Letters, Despatches and other State Papers preserved in the Bombay Secretariat were published at various dates under the editorship of Mr. G. W. Forrest.
 45 volumes of selections from the Peshwa's Daftar (in Marathi) have been published, edited by Rao Bahadur Sardesai. In addition, a volume of Persian Papers has been published.
 In more complete furtherance of their undertaking to publish the Poona Residency English Records which are a supplement to the Maratha Series, the Government of Bombay has decided to issue seventeen volumes of which ten have already been published and seven are awaiting publication. A descriptive catalogue of the historical portion of the records in the Record Office of the Bombay Secretariat on the model of Hill's catalogue of India Office Records (Home-Miscellaneous Series) is also being prepared.
 4. *Bengal Government*.—63 volumes have been published so far. The publication work, though it had to be slowed down for paper economy, has made fair progress.
 5. *The Punjab Government*.—40 volumes and 34 monographs have been published. Besides, the Punjab Government contemplate taking up a five years' publication programme on the lines of the Imperial Record Department after the war when the supply of paper is likely to return to normal.
 6. *United Provinces Government*.—Six volumes have been published. List supplied to the Commission. It is not possible to take up a publication programme while the war lasts. (A list of some of the old publications as far as available in the Secretariat Library regarding records of historical importance has been supplied to the Imperial Record Department.)
 7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.
 8. *Bihar Government*.—No remarks.
 9. *Assam Government*.—None and there is no proposal pending at present.
 10. *N.-W. F. P. Government*.—
 11. *Orissa Government*.—Not answered.
 12. *Sind Government*.—There are three publications, namely (1) *Handbook of the Government Records* lying in the Office of the Commissioner in Sind, (2) *Alphabetical catalogue of the contents of the pre-mutiny Records upto 1857* and (3) *Selection of pre-mutiny Records*. These publications are saleable to the Public.
 13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13-15.
 14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—
 15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—No remarks.
 16. *Hyderabad State*.—A compilation has been published by the Department some years ago, but owing to the war, the programme of publication has been held in abeyance. On the other hand, a liberal programme of editing has been decided upon and, in addition to obtaining the voluntary services of local research workers and scholars, it is intended to invite some leading scholars in India to undertake the editing of definite sets of documents, these to be published after the war. Work in that connection is expected to start soon.
 17. *Mysore State*.—No remarks (*vide* reply to Question No. 1).
 18. *Baroda State*.—Publication of selections of historical importance from the State archive has been taken in hand. Six volumes have been issued already while the seventh is under preparation.
 19. *Travancore State*.—Sri Chitra Huzur Central Records Series Nos. I and II have been issued from the office.
 20. *Gwalior State*.—Two publications have hitherto been published covering Historical documents (1) *महादजी सिंधिया चा पत्र व्यवहार* (Marathi) by Rao Bahadur Sardesai. (2) *Selections from Chandrachud Daftar* (Indore).

21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.
22. *Jaipur State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
23. *Indore State*.—
24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.
25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.
26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.
27. *Patiala State*.—Compilation of the History of Patiala has been taken in hand. In 1918 Sardar Kuram Singh, State historian for some time, published a book in Gurmukhi on Maharaja Alta Singh.
28. *Magarbhaj State*.—There is no necessity at all.
29. *Cochin State*.—Three publications have been sanctioned this year, in spite of the war conditions. The first one is in the Press.
30. *Kolhapur State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 5).
31. *Manipur State*.—All the old records of the State were destroyed by the frequent ravages of Burmese Army for several centuries and in the Manipur disturbance of 1891. The only somewhat reliable records now available are those that may be found in the manuscript of the "Cheitharol Kumbaba", the original copy of which was also destroyed in the devastation of Manipur. In 1702 Shaka Maharaja Jai Singh once again had it recompiled. The manuscript is written in the form of a diary, in old Manipuri script. The present Political Agent, Mr. C. Gimson, C.I.E., I.C.S., has suggested the manuscript to be translated into English under the supervision of Sjt. Yumjao Singh and there is every possibility of this Translation being published after the war.
32. *Cooch Behar State*.—Nine Volumes.
33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.
34. *Puddukkottai State*.—(a) The State Manual including the History and Gazetteer of the State; (b) The Monographs based upon State Records contributed by the Historical Records Officer to the proceedings of the Commission.
The Historical Records Officer is now engaged in editing the Palace Records—correspondence in Persian and English between the Rulers of the State and the Nawabs of Carnatic and the East India Company in the 17th and 18th centuries.
35. *Sangli State*.—No publication based on the records has ever been issued.
36. *Patna State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—Ditto.
38. *Dhenkanal State*.—Not answered.

Question No. 10.—*Are the records weeded? If so, what records have been weeded before?*

REPLIES.

1. *India Government*.—Yes. The pre-mutiny records have been weeded, classified and separated into three classes of documents, viz., A, B and C according to their historical and administrative importance. None has been destroyed.
2. *Madras Government*.—Since only the records of permanent value are transferred to the Madras Records Office none of them is generally weeded. In the case of old records it has been found necessary to weed out some of the papers which are duplicates and which are not worth mending. The weeding of these duplicates is done after careful comparison with the originals.
3. *Bombay Government*.—Some manuscript records for the period 1851 and 1852 and 1861 to 1872 numbering 6224 volumes were weeded during the years 1920-22 by members of the Secretariat Staff deputed by each Department for weeding its records under the general supervision of the Record Keeper (now Keeper of Records) in the Secretariat Office.
4. *Bengal Government*.—The work of weeding is carried on according to programme. Papers of ephemeral interest of the Crown period which are generally preserved for 12 or for 20 years are periodically destroyed under responsible supervision (records of the pre-mutiny period do not fall in this category).
5. *The Punjab Government*.—All the English records are weeded. The Persian records are yet in course of examination and the question of their weeding will arise when their preliminary examination is completed.
6. *United Provinces Government*.—As there are no original records prior to 1857 but only Board's proceedings in manuscript the question of weeding does not arise. The old Oudh records from 1857 to 1890 have twice been overhauled once in 1921 and again in 1939. Only papers of considerable permanent value have been retained and the rest destroyed. Similarly Agra Province records have been retained in weekly bundles and files and unimportant papers have been destroyed to avoid congestion in the record room. There are no lists of the papers destroyed.
7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.
8. *Bihar Government*.—No remarks.
9. *Assam Government*.—The ordinary records were weeded out once in 1921, once in 1931 and once in 1937. The records due for destruction were weeded upto 1932.
10. *N. W. F. P. Government*.—
11. *Orissa Government*.—Not answered.
12. *Sind Government*.—The records from the conquest of Sind to the year 1857 were weeded in the year 1926. Weeding of records from 1858 upto 1936 has been dropped for the duration of war.

13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 1315.
14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.*—
15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.*—No remarks.
16. *Hyderabad State.*—There are rules and regulations for weeding out records generally, but this does not refer to the old records of the Daftar-i-Dewani and Mal which are irreplaceable and very carefully preserved.
17. *Mysore State.*—No remarks (*vide* reply to Question No. 1).
18. *Baroda State.*—The weeding is done regularly.
19. *Travancore State.*—The record are weeded and arranged.
20. *Gwalior State.*—Yes.
21. *Kashmir State.*—No reply received.
22. *Jaipur State.*—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
23. *Indore State.*—
24. *Jodhpur State.*—No reply received.
25. *Bikaner State.*—No reply received.
26. *Mewar State.*—No reply received.
27. *Patiala State.*—Generally speaking such papers or records are destroyed as have become useless or being made useless by the ravages of time.
28. *Mayurbhanj State.*—Records are weeded according to rules of B. & O. Records Room Manual.
29. *Cochin State.*—The records were weeded in the time of Sir A. R. Banerjee, Dewan of Cochin. Unimportant records were apparently weeded out.
30. *Kolhapur State.*—The weeding out of records is being done and papers regarding administration only are being weeded out. This is according to rules existing in the State.
31. *Manipur State.*—No remarks.
32. *Cooch Behar State.*—Records are weeded from time to time by a Committee appointed by the State Council. Old and obsolete papers which lose all their importance are destroyed after examination.
33. *Tripura State.*—No reply received.
34. *Puddukkottai State.*—Files are classified as important, of temporary importance and unimportant. Those of importance are retained permanently. Under this system there is no chance of documents of historical importance being destroyed.
35. *Sangli State.*—Some records (relating to Treasury Office) was formerly weeded according to the rules in the State.
36. *Patna State.*—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
37. *Tehri Garhwal State.*—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
38. *Dhenkanal State.*—Some of the records are weeded out. They were mostly of settlement and law references.

Question No. 11.—Is there a good reference library attached to the research room of the Records Office?

REPLIES.

1. *India Government.*—Yes.
2. *Madras Government.*—There is a good reference library in the Madras Record Office which can be consulted by research students.
3. *Bombay Government.*—There is a good reference collection of publications for which a card index is available ; but it has not been found practicable to maintain it in library fashion, classified according to subject, etc.
4. *Bengal Government.*—Yes.
5. *The Punjab Government.*—Yes, a good reference library of old, rare and out of print books relating to the history of Northern India is attached to the Punjab Records Office.
6. *United Provinces Government.*—There is no separate research room in the Secretariat Record Room or in the Board's Record Room. There is, however, a library in the Secretariat as well as in the Board's Office.
7. *Central Provinces Government.*—No reply received.
8. *Bihar Government.*—No remarks.
9. *Assam Government.*—Does not arise.
10. *N.-W. F. P. Government.*—
11. *Orissa Government.*—Not answered.
12. *Sind Government.*—There is no separate Research Room and therefore the research work is being done by the scholars in the Government Records Office and the facility of obtaining the necessary books from the Reference Library which is situated in the Secretariat Buildings is given to them.
13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13-15.
14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.*—
15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.*—
16. *Hyderabad State.*—The nucleus of a Reference Library, and even something more than a Reference Library so far as manuscripts and printed works on Deccan History are concerned, is already in existence. Owing to war exigencies, no great additions have been made to the collection since 1939.
17. *Mysore State.*—No remarks (*vide* reply to Question No. 1).
18. *Baroda State.*—Yes.
19. *Travancore State.*—There is no research room for reference library in the Records Office, as necessity therefore has not arisen.

20. *Gwalior State*.—No. There is neither a Research Section.
21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.
22. *Jaipur State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
23. *Indore State*.—
24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.
25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.
26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.
27. *Patiala State*.—The Foreign Office of which the Records Office is only a section maintains a fairly good library containing among others, all the important publications bearing on the History of the Punjab.
28. *Mayurbhanj State*.—There is no necessity for it.
29. *Cochin State*.—Yes.
30. *Kolhapur State*.—There is no such library.
31. *Manipur State*.—There are no good libraries in Manipur as yet.
32. *Cooch Behar State*.—There is a State Library very near to all the record rooms which contains many reference works.
33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.
34. *Puddukkottai State*.—The Library of H. H. the Raja's College, which is not far from the Darbar Office, is a good reference library to which the public can have access with the permission of the Darbar.
35. *Sangli State*.—No.
36. *Patna State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—Ditto.
38. *Dhenkanal State*.—No.

Question No. 12.—*Is an annual report of the work of the Records Office submitted to the Commission?*

REPLIES:

1. *India Government*.—Yes.
2. *Madras Government*.—The annual reports on the working of the Records Office is sent to the Imperial Record Department as well as to the Government of India. One of these is placed before the Commission by the Secretary.
3. *Bombay Government*.—No annual report has been published since 1931. It has been discontinued for reasons of economy. A copy of the report used to be sent to the Keeper of Records to the Government of India, Imperial Record Department, in the usual course of distribution.
4. *Bengal Government*.—Yes. A copy is placed before the Commission.
5. *The Punjab Government*.—No.
6. *United Provinces Government*.—No report has been so far submitted to the Commission.
7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.
8. *Bihar Government*.—No remarks.
9. *Assam Government*.—No.
10. *N.-W. F. P. Government*.—
11. *Orissa Government*.—Not answered.
12. *Sind Government*.—No.
13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—
14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—
15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—No remarks.
16. *Hydrabad State*.—No.
17. *Mysore State*.—No remarks (*vide* reply to Question No. 1).
18. *Baroda State*.—Yes, in the Secretariat Library of the State.
19. *Travancore State*.—No.
20. *Gwalior State*.—No.
21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.
22. *Jaipur State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
23. *Indore State*.—
24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.
25. *Bikaner State*.—Ditto.
26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.
27. *Patiala State*.—Not answered.
28. *Mayurbhanj State*.—No.
29. *Cochin State*.—No.
30. *Kolhapur State*.—No such report is submitted.
31. *Manipur State*.—No remarks necessary.
32. *Cooch Behar State*.—No.
33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.
34. *Puddukkottai State*.—No.
35. *Sangli State*.—No.
36. *Patna State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—Ditto.
38. *Dhenkanal State*.—No.

Secretary's Note.—Resolution VI of the first meeting of the I.H.R.C. recommended that annual reports should be prepared and exchanged.

Question No. 13.—*Are the old district records kept in the district offices or at the headquarters of the Province?*

REPLIES.

1. *India Government.*—Not concerned.
2. *Madras Government.*—All the English records of the Collectors from the earliest times upto 1856 have been taken in by the Madras Record Office. Records from 1857—92 will be taken in after the War. A few unimportant records in Indian languages alone of the Company's period, remain in the Collectorates.
3. *Bombay Government.*—The District records are either in the district or, in a few cases (Pre-1857 record) in the Alienation Office, Poona. There is no district record at the Headquarters of the Province, viz. Bombay.
4. *Benqal Government.*—In the district offices. The question of centralisation of district records has been shelved for the emergency period.
5. *The Punjab Government.*—The Old district records are kept in the district offices.
6. *United Provinces Government.*—Some of the Old Records are kept in the district offices.
7. *Central Provinces Government.*—No reply received.
8. *Bihar Government.*—The District records are kept in the District Offices.
9. *Assam Government.*—In Districts.
10. *N. W. F. P. Government.*—
11. *Orissa Government.*—In the District Offices.
12. *Sind Government.*—The old district records are not kept at the Headquarters, but in the District Offices.
13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*—There are five kinds of records in the District office, viz. :—(1) Office Records, (2) Sub Registrar's Records, (3) General Records, (4) Revenue Records and (5) Tehsil Records.

The first four are kept in the Deputy Commissioner's Office and the fifth in the Tehsil Office. The records are regularly inspected and are in charge of a Subordinate Officer. Records 2—5 are maintained and weeded periodically according to rules and regulations laid down in various manuals.

14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.*—
15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.*—No remarks.
16. *Hyderabad State.*—At present the old district records are kept in the District Offices.
17. *Mysore State.*—The Old District Records are not kept at the headquarters of the State but in the District Record Offices attached to the respective Districts.
18. *Baroda State.*—District records are sent periodically to the Central Records Office in Baroda.
19. *Travancore State.*—The old records belonging to the district and taluk offices are now kept in the Huzur Central Records.
20. *Gwalior State.*—Yes. They are generally kept in the headquarters of the Districts.
21. *Kashmir State.*—No reply received.
22. *Jaipur State.*—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
23. *Indore State.*—
24. *Jodhpur State.*—No reply received.
25. *Bikaner State.*—Ditto.
26. *Mewar State.*—Ditto.
27. *Patiala State.*—In Districts.
28. *Mayurbhanj State.*—There are no old records.
29. *Cochin State.*—No answer necessary.
30. *Kolhapur State.*—The Old District Records are kept at the Headquarters (Kolhapur).
31. *Manipur State.*—No remarks necessary.
32. *Cooch Behar State.*—In the headquarters of the State.
33. *Tripura State.*—No reply received.
34. *Puddukkottai State.*—All important records are kept at the headquarters of the State.
35. *Sangli State.*—The records of the Taluka Offices are kept at the Taluka headquarters.
36. *Patna State.*—No remarks. (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
37. *Tehri Garhwal State.*—Ditto.

38. *Dhenkanal State.*—Questions 13-19 cannot be answered as no such provision or rules exist in the State at present. It is under contemplation to take necessary action in that direction in the near future.

Question No. 14.—*Are the old district records open for bonafide research? If so, are there any rules governing access to these records, and upto what period are these records research?*

REPLIES

1. *India Government.*—Not concerned.
2. *Madras Government.*—All the District records upto 1856 which are in Madras Records Office are thrown open for research. The rules governing access to records apply to these records also.
3. *Bombay Government.*—No. Government would dispose of any request on merits on application being made to it for access to any particular record.
4. *Bengal Government.*—This question never took any definite shape. Research scholars are given facilities by the Provincial Government. Research scholars have, so far, evinced no zeal for work in the district offices.

5. *The Punjab Government.*—The question of access to and the period upto which the records are open for *bonafide* research are for the District Officers to decide in case a scholar wishes to consult them. No rules exist for access to those records for historical research and no such need has so far arisen.

6. *United Provinces Government.*—Yes. But it is very seldom that facilities are demanded by research scholars for examining them.

7. *Central Provinces Government.*—No reply received.

8. *Bihar Government.*—There are no rules giving access to these records.

9. *Assam Government.*—Yes. A copy of the rules is enclosed.

10. *N. W. F. P. Government.*—

11. *Orissa Government.*—Yes, with special permission of the Collector of the Distt. concerned. There are no rules.

12. *Sind Government.*—Information is not readily available. No rules have been framed.

13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*—The records of the District Office are open to public inspection during office hours on payment of a prescribed fee and in the presence of a clerk. The records of Deputy Commissioner's office do not afford any scope for historical research.

14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.*—

15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.*—No remarks.

16. *Hyderabad State.*—No rules have so far been framed governing access to these records but as regional surveys are intended to be undertaken by the State Historical Records commission as regards which proposals have already been sent to Government, it is expected that, in the course of regional surveys, the question of framing of rules governing access to records in district offices will also be taken up.

17. *Mysore State.*—No special rules have been framed governing access to these records or for affording facilities for research. Each individual requisition of a *bonafide* nature will be considered on merits by the Presiding Officer in charge of the Records who will permit, if necessary, with the previous approval of the Government the records of the selected years being looked into the Record Room during Office hours on working days.

18. *Baroda State.*—No; the district records are sent to the Central records office where they may be studied.

19. *Travancore State.*—The bulk of the old district and taluk records relate to revenue administration and they are mainly useful in regard to administrative purposes. Copies of those records are generally granted to *bonafide* applicants.

20. *Gwalior State.*—No.

21. *Kashmir State.*—No reply received.

22. *Jaipur State.*—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).

23. *Indore State.*—

24. *Jodhpur State.*—No reply received.

25. *Bikaner State.*—No reply received.

26. *Mewar State.*—No reply received.

27. *Patiala State.*—Not answered.

28. *Mayurbhanj State.*—There is no necessity for it for the present.

29. *Cochin State.*—No answer necessary.

30. *Kolhapur State.*—These records are not open for research work. No attempt, however, has hitherto been made by any one in this line.

31. *Manipur State.*—No remarks necessary.

32. *Cooch Behar State.*—*Vide* replies to Questions Nos. 3 and 5.

33. *Tripura State.*—No reply received.

34. *Pudukottai State.*—Does not arise.

35. *Sangli State.*—No.

36. *Patna State.*—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).

37. *Tehri Garhwal State.*—Ditto.

38. *Dhenkanal State.*—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 13).

Question No. 15.—What facilities are given for research from the district records?

REPLIES

1. *India Government.*—Not concerned.

2. *Madras Government.*—Please see answer at No. 14.

3. *Bombay Government.*—None, except as above in answer to Question No. 14.

4. *Bengal Government.*—*Vide* reply to Question No. 14.

5. *The Punjab Government.*—*Vide* reply to Question No. 14.

6. *United Provinces Government.*—All reasonable facilities are given when any *bonafide* research scholar asks for them.

7. *Central Provinces Government.*—No reply received.

8. *Bihar Government.*—Facilities for research are given when applied for.

9. *Assam Government.*—Please see answer to Question No. 14.

10. *N. W. F. P. Government.*—

11. *Orissa Government.*—Sitting arrangement is with the clerks. Records are not indexed and the researchers experience great difficulty in getting hold of the necessary documents as the record keepers are not familiar with old records.

12. *Sind Government.*—Please see reply to Question No. 14.

13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*—Please see reply to Question No. 14. In view of the position explained under the previous questions no detailed reply to the questionnaire is furnished.

14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.*—
15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.*—All local heads of Departments were instructed to render every possible assistance to research students who want to consult the annual reports of the District and other papers. Records of confidential nature are not open to them.
16. *Hyderabad State.*—*Vide* answer to Question No. 14.
17. *Mysore State.*—Please see answer to Question No. 14.
18. *Baroda State.*—*Vide* reply to Question No. 14.
19. *Travancore State.*—*Vide* answer to Question No. 14.
20. *Gwalior State.*—None.
21. *Kashmir State.*—No reply received.
22. *Jaipur State.*—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
23. *Indore State.*—
24. *Jodhpur State.*—No reply received.
25. *Bikaner State.*—No reply received.
26. *Mewar State.*—No reply received.
27. *Patiala State.*—Not answered.
28. *Mayurbhanj State.*—There is no necessity for it for the present.
29. *Cochin State.*—No answer necessary.
30. *Kolhapur State.*—Please see answer to Question No. 14.
31. *Manipur State.*—No remarks necessary.
32. *Cooch Behar State.*—*Vide* replies to Question Nos. 3 and 5.
33. *Tripura State.*—No reply received.
34. *Pudukkottai State.*—Does not arise.
35. *Sangli State.*—The question does not arise.
36. *Patna State.*—No remarks. (*vide* answers to Question No. 1.)
37. *Tehri Garhwal State.*—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
38. *Dhenkanal State.*—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 13).

Question No. 16.—*Does the Provincial Records Office take over to its custody the old records belonging to the High Court and Small Causes Court?*

REPLIES

1. *India Government.*—Not concerned.
2. *Madras Government.*—The records of the High Court and Small Causes Court are not transferred to the Madras Records Office. But the records of the Old Mayor's Court, the Coroner and the Sheriff have been transferred to the Madras Records Office. In the High Court the records are being looked after by persons trained in archivism in the Madras Records Office.
3. *Bombay Government.*—No. A few records of the High Court for the period 1792 which were in the Records Office were transferred in 1921 to the High Court.
4. *Bengal Government.*—No.
5. *The Punjab Government.*—Yes.
6. *United Provinces Government.*—No.
7. *Central Provinces Government.*—No reply received.
8. *Bihar Government.*—No remarks.
9. *Assam Government.*—No.
10. *N. W. F. P. Government.*—
11. *Orissa Government.*—Not answered.
12. *Sind Government.*—No.
13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13—15.
14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.*—
15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.*—No remarks.
16. *Hyderabad State.*—No.
17. *Mysore State.*—The Central Record room of the respective divisions takes over to its custody the records belonging to the Small Causes Court and also of other Subordinate Courts, but the records of the High Court are maintained separately in the High Court record room.
18. *Baroda State.*—Yes.
19. *Travancore State.*—No.
20. *Gwalior State.*—No.
21. *Kashmir State.*—No reply received.
22. *Jaipur State.*—No remarks. (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
23. *Indore State.*—
24. *Jodhpur State.*—No reply received.
25. *Bikaner State.*—No reply received.
26. *Mewar State.*—No reply received.
27. *Patiala State.*—No.
28. *Mayurbhanj State.*—All judicial records including that of the High Court are kept in the Record Room.
29. *Cochin State.*—No.
30. *Kolhapur State.*—The High Court records are transferred to the Provincial record.
31. *Manipur State.*—No remarks necessary.
32. *Cooch Behar State.*—Records of the High Court are preserved in Council Records Office. Records of other Civil Courts, of Small Causes are kept in the Records Office of the Civil and Sessions Judge. Criminal records are kept in the Criminal Record Room under the District Magistrate.
33. *Tripura State.*—No reply received.

34. *Pudukkottai State*.—The Darbar will examine the question of transferring to its own office or the State Museum, documents or Copper Plates of historical interest kept in the old and 'disposed of' files of the Chief Court.
35. *Sangli State*.—There is a separate Records Office for the Civil Courts. (Information in this connection will have to be obtained from the Civil Record Keeper.)
36. *Patna State*.—No remarks. (*vide* answer to Question No. 1.)
37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—Ditto.
38. *Dhenkanal State*.—No remarks. (*vide* answer to Question No. 13).

Question No. 17.—*Are the records belonging to the Courts mentioned in question No. 16 weeded periodically. If so, what rules are followed for weeding these records? If there be no rules does the Provincial Government/India State Government think it desirable to consult the Indian Historical Records Commission before framing any such rules?*

REPLIES.

1. *India Government*.—Not concerned.
2. *Madras Government*.—Rules have been framed by the High Court for the destruction of valueless records under Act V of 1917.
3. *Bombay Government*.—Yes. The rules for the weeding of the old records of the Bombay High Court and the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, are framed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, under Section 3 of the Destruction of Records Act, 1917. The rules for the destruction of records on the Appellate Side of the High Court are published in Chapter XXII of the "Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Appellate Side, 1936". The rules for the records on the Original Side of the High Court are published as Rules 906 and 907 of the "Rules and Forms of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Original Side in its several Jurisdiction". The rules regarding the records of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, are published under High Court Notification No. 1110 dated the 16th February 1924. (A copy each of the rules placed before the Commission.)
4. *Bengal Government*.—The Government have no definite information about the records of the Small Causes Court or how the weeding is done there or whether the weeding is done at all. The High Court records are weeded periodically under the supervision of responsible officers. The Government have no information about rules for weeding of undesirable records in the High Court. This point was referred to the Judicial Department of this Government some time back on a similar question raised by the Indian Historical Records Commission and is still under consideration. The Provincial Government would be only too glad to consult the Indian Historical Records Commission when the question of framing rules for the weeding of High Court or Small Causes Court records are taken up. But the present moment does not seem opportune for the purpose.
5. *The Punjab Government*.—Yes, these records are weeded by the Keeper of the Records at his own discretion. The Punjab Government do not contemplate framing any rules in this connection.
6. *United Provinces Government*.—The weeding rules are contained in Chapter XXII of the Rules of the High Court, chapter VII of the General Rules (Civil), Volume I, Rules of the Chief Court of Oudh and the Oudh Civil Rules, Volume I.
7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.
8. *Bihar Government*.—No remarks.
9. *Assam Government*.—Court records are preserved and destroyed according to the High Court rules Nos. 552-562 and the Calcutta High Court may be referred to on this point.
10. *N. W. F. P. Government*.—
11. *Orissa Government*.—Not answered.
12. *Sind Government*.—Yes. (A copy of the rules has been sent to the Indian Historical Records Commission).
13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13—15.
14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—
15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—No remarks.
16. *Hyderabad State*.—The records of the Courts are weeded out periodically the procedure of weeding out being governed by special rules obtaining in most Departments of the State. These rules are made under an Act applicable to the whole of the Dominions. (If the Historical Records Commission has been consulted in the framing of any such rules by Provincial or State Government, could the Daftar-i-Dewani be supplied with a copy of such suggestions for their revision as may have been made by the Historical Records Commission as, in that event, the Standing Committee appointed to regulate the preservation, editing and publication of documents in the Daftar-i-Dewani will be able to bear them in mind when revising the rules ruling in the state in the different Departments. The question of revising those rules has already been referred to the Standing Committee and it would much help that Committee if the suggestions of the Historical Records Commission were to be placed before it.)
17. *Mysore State*.—Yes. The rules already framed in this respect are in force. A copy of the rules is placed before the Commission.
18. *Baroda State*.—There are rules governing the weeding out of unnecessary parts from the Court records.
19. *Travancore State*.—See answer to Question No. 16.
20. *Gwalior State*.—Files are weeded in accordance 6. with the Records Manual.

21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.
 22. *Jaipur State*.—No remarks. (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
 23. *Indore State*.—
 24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.
 25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.
 26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.
 27. *Patiala State*.—Not answered.
 28. *Mayurbhanj State*.—There is no necessity for it.
 29. *Cochin State*.—Rules laid down by the High Court.
 30. *Kolhapur State*.—These records are weeded out according to High Court Circular Orders.
 31. *Manipur State*.—No remarks necessary.
 32. *Cooch Behar State*.—Rules of Calcutta High Court are followed in this matter.
 33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.
 34. *Pudukkottai State*.—*Vide* reply to Question No. 16.
 35. *Sangli State*.—Answer as No. 16.
 36. *Patna State*.—No remarks, (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).
 37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—Ditto.
 38. *Dhenkanal State*.—No remarks, (*vide* answer to Question No. 13.)
- Secretary's Note*.—The Calcutta High Court has agreed to consult a member of the Commission in assessing the value of their records marked for weeding.

Question No. 18.—Does the Provincial Government/Indian State Government extend its patronage to any learned Society of the Province/State possessing valuable manuscript records? If so, is there any condition attending the patronage that research facilities should be given by the Society?

REPLIES.

1. *India Government*.—The Government of India grant annual subventions to certain leading institution.
 2. *Madras Government*.—No.
 3. *Bombay Government*.—Grants are at present given by the Government of Bombay to 10 research societies in the Province. Of these (i) the Bharat Itihas Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona, (ii) The Rajwade Samshodhak Mandal, Dhulia, (iii) the Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar, (iv) the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, and (v) the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, are in possession of manuscript records. There is, however, no condition attached to the payment of grant to these bodies that they should give research facilities.
- The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, which is in receipt of a special grant from the Government of Bombay for the Government Manuscript Library, has framed definite rules, relating to the grant of research facilities, as this is a condition of the grant. The Institute accordingly gives the necessary facilities to research scholars and, in certain cases, manuscripts are given on loan to scholars in and out of India.
- Government also gives grants to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Society affords free facilities to all interested in historical archives.
- The Kanada Research Institute, Dharwar, which is a Government Institute, also provides for the necessary research facilities.
4. *Bengal Government*.—No learned Society has so far approached the Provincial Government for this purpose.
 5. *The Punjab Government*.—There is no learned Society in the Punjab possessing valuable manuscript records. The Punjab University, which is a properly aided body, offers all facilities to scholars for consulting the old manuscripts preserved in its library.
 6. *United Provinces Government*.—The United Provinces Historical Society which receives a recurring grant of Rs. 1,600 per annum possesses certain Sanskrit manuscripts which are now housed in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. The Curator of the Museum who is also the Editor of the Society's Journal, gives facilities for study and reference.
 7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.
 8. *Bihar Government*.—Yes, to the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, but no condition has been imposed that the Society should give research facilities. The Society however of its own accord give such facilities to casual Research Scholars and the Scholars are advised by the Society to be members in which case books are lent to them.
 9. *Assam Government*.—Yes; but the patronage is extended (to Kamrup Anusandhan Samity & Antiquarian Studies, Sreehatta Sahitya Parishad, Muslim Sahitya Sangsad, Sylhet and Assam Sahitya Sabha) without any conditions.
 10. *N. W. F. P. Government*.—
 11. *Orissa Government*.—Yes, to Utkal Sahitya Samaj, and the Provincial Museum. They possess valuable Manuscript records which are open for *bonafide* research.
 12. *Sind Government*.—No.
 13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13—15.
 14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan*.—
 15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*.—No remarks.
 16. *Hyderabad State*.—In extending patronage to learned societies so far, no such condition has been observed but the suggestion is an excellent one and will be borne in mind in cases of future patronage being extended to such societies. It is also intended to bear the suggestion in mind when such societies already getting grants approach Governments for annual renewal of the grant of any increase.

17. *Mysore State*.—No such society (in the State) has so far prayed for any patronage from this Government.

18. *Baroda State*.—The State gave patronage by cash donation to (1) the Mimamsa Grantha Prasarak Samiti, Poona, (ii) the Vaidik Sansodhana Mandal, Poona, (iii) the Swadhyaya Mandal Aundh, and (iv) the International Academy of Indian Culture, Lahore, to promote their activities in general or to help them in bringing out research publications. No such condition as stated in the question has been imposed. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad is also the patron of the Mahabodhi Society and Buddhist Association, Calcutta; the Gujarat Research Society, Bombay, and the Bombay Natural History Society.

19. *Travancore State*.—There is no such society in the State.

20. *Gwalior State*.—No grants are given from the Record Department to Societies of the nature mentioned.

21. *Kashmir State*.—No reply received.

22. *Jaipur State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).

23. *Indore State*.—

24. *Jodhpur State*.—No reply received.

25. *Bikaner State*.—No reply received.

26. *Mewar State*.—No reply received.

27. *Patiala State*.—Not answered.

28. *Mayurbhanj State*.—The Archaeological Department of the State is maintained for research work in the State.

29. *Cochin State*.—Yes.

30. *Kolhapur State*.—No such patronage is extended nor is it demanded.

31. *Manipur State*.—No remarks necessary.

32. *Cooch Behar State*.—An annual grant is made to Cooch Bihar Sahitya Sabha. H. H. the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur being himself the patron no condition is deemed to be necessary that research facilities should be granted. Please see in this connection answer to Question No. 7.

33. *Tripura State*.—No reply received.

34. *Pudukkottai State*.—The Darbar are giving a monthly grant of Rs. 50 to the Tamil Sangam at Madura, one of the foremost learned Societies in the Tamil Country. They believed that the manuscript in the Sangam Library are open to research scholars.

35. *Sangli State*.—Not answered.

36. *Patna State*.—No remarks. (*vide* answer to Question No. 1.)

37. *Tehri Garhwal State*.—Ditto.

38. *Dhenkanal State*.—No remarks (*vide* answer to Question No. 13.)

Question No. 19.—Does the Provincial Government/Indian State Government think that the Indian Historical Records Commission can be of any service to it in connection with any of the points mentioned above.

REPLIES.

1. *India Government*.—The Indian Historical Records Commission was reconstituted with an adjunct, Local Records Sub-Committee. It always welcomes suggestions and advice from these bodies.

2. *Madras Government*.—Since the Province has organised a Central Records Office on scientific lines and taken all the necessary measures for the safe custody and preservation of the archives of the Province for the services of the Commission are not at present required in connection with any of the foregoing points. The advice of the Commission will be sought for whenever it is necessary.

3. *Bombay Government*.—For the present, the Government of Bombay does not require any help from the Indian Historical Records Commission on any specific point. The Government has in the past taken the help of the Indian Historical Records Commission when necessary, e.g., with regard to the Peshwas' Daftar, and it will do so in future also.

4. *Bengal Government*.—There can be no doubt about the usefulness of the Indian Historical Records Commission in connection with some of the points in the Questionnaire. The Provincial Government would welcome help in any form from this body but during the period of emergency this Government would prefer postponement of any new enterprise.

5. *The Punjab Government*.—The Punjab Government is regularly represented on the Indian Historical Records Commission and is, therefore, in direct touch with that body and its Research and Publication Committee. It is presumed that the Punjab Representative consults the Commission when he feels the need of doing so and the recommendations of the Commission receive careful consideration by Government.

6. *United Provinces Government*.—The Government will be glad to consult the Commission whenever necessary.

7. *Central Provinces Government*.—No reply received.

8. *Bihar Government*.—Not at present.

9. *Assam Government*.—Not at present.

10. *N. W. F. P. Government*.—

11. *Orissa Government*.—May be requisitioned whenever necessary.

12. *Sind Government*.—Yes, but the assistance of the Commission will be sought after the war, as most of its recommendations have been postponed for the duration of the war.

13. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*.—Please see answers to Questions Nos. 13—15.

14. *Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.*—

15. *Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.*—No remarks.

16. *Hyderabad State.*—The Government of H. E. H. the Nizam has already appointed a Special Standing Committee which advises in this connection, and the Department has also the benefit of the experience and knowledge of the representatives of the Government, on Indian Historical Records Commission. The Standing Committee and the Department have always given the greatest attention to the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission and have found them in general to be of great value.

17. *Mysore State.*—The Commission will be consulted if a need should arise.

18. *Baroda State.*—The State has in the past availed itself of the services of the members of the Commission, like Mr. H. G. Rawlinson and Dr. Balkrishna.

19. *Travancore State.*—This Government will consult the Commission whenever it is deemed necessary.

20. *Gwalior State.*—At present there does not appear any necessity for assistance. As and when occasions arise, assistance from the Commission will be sought.

21. *Kashmir State.*—No reply received.

22. *Jaipur State.*—No remarks. (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).

23. *Indore State.*—His Highness' Government would welcome every help and advice offered by the Indian Historical Records Commission.

24. *Jodhpur State.*—No reply received.

25. *Bikaner State.*—No reply received.

26. *Mewar State.*—No reply received.

27. *Patiala State.*—His Highness' Government are grateful for the services volunteered by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission in respect of the organisation of records. The offer will be thankfully availed of should the need for it arise in the future.

28. *Mayurbhanj State.*—The State Government will always seek advice from the Indian Historical Records Commission when occasion will arise.

29. *Cochin State.*—The commission has already been of great service to the State and the Government will continue to avail of their services whenever necessity arises.

30. *Kolhapur State.*—The Indian Historical Records Commission is certainly a very useful body and its services will be requisitioned at the right time.

31. *Manipur State.*—The Indian Historical Records Commission will be of immense service to the State in all the points.

32. *Cooch Behar State.*—No.

33. *Tripura State.*—No reply received.

34. *Pudukkottai State.*—The Darbar will gladly apply to the Commission for any help or advice of which they may be in need. One of their officers represents them on the Commission and they refer to him for report, all questions bearing on historical research.

35. *Sangli State.*—Any general instructions from the Indian Historical Records Commission will be guiding to the State Department in preserving the records.

36. *Patna State.*—No remarks. (*vide* answer to Question No. 1).

37. *Tehri Garhwal State.*—Ditto.

38. *Dhenkanal State.*—No remarks. (*vide* answer to Question No. 13).

Secretary's Note.—It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Provincial and State Governments appreciate the services of the Commission.

APPENDIX D.

Summaries of the replies received from the Provincial Governments and Indian States who were addressed to set up Regional Survey Committees in accordance with Resolutions V and I of the Third and Fourth meetings of the Research and Publication Committee respectively.

I. The following Provinces and Indian States have set up Committees :—

1. *Madras.*—Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari has constituted the Committee with the following persons as members :—

(1) Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D., Chittoor, (2) Prof. K. A. Nilakantha Sastriar M.A., Madras University, (3) Dr. N. Venkataramaniam, M.A., Ph.D., Madras University; (4) Mr. V. R. Ramchandra Dikshitar, Madras University, (5) Mr. R. Satyanatha Aiyar, M.A., Annamalai University, Guntur, (6) Mr. Gurty Venkat Rao, M.A., Andhra University, (7) Mr. K.R. Venkatarama Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Pudukottai, (8) Mons. Gnanou Diagou Mudaliar, Advocate, Singirikoil-P.O., Pondicherry. French India, (9) Mr. T. N. Ramachandran, M.A., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, Chandragiri, (10) Mr. T. G. Aravamudhan, M.A., B.L., Advocate, Kilpauk, Madras. (11) Dr. P. Srinivasachar, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, S. B. College, Bezwada, (12) Dr. M. Rama Rao, M.A., Ph.D., Hindu College, Guntur, (13) Diwan Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, B.A., B.L., President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Madras, (14) Rao Bahadur C. M. Ramchandran Chettiar, B.A., B.L., Member, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Madras, (15) Mr. A. S. Mannadi Nayar, M.A., B.L., Member, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Madras, (16) Mr. B. V. Krishna Rao, M.A., B.L., Member, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Madras, (17) The Secretary, Office of the Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras, (18) Mr. J. M. Somasundaram, B.A., B.L., Manager, Devasthanam, Palni, (19) Mr. C. S. Srinivasamurti, M.A., Curator, Archaeological Section, Government Museum, Madras, (20) The Editor, Andhra Historical Research Society Journal, Rajahmundry, (21) Diwan Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M.A., Ph.D., 143 Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras, (22) Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, M.A., Bimanpet, Mylapore, Madras, (23) Diwan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastriar, B.A., B.L., Retired District Judge, Lloyd's Lane, Royapettah, Madras

(24) D. S. Reddy, Esq., Divisional Inspector of Schools, Anantapur, (25) Dr. S. M. H. Nainar M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Dept. of Arabic and Urdu, University of Madras, (26) Basheer Ahmed Sayyid Sahib Bahadur, M.A., B.L., Advocate, 25, Angappa Naicken Street, G.T. Madras, (27) Khan Bahadur P. Kalifullah Sahib Bahadur, First Councillor, Pudukottah, (28) Khan Bahadur Dr. M. Abdul Huq Sahib Bahadur, Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras, (29) Ahmed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Advocate, Madras, (30) P. Anujan Achan Esq., B.A., State Archaeologist, Cochin, Ernakulam, (31) Prof. K. Rama Pisharoti, M.A., Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, Cochin, (32) Prof. K. R. Subrahmanyam, M.A., L.T., Ph.D., Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

2. *United Provinces*.—Dr. Tara Chand has set up the Committee with the following persons as members :—

(1) *President*.—Dr. Tara Chand, Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, University College, Allahabad.

(2) *Secretary*.—Mr. Shanti Swarup Gupta (Co-opted), Lecturer in History, University of Allahabad.

(3) *Associate Members*.—(i) Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Lecturer in History, University of Allahabad. (ii) Prof. Mohammad Habib, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh, (iii) Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji, Prof. of History, University of Lucknow, (iv) Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, Professor of History, University of Benares, (v) Prof. J. C. Taluqdar, Professor of History, St. John's College, Agra, (vi) Sk. Abdur Rashid, Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

(4) *Corresponding Members*.—(i) Dr. Nandalal Chatterje, Lecturer in History, University of Lucknow, (ii) Dr. Bool Chand, Lecturer in History, University of Benares, (iii) Ch. Mujtaba Hussain, C.B.E., 9 Butler Road, Lucknow, (iv) Dr. A. Halim, Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

3. *Punjab*.—H. E. the Governor is pleased to constitute a Committee (permanent) to be known as "The Punjab Regional Committee for the Survey of Historical Records" and to appoint the following gentlemen to serve thereon :—

(i) Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Keeper of Records, Punjab Govt., Lahore. (*Chairman*), (ii) Dr. Muhammad Nazim, M.A., Ph.D., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, Lahore, *member* (iii) Sardar Ganda Singh, M.A., Sikh History Research Department, Khalsa College, Amritsar, *member* (iv) Dr. Inder Kishen, M.A., Lecturer in History, Dayal Singh College, Lahore, *member* (v) Mr. Muhammad Sadullah, M.A., F.R.H.S. Assistant to the Keeper of Records, Punjab Government, Lahore (*Secretary*).

Note.—The attention of the Punjab Government was drawn to the omission of the names of Professor J. F. Bruce, Associate Member (since resigned and Professor R. R. Sethi appointed in his place) and Lala Sita Ram Kohli (Corresponding Member) from the personnel of the Committee as envisaged in Resolution V of the 18th Session.

Report of the work done by the Punjab Regional Survey Committee.—The programme of work outlined by the Punjab Regional Committee for the Survey of Historical Records is published on page 19 of Part I of the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Vol. XIX.

The provision for the travelling allowances of the members of the Committee having been made, touring of the Ambala division was commenced in February 1943. Nine tours have since been undertaken reports on which have been submitted to the Punjab Government from time to time.

The work so far done comprises a survey of all official records in the Ambala Division preserved in the office of the Commissioner, Ambala and the six district offices and of records in private custody in the Gurgaon, Hissar and Simla districts and in the town of Panipat, district Karnal.

The eight reports submitted to Government on the nine tours cover 205 typed foolscap pages. These contain mention of important old papers preserved in the district offices, e.g., English and Vernacular mutiny records, Moghal *farmans*, boundary disputes and the like. The office of the Commissioner Ambala Division contains records as far back as 1803 dealing with the Cis-Sutlej and Simla Hill States and political correspondence about the Lahore Kingdom. The office of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla, is similarly rich in materials concerning the history of the Simla Hill States from the Gurkha War. Such of these records as are not required for reference in the district offices are being transferred to the Punjab Record Office for better preservation and utilisation by scholars of history.

Of the records discovered in private custody mention may be made of about three centuries old Sanskrit and Persian manuscripts discovered in Rewari, Mughal *farmans* dating back to Humayun in the Gurgaon and Karnal districts, coins and ornaments of the Khilji dynasty in the possession of *deotas* in the Simla district and of paintings, old arms and publications housed in the "Viceregal Lodge", "Snowdon" and "Barnes Court" and in the United Service Institution of India, Simla.

4. *North West Frontier Province*.—Mr. S. M. Jaffar has set up the Committee with the following gentlemen as members :—

1. Mr. Q. M. Farid, B.A. (Oxon), Professor of History, Islamia College, Peshawar, 2. Mr. S. Gandhi, M.A., Professor of History, Edwards College, Peshawar, 3. Dost Mohammad Khan Kamil, M.A., Advocate Peshawar, 4. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (Lond.), (*convener*).

The names of a few influential persons in the outlying districts who have also been approached will be communicated later.

5. *Central Provinces and Berar*.—Mr. Y. K. Deshpande has set up the Committee with the following persons as members :—

Associated Members.—1. Mr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., LL.B., Sharadashrama, Yeotmal-Berar, 2. Prof. S. N. Bhanhatti, M.A., LL.B., King Edward College, Amraoti-Berar, 3. Prof. H.

N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Morris College, Nagpur, C.P., 4. Pandit Lochan Prasad Pandeya, Mahakosal Historical Society, P.O. Chandrapur, via. Raigarh, B.N. Rly., Chattisgarh, C.P.

Co-opted Members (from Hindi C. P.).—1. Mr. Boohar Rajendra Sinha, M.L.A., Landlord and Rais, Jabbalpur City, C.P., 2. Mr. B. L. Saraf, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Sagar, C.P., 3. Mr. V. B. Rai, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Rai Bada, P.O. Katani, C.P., 4. Mr. Sukhanandlal Agarwal, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Raipur, 5. Mr. Rai Sharda Prasad, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Balaghat, 6. Pandit K. B. L. Agnihotri, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bilaspur, 7. Mr. Ratnakar Jha, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Drug, C.P., 8. Mr. Kasturchand Jain, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Professor, Law College, Golbazar, Jabbalpur, 9. Mr. Sumerehand Diwakar Jain, B.A., LL.B., Seoni, C.P., 10. Mr. Balchand Malaiya, B.Sc., Proprietor, Hira Oil Mills, Sagar, C.P., 11. Mr. Fulchand Jain, B.A., LL.B., Sub Judge, Khurai, C.P., 12. Mr. Jamna Prasad Jain, M.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S., Bar-at-law, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Chhindawara. 13. Mr. Samir Mal Jain, M.A., LL.B., Banker and Landlord, Sadar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P., 14. Mr. S. L. Katare, M.A., D.Litt., Jabbalpur City, C.P.

Members from Marathi, C.P.—15. Mr. A. R. Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., Sub Judge, Nagpur, C.P., 16. Dr. M. G. Deshamukha, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Professor, Women's College, Nagpur, C.P., 17. Principal, Pandaripande, M.A., City College, Nagpur, 18. Mr. Chatte, Teacher, c/o. C.P. Research Association, Nagpur, 19. Major Aga Haidar Hasan, M.A., Professor of Persian, Morris College, Nagpur, 20. Mr. Prayag Datta Sukla, Landlord, Nagpur, 21. Mr. D. G. Landage, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Manager, Provincial Bank Ltd., Nagpur, 22. Professor Hiralal Jain, M.A., LL.B., Morris College, Nagpur, 23. Mr. Anandrao Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Mahal, Nagpur City, 24. Mr. R. Y. Pendsey, M.A., LL.B., Bhandoli, Nagpur, 25. Professor R. M. Sinha, M.A., LL.B., King Edward College, Amraoti, Berar.

Members from Berar.—26. Professor Ghulam Mustafa Khan, M.A., LL.B., King Edward College, Amraoti, 27. Mr. D. B. Mahajan, B.A., Tahsildar, at Pusad, Dist. Yeotmal, 28. Mr. Deolal Ganpatrao Mahajan, Working President, C.P. & Berar, Jain Research Institute, Yeotmal, 29. Mr. Vishnupant Kavimandan, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Melkar (District—Bulthana), 30. Mr. S. Y. Sangai, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, at Anjangaon Surji, (Dist.—Amraoti), 31. Mr. Dhanagare, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Washim (Dist.—Akola), 32. Vidyaraj V. K. Dani, at Darwah (Dist.—Yeotmal), 33. Mr. Agnihotri, Teacher, Government High School, at Basino, Berar.

6. *Delhi.*—An *ad hoc* Committee has been set up consisting of the following Associate and Corresponding members of the Commission :—

1. Dr. S.N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B. Litt. (Oxon.), Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission (*Chairman*), 2. Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D., (Cantab.), Head of the Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi (*Member*), 3. Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D., (Cantab.), Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi (*Member*), 4. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hassan, O.B.E., B.A., Nashiman, Delhi Gate, Delhi (*Member*).

Arrangement is being made to co-opt influential local persons possessing local knowledge.

7. *Bengal and Assam.*—Dr. R. C. Majumdar has submitted names to the Government of Bengal for approval.

8. *Sirmur State*—has set up a Committee, consisting of following persons as members.

1. Mr. M. L. Jain (*Chairman*), 2. Mr. S. D. S. Chauhan (*Convener*), 3. Captain Pandit Madhusudhan Datta, 4. Mr. Beni Prasad, Pleader, 5. Mr. Gopal Singh.

9. *Bharatpur Durbār*—has formed a Committee with the following persons as members :—

1. Mr. Ayodhya Pershad, M.A., D.P.I. (*Chairman*), 2. Pandit Kishen Chand Sharma, M.A., Lecturer, M.S.J. Inter College, 3. Lala Hari Har Lal, B.A., B.T., Assistant Teacher, M.S.J. Inter College, 4. Pandit Raghubir Dayal, Headmaster, V. F. School, 5. Mr. Abdul Hasan, Hakim, Bayana, 6. Pandit Gokal Chand Dikshit (Bharatpur), 7. Pandit Laksmikant Shastri, Raj Pandit, 8. Ch. Chaturbhuj Dass Sahitacharya, 9. Mr. D. N. Verma, B.A., B.T., Headmaster, Government High School, 10. Mirza Mohammad Basir, M.A., Lecturer, M.S.J. Inter College.

The following steps have been taken to commence the survey of historical records in the Bharatpur State.

1. Wide propaganda has been made in the State to enlist the support of private individuals by means of local papers and pamphlets.

2. Permission is being sought to survey the records existing in the State Departments.

3. The Committee is also availing this opportunity to take notice of the Historical ruins, buildings and cenotaphs, etc. which may be of historical value.

10. *Pudukkottai Darbar* has set up a local Committee consisting of the following persons as members :—

1. Mr. N.P. Swaminatha Ayyar, B.A., Dewan Peishkar, 2. Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Ayyar, M.A., Curator, State Museum and 3. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T., State Manual officer cum Historical Records Officer.

Mr. Ayyar, the Historical Records Officer, has been making a close study of the Records in the State and has contributed to the Commission and to other academies and conferences, monographs based upon unpublished documents. Both the Historical Records Officer and the Curator of the State Museum have acquired some Copper Plates and copies of old grants, which are now exhibited in the State Museum.

Mr. Ayyar recently examined records belonging to Natthar Vali Darga at Trichinopoly. Venkatesa—Varadaraja Perumal temple at Trichinopoly; copper plates in possession of two families one in the State and the other in the Ramnad District; and some old copper plates in the files of the Chief Court of the State. These will be indexed shortly.

The Darbar are anxious to bring about closer co-ordination between the research scholars of the State and those of the Madras Presidency, and will be glad if Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasa-chari, gets into touch with Messrs. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar and K. R. Srinivasa Ayyar.

11. *The Baroda Government* have created a committee consisting of the following persons as members:—

1. Mr. R. S. Mane Patil, Member of the State Executive Council—Chairman, 2. Mr. R. K. Ranadive, 3. Professor K. H. Kamdar, 4. Mr. M. E. Lokhandwala, 5. Dr. M. R. Majumdar, 6. Mr. Manilal Dwivedi, 7. Mr. C. V. Joshi (convenor).

The Committee's address: The Rajdastardar's Office, Baroda.

12. *The Bamra State* has set up a committee with the following persons as members:—

1. Md. Ashraf Khan, B.A., D.Ed., Second Officer, 2. Mr. Dharanidhar Debury, B.A., D.Ed., Head Master, Rajkumar High School, 3. Mr. Sadhu Charan Jagdeb, B.A., Lt., Superintendent of Education, Deogarh—P.O. (Sambalpur) via Bamra Station, B. N. Rly.

13. *The Kolhapur State* have decided to create a Survey Committee and has empowered Dr. A. G. Pawar to do the needful. He will be given all facilities. The list of members are awaited.

14. *The Khairpur Darbar* has decided to get the task done through the Educational Department of the State and the Director of Public Instruction will be able to secure the help of teachers in unearthing old records. They will be granted all facilities of leave, travelling allowance, etc.

15. *Mysore Government* stated that Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, Corresponding member of the Commission will co-operate with any *ad hoc* Committee that may be appointed.

Note.—It is for the Mysore Government to set up a Committee.

16. *Bundi State* say that if any Regional Survey Committee is created for Rajputana or neighbouring State, the Darbar will give all reasonable facilities.

II. *The following Indian States do not propose to create any Committee—*

Tehri Garhwal, Dungarpur, Kotah, Kanker, Kalsia, Malerkotla, Mayurbhuj, Cochin, Bastar.

III. *The replies are still awaited from the following Indian States—*

Hyderabad, Travancore, Aundh, Sangli, Gwalior, Lorea, Jodhpur, Patiala, Kashmir, Holkar, Korea, Kalhandi, Nandgaon, Sarangarh, Raigarh, Keonjhar, Seraikeela, Cooch Behar, Tripura, Jhalwar, Bikaner, Dholpur, Jaipur, Mandi, Suket, Loharu, Faridkot, Kapurthala, Jhind, Rampur, Junagadh, Rajpipla, Mewar, Banswara, Alwar, Bilaspur, Patna, Surguja, Khairagarh, Gangpur, Dhenkanal, Nayagarh, Manipur.

APPENDIX E.

General Instructions for the guidance of the Regional Survey Committees.

The Secretary has been asked by the Research and Publication Committee to indicate the general policy which the *ad hoc* Committees appointed by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Aligarh Session should keep in view in conducting the regional survey in their respective areas. Conditions widely differ in different Provinces and States and it is well nigh impossible to frame an exhaustive set of rules to cover all possible cases. Only one province has so far appointed a regional survey committee. The provincial governments are naturally anxious to see the war through and disinclined to divert their energy to purely academic objectives not likely to further war efforts. They are however prepared to lend their support to private or non-official enterprise organised by the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission. But it will not be wise to forget that the Commission is not at present in possession of detailed information about the localities where the *ad hoc* Committees are to operate and such suggestions as the Secretary may offer must be tentative.

2. The first difficulty with which the Committees will be confronted is the general ignorance about the value of old records and a certain amount of suspicion on the part of the owners. The Committees will have to educate public opinion and remove the general suspicion, if any, about the purpose of the survey. A uniform system of propaganda may not prove successful in every case. Whereas one owner may yield to official persuasion another may react very differently to even indirect approach from official quarters. Individual cases must therefore be left to the discretion of the members of the Committee but a systematic propaganda for creating public interest in old records and their preservation may very well be carried through newspapers, popular magazines, radio and public meetings. University teachers may successfully exploit the enthusiasm of students and the survey can be simultaneously started in widely separated areas through their agency particularly when University students disperse for the long vacation. Every effort should be made to utilise the services of local enthusiasts.

3. The need of public cooperation cannot be too much emphasised. In co-opting new members the *Ad hoc* Committees should try their best to enlist the services of all influential sections of the society. As far as possible all interests should be represented on the Committees and every effort should be made to inspire public confidence. It will defeat its own purpose if the Committee is suspected to be an official organisation nor will it be wise to allow it to be closely associated with any particular organisation or institution, political or otherwise. Every means should be taken to convince the public that the only object of the Committee is to preserve for the future generations one of their rightful heritages viz. the raw materials of Indian History.

4. This leads to another important question. Should the Committee limit its enquiries to manuscript records only and if so, should non-historical records be left out of the scope of the survey. The Secretary can offer his personal opinion only. The Committee in the survey may come across important historical materials relating to periods with which

the Indian Historical Records Commission is not primarily concerned. The Chairman of the Punjab Regional Survey Committee found that most of the manuscripts unearthed by him were of non-historical character. It will not be to the best interest of the country to ignore such manuscripts and withhold the information thus collected. All the finds should be carefully catalogued and steps should be taken to bring them to the notice of the interested scholars through learned journals and official publications. If the finds happen to be of Archaeological interest the discovery should at once be communicated to the Director General of Archaeology and it is expected that his department will similarly co-operate with the Indian Historical Records Commission. Briefly care should be taken to give the country the maximum benefit from the survey and narrow interpretation of its scope and function should as far as possible be avoided.

5. While important manuscripts may be found in unsuspected quarters the most likely places should be first tried. Religious establishments, municipal offices etc. may have in their custody very important records. Attempts should be made to trace the present representatives of historical families and descendants of persons who played any part however insignificant in shaping the history of their country and it is not unlikely that among the family papers will be found important political correspondence or other valuable records. To the students of economic history papers belonging to old banking families may be equally useful.

6. It is very likely that the Committees will find the manuscripts discovered by them in an advanced state of decay. Efforts should be made to secure the consent of the owner for their repair and transcription whenever the necessary funds and facilities are available. In any case an exhaustive report of the year's work should be placed before the annual meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The Committee may entrust this duty to its Chairman or appoint a sub-committee for this purpose but the following information is likely to be useful:—

Location (*viz.* Madras, Bombay, etc. Districts, Towns, etc.); Buildings; Dates from which the records are available; General Subjects; Number of Volumes or bundles or boxes etc.; State of Preservation; whether the owner is agreeable to part with his collection under certain conditions; if not, whether free services for the preservation of documents will be acceptable to the owner on condition that copies will be made available to the public; whether check-list available.

7. When the survey is actually in progress the Committees may be unable to find a solution for unforeseen problems. These may be appropriately referred to the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Indian Historical Records Commission will be competent to appoint a Committee to deal with questions of special urgency when it is not in session.

APPENDIX F.

Report on the Post-War Reorganisation of Archives Offices and Historical Researches in India.

Before 1891 the Government of India had no organised Record Office of its own, each department took what care of its records it could and their importance as raw materials of history was not adequately recognised. When the Imperial Record Department came into existence only pre-mutiny records were transferred to its custody but the current or post-mutiny records remained as before with the departments of origin. Though no body could claim access to these papers, as a matter of right, their historical value was fully appreciated and officers in charge of the Records continued to be recruited from the Indian Education Service until 1912. They were expected to explore these untapped sources and bring the results of their researches to light for the benefit of the ordinary students. Professor (afterwards Sir) G. W. Forrest, the first Officer in charge, published 4 volumes of selections from the records in his custody and he had previous to his appointment edited similar selections both from Bombay and Central records. Three of his successors, Mr. S. C. Hill, Mr. N. L. Hallward and Dr. C. R. Wilson brought out valuable monographs based on the unpublished records of the Government of India. The record office, however, still remained inaccessible to the non-official research students. Denied access to their sources at home they went in a steadily increasing number to England and the continent where the rules were more liberal and the restrictions less stringent. In 1919 the Indian Historical Records Commission was appointed with a view to stimulating original research in this country and for the first time the Government committed itself unequivocally to a policy of providing suitable facilities for historical investigation in India. The Commission offered Indian scholars a convenient platform from which they could make known their needs and requirements and the Government was prepared to consider their demands with sympathy. The rules regulating access to the Central Archives were amended from time to time in accordance with the Commission's recommendation and the provincial governments usually followed suit. In 1939 the Government of India threw open all official records from the earliest time to 1880 to *bonafide* research students. The facilities thus made available have been utilised by research students from many parts of India and the number of scholars working in the Imperial Record Department rose from three in 1921 to 49 in 1942. We find among them not only students of history and economics but students of languages, political institutions and different branches of science as well. For their convenience the Government of India has permitted the Imperial Record Department to prepare exhaustive indexes of the unpublished pre-mutiny records on scientific lines but we should not be surprised if fresh facilities are demanded now and more is expected after the conclusion of the War.

2. In 1939 a resolution was tabled (pages 8-10, Part III, I.H.R.C. Procs., Vol. XVI.) by the late Principal Balkrishna at the Calcutta Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission requesting the Government of India to secure transcripts of all historical manuscripts relating to India now available in foreign countries. A small sub-committee was appointed to con-

sider this suggestion but it was of opinion that nothing could be done to implement the resolution during the pendency of the War. Now that the War is perceptibly drawing to a close the Research and Publication Committee at its fourth meeting held at New Delhi on the 3rd March 1944 re-opened the question from a wider point of view—viz.,—the post-war re-construction of archives in India with particular reference to the Imperial Record Department. Its recommendations fall under three main categories.—

- (1) Manuscript records.
- (2) Library facilities.
- (3) Technical equipments.

3. There is a general consensus of opinion that the Imperial Record Department should greatly extend its activities with a view to affording the fullest possible facilities to Indian students for studying their country's past.

I

1. The manuscript records in the custody of the Imperial Record Department start from 1748 and it is well known that some of the series are incomplete. For the earliest years there are wide gaps which can in many cases be filled by transcripts of missing documents from the India Office. In the past attempt was made to remove this deficiency by a method of mutual exchange but since 1922 the work has been in suspension and it cannot be resumed before peace is restored. This will be however, comparatively speaking, a minor item in the post-war programme. Even when all the existing gaps are filled up the Imperial Record Department will not be able to furnish the inquisitive student with all the sources he would like to study. The India Office, the Public Records Office and the British Museum have a mass of relevant manuscript materials without which his study cannot in any sense be complete. Besides there are scattered all over Great Britain and Ireland the private correspondence and family papers of those eminent servants of the East India Company who took a leading part in shaping the history of this country. The official records in India and England must be supplemented by such semi-official and non-official sources. Nor can a serious student ignore those foreign sources which give the French, Portuguese or Dutch version of an incident. If the Indian student has to avoid an expensive journey to lands beyond the seas and if he is to make the maximum use of his time and energy, transcripts of these foreign records should also be available at a central place in India, i.e. the Imperial Record Department.

2. Besides the official and private archives in the British Isles which, to the best of our knowledge, are fairly well preserved, there must be lying unnoticed and uncared for a huge mass of records in India which when unearthed may throw considerable light on the country's past. Some historical manuscripts were in the past taken by non-Indian scholars and Collectors out of the country. It is also necessary to prevent further export of such materials.

3. To provide the Indian research students with all the unpublished sources of Indian history it will therefore be necessary—

- (i) to obtain copies of records from the India Office to fill up the existing gaps in the Imperial Record Department records;
- (ii) to obtain copies of records relating to India from the Public Record Office, London;
- (iii) to obtain copies of records relating to India from the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, the Royal Asiatic Society of England and similar institutions;
- (iv) to obtain copies of such contemporary correspondence and family papers in private custody in the British Isles as may throw light on Indian History;
- (v) to obtain copies of records relating to India in the European countries and United States of America.

(vi) to unearth records in private custody in India;

(vii) to prevent export of historical materials outside this country.

4. Before entering into a detailed discussion as to the ways and means of securing the above-mentioned end it is necessary to define the scope of this work. Only records of the Government of India have been so far entrusted to the custody and care of the Imperial Record Department. The Indian Historical Records Commission is professedly interested in the British period of Indian history though papers on other periods have also been read at its public meetings. The Archaeological Survey on the other hand has the care of ancient and medieval monuments as its special domain. Should our present quest therefore be limited to manuscripts relating to Indo-British history or should it be extended to manuscripts relating to earlier periods as well? It is felt that every effort should be made to make an exhaustive collection of manuscripts dealing with the modern period but as Indo-British history properly speaking began with early British commercial enterprise in India we cannot therefore legitimately ignore original materials for the late 16th and 17th centuries though the country was then under Muslim and Hindu rulers. The earlier manuscripts will be, as at present, the concern of the Archaeological Survey of India. But if instead of going indiscriminately for all manuscripts, irrespective of their character and origin, our immediate objective is limited to records alone the task of collecting all the available materials for modern Indian history may not be so stupendous as it may at first sight appear. When the present programme is carried out attempt may reasonably be made for securing copies of such manuscripts as cannot be technically termed as records, e.g. chronicles, narratives, etc.

5. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Committee's proposal to supplement our archives with copies of relevant records from other countries is not without a precedent. The India Office deputed the Late Mr. F. C. Danvers to examine the archives of Portugal and Holland and to secure transcripts of the more important Portuguese and Dutch records relating to India. Danvers's Selections now form an important part of the records in the custody of the India Office and several Indian students have drawn upon these valuable sources. In more recent

years a Dutch scholar made a survey of the Dutch colonial records available in oriental countries. India among others and the results of his Labours have been embodied in a handy volume. When the treasures of the Tun Huang Library were discovered from their sand-buried depository the Chinese Government did not get timely notice of the find and many manuscripts were acquired by England, Japan, U.S.A. and other progressive countries. But China promptly put an embargo on the export of the remaining manuscripts and arranged to secure microfilm copies of the manuscripts already exported. The Committee's scheme however is more ambitious as it felt that every effort should be made to make available in India all records that relate to her.

6. Recent progress in microphotography has considerably minimised the difficulties and expense which such a project would have involved thirty years ago. The needed records can be microfilmed with the greatest possible expedition and when the work is done on a large scale under favourable conditions the cost may be reduced to incredibly low figures. Mr. Hilary Jonkinson suggests "two thirds of 1d. per shot as a fair average". The problem of storage and cataloguing of microfilms have been carefully gone into both in England and U.S.A. While microphotography will secure all round economy of time, storing, space and expenditure it is recognised that a film copy can only be read with a projector in a specially equipped reading room. But the student will prefer this comparative inconvenience to the indefinite delay which any other method of duplication will necessarily cause.

7. The scheme, so far as records in England are concerned, will not be very difficult to execute. Except for the unexplored family archives it is more or less precisely known where to go for records about India and which records are to be microphotographed. During the war a large number of manuscripts and printed works have been microfilmed, thanks to the Rockefeller Foundation, and the necessary technical knowledge and experience are abundantly available. But some of the continental archives may offer considerable difficulties. France, Portugal and Holland have rich collections of Indian records. Denmark played but a minor part in Indian History but Danish records on India, if still extant in any number, cannot be ignored. The same remark applies to the records of short-lived Ostend Company. When the two crowns were united some of the Luso-Indian records found their way to Spain. Nearer home the archives of the French and the Portuguese India and the Dutch East Indies will also have to be explored. It is not known how the French and Dutch archives have fared during the war but in the pre-war days the main bulk of records relating to India was available at Paris in the Archive Nationale, Archive Coloniale and Bibliotheque Nationale, etc. Some of the most important Dutch records were available in print and the rest were preserved mainly at the Hague. It may be reasonably expected that what survives the ravages of war will be as before available at their previous depositories. The Portuguese records have not so far as is known, suffered from the consequences of war, and will be found at one centre, viz., Lisbon as the valuable manuscripts formerly in the Public Library of Evora have also been removed there. But whereas up-to-date microfilming appliances may, when the Committee's recommendation is implemented, be available at Paris and the Hague it is doubtful whether Lisbon can supply the latest scientific apparatus for duplicating manuscript records. The Portuguese archives moreover, are not so well organised as the French and the Dutch Record Offices used to be before the War and the scrutiny of Indian records in Portugal may cost more time and Labour than elsewhere. Only a few records of any value may have gone to U.S.A. American catalogues and handbooks are ordinarily so exhaustive that it should not be difficult to spot them.

8. Records in India have long been sadly neglected. Few provinces have well organised record offices with whole-time officers at their head. The District record rooms often furnish models of what they should not be. It is not therefore surprising that records in private custody should decay and deteriorate from lack of care. The value of old manuscripts particularly in rural areas is seldom recognised and they are sometimes reconverted into pulp. To rescue such old manuscripts from their inevitable doom extensive propaganda will, in the first instance, be necessary. Nothing effective can be achieved until the confidence of the owners is won and their suspicion removed. The Indian Historical Records Commission has already emphasised the need of instituting an India-wide (Resolution V of the Mysore Session in 1942) survey but the provinces with one exception found the present time inopportune. When the resolution is implemented and the co-operation of the owners enlisted it may be necessary for the Provincial and Central Record offices to take custody and provide for the renovation of huge masses of brittle records.—Here British and American analogies may be of service to India. Some of the better organised Record Offices may be authorised like the Public Record Office of London to take charge of family papers and other manuscripts when the owners are willing to transfer their custody. For this as well as for preventing unwarranted destruction of records legislation on the British lines will be necessary. The Indian Historical Records Commission has already urged upon the Government of India the need of such legislation (Resolution VIII of Patna Session, 1930 and Resolution VII, Trivandrum Session, 1942). It may also be necessary to make the technical services of the Government Record Offices available to private owners for the repair and renovation of the old manuscripts in their possession and as Resolution XVII of Mysore Session 1942 shows the Indian Historical Records Commission is of opinion that smaller record offices in British India and the States unable to go for costly scientific apparatus should ordinarily be entitled to such services as better equipped record offices, the Imperial Record Department in particular, may be able to render.

9. While the Committee was of opinion that its present programme of acquisition should be limited to records relating to the modern period only it was emphatically held that no such restriction should be put on the regional survey programme. Attempt should be made to bring

to the notice of the interested public all and every manuscript discovered by the survey committees and learned societies should be encouraged to take charge of manuscripts of non-historical character if the owners are willing to part with them. But record offices should be competent to acquire either by purchase or as a free gift all historical documents including manuscripts dealing with the ancient and medieval periods as they are better equipped to provide for their preservation.

10. Further migration of manuscripts is easy to prevent and here a simple preventive law and a little vigilance on the part of the port and customs authorities will suffice.

11. Under the first head the Research and Publication Committee's recommendations are as follows :—

(i) Microfilm copies of all unpublished records relating to modern Indian history not available in this country should be obtained and preserved in the Imperial Record Department.

(ii) All necessary steps should be taken for salvaging privately owned manuscripts in India. The Central and Provincial Record Offices should be legally authorised to take charge of such manuscripts when their respective owners are willing to transfer their custody on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon. Such owners as may be prepared to provide for the better preservation of their manuscripts should be given such technical advice and service as they may require.

(iii) Unwarranted destruction and export of historical manuscripts should be legally prohibited.

II.

1. Printed books stand on a different category from manuscript records but to the research student they are equally indispensable. He must inform himself about the ground already covered and he must constantly refer to previous workers. Theoretically a printed book is the property of the public at large and he who can pay is able to read any book he likes but unfortunately books go out of print and rare publications cannot sometimes be had for love or money. A student working in a record office must, therefore, have a good reference library at hand if he is to make the maximum use of his time, but the facilities that Delhi at present affords in this respect are hopelessly inadequate. Even for the routine work of the Imperial Record Department rare books have to be requisitioned from the Imperial Library of Calcutta. If the number of research students has increased thirteen times during the last twenty-one years their number will go higher and higher after the war as the Sargent scheme of education is implemented. If we expect from our research scholars the same standard of work as prevails in western countries we must obviously create the same environments and offer the same facilities. There is no library in India that will stand comparison with the Bodleian, the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale. In this respect even Spain and Portugal are far ahead of India and the leeway cannot be made up by purchase alone even if the country is prepared to strain its financial resources to the utmost limit. Of many rare books and pamphlets only two or three copies are known to have survived and if they are in the custody of any public institution acquisition by any means is out of the question. But microphotographic copies of the rarest publications can be obtained and multiplied *ad infinitum* at a nominal cost and any student will prefer the inconvenience of reading through a projector to a long and expensive journey to London, Paris, Berlin or Washington.

2. The Research and Publication Committee thought that in acquiring microphotographic copies of rare publications our selection should not be confined to books bearing on the modern period only and the microfilm of publications relating to previous periods need not be handed over to the department or departments immediately interested in them. In the Committee's opinion it will be more economic to keep all microphotographic materials collected under this scheme in the custody of the Imperial Record Department. At present no administrative department or library in India has a technical staff competent to catalogue, classify and store microfilms of manuscripts and printed works. The Imperial Record Department will in any case have to look after the microphotographic copies of records secured from other countries and it may as well be entrusted with the custody and care of the entire stock of films acquired by the Government of India. Concentration in this respect will not only lead to greater economy but will guarantee speedy and inexpensive service and supply.

3. It is presumed that locally made copies of microfilms of records and rare publication will be supplied at a fair price not only to the Universities, learned societies and Public Libraries of India but to private individuals as well. The Imperial Record Department has already purchased an up-to-date Microstat machine capable, in theory, of thousand shots per hour. In practice however allowance will have to be made for the time required for supplying and removing the original manuscripts. If another machine specially designed for microfilming pages of bound volumes is acquired the Imperial Record Department should be in a position to meet out its airconditioned storage rooms and microfilming laboratory and these may be suitably expanded for the extra work that the custody of microphotographic copies of rare publications on India will necessitate. The Committee does not propose to go into the question of expansion of the Imperial Record Department Library, the need of which is generally admitted and expects that it will be departmentally dealt with as no new principle is involved.

4. The Research and Publication Committee's recommendations are as follows :—

(i) Microphotographic copies of all rare publications on India not available in this country, should be obtained irrespective of the period they deal with and placed in the custody of the Imperial Record Department.

(ii) All *bonafide* students should have access to these copies.

(iii) The Imperial Record Department should supply at a reasonable price copies made out of the microfilms mentioned above to the Universities, learned societies, Public libraries and such persons as may apply for them.

III.

1. If the Imperial Record Department is to function efficiently as a Central Records Office and depository of microphotographs and to serve the cause of historical research in India in the manner indicated above its technical services will have to be mechanised and human labour in its preservation branch should be replaced as far as practicable by machine. The official records in the custody of the Imperial Record Department occupy at present a running shelf space of more than nine miles. If the bundles are kept horizontally on the shelves, as the Director of Archives proposes to do, greater shelf space will necessarily be required. The present rate of accession of new records is about 750 bundles and 600 volumes per annum. The influx of records during the first few years of peace may conceivably be much larger. The Imperial Record Department is further expected to take charge of a fair percentage of old manuscripts salvaged by the Regional Survey Committees and most, if not all, of the manuscripts so brought to light will need thorough doctoring. Of the present stock of records under the care of the Department over twenty five per cent need renovation and over sixty per cent stand in need of minor repairs. Moreover, there are about 4,300 bundles of folded records covering about 42,80,000 folio pages, which will have to be flattened and repaired. Lack of sufficient repairing materials leaves no alternative but to expedite flattening and postpone all repair and binding work, except the most urgent during the pendency of the war. The Department will therefore be faced with accumulated arrears in this respect when the war comes to a close. It is precisely then that the smaller Record Offices are likely to requisition the services of its technical staff. The Committee is glad to learn that the Government of India is not unaware of the necessity of reinforcing the staff of trained menders with the requisite machinery and but for the present war the process of mechanisation would have made notable progress if not altogether completed. The Committee therefore deems it unnecessary to examine in detail the proposals now under the consideration of the Government of India.

2. If the technical staff of the Imperial Record Department is to assume new responsibilities it logically follows that it should be relieved, to some extent, from the present pressure of work which fall mainly under the head—preservation. It has been abundantly proved that the climate of Delhi does not normally offer optimum conditions for preserving old and brittle papers. The following figures show the wide variation of temperature and relative humidity which cannot but adversely affect the longevity of papers :—

Year	Temp. in Fahrenheit				Relative Humidity			
	Ground Floor		Second Floor.		Ground Floor		Second Floor	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1940	97°.0	61°.6	103°.0	50°.5	83%	9%	80%	13%
1941	98°.2	61°.02	105°.0	51°.2	87%	21%	80%	15%
1942	100°.0	59°.0	107°.0	52°.5	85%	19%	93%	17%.
1943	92°.0	58°.5	100°.0	55°.0	100%	16%	97%	15%

There is only one way of combating this natural disadvantage *viz.* air-conditioning of the muniment rooms to secure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity and to get the incoming air current properly filtered. Air-conditioning will partly though not wholly keep the insect pests also under control. But to reduce the repairing work within paracticable limits these pests will have to be completely exterminated. Not only old papers will have to be fumigated in a vacuum chamber with suitable lethal gases but new papers will have to be similarly treated before they are introduced into the muniment rooms to avoid further troubles. It is understood that a hydraulic press was ordered from the U.S.A. for laminating brittle records with Cellulose Acetate Foil but it could not be imported on account of the prevailing war conditions. The maximum service from the laminating machine however cannot be obtained unless a constant supply of flattened records can be arranged. At present folded records are flattened with ordinary hand presses and the daily outturn is about 500 sheets. The average output can be considerably increased if electrical ironers are used.

3. The Committee visited the small laboratory attached to the Imperial Record Department. At present it is the only place in India where problems of preserving old papers and other cognate subjects are investigated. Inspite of its limited resources the laboratory has done good work, but it cannot play its legitimate part in the post-war organisation of record offices unless it is vastly expanded.

4. Lastly, the Committee observes that a large number of trained archivists will be needed when each of the eleven Governor's Provinces in British India and the leading Indian States will put their record Offices on a proper basis as they are expected to do after the war. In anticipation of this demand the Imperial Record Department has already formulated a training-

scheme and with the approval of the Government of India has been imparting instructions in the theory and practice of archives keeping to suitable persons deputed by the Provincial Governments, Universities and Indian States. Though only a few students have so far come for the complete course, the Committee feels that the newly offered training facilities should not be restricted but if possible the training classes should form a permanent feature of the normal activities of the Imperial Record Department and in due course developed into a regular school. Meanwhile the Government of India will be well advised to encourage students to come in larger number for the full course of training by awarding suitable stipends and scholarships.

5. The Committee recommends that—

- (i) Early steps be taken to air-condition the muniment rooms of the Imperial Record Department with a view to secure uniformity of temperature and relative humidity.
- (ii) That Vacuum fumigatorium and laminating machines be installed in the Imperial Record Department at an early date.
- (iii) That imparting instructions in theory and practice in Archives-Keeping be recognised as one of the normal duties of the Imperial Record Department.

IV.

1. The Committee feels that it should briefly indicate the financial implications of its recommendations. Though the Committee realises that the expansion of its activities will demand a corresponding addition to the Imperial Record Department staff and the installation of the Microstat, Vacuum Fumigatorium and Laminating machine will involve additional recurring expenditure, which may or may not be offset by a proportional reduction in the staff, it is of opinion that these are details of administrative character which should be dealt with by the appropriate department or departments of the Government of India. If the Committee's recommendations are accepted provision will have to be made for purchase of such privately owned records as may be offered for sale. Unless necessary steps are taken for preservation and purchase of manuscripts unearthed by the Regional Survey Committees its main object will be defeated. While some owners may volunteer to place their manuscripts in the custody of the Central or Provincial Record Offices others may not be prepared to part with them except for a money consideration. In certain cases the prospects of a fair price may induce the poorer owners to shake off their secretive inclinations. In the opinion of the Committee a minimum sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum should be placed at the disposal of the Director of Archives of the Government of India and similar grants should be made by the provincial governments to their Offices. A part of the provincial grant may be utilised for the touring expenses of the Survey Committee and the remainder may be devoted to the purchase and preservation of old manuscripts.

2. An Officer will have to be deputed to European countries and U.S.A. to secure microphotographs of records and other relevant manuscripts. In some cases he may be able to select his material from a catalogue or hand-book but in many cases he will have to grope through a mass of manuscripts before he can find the correspondence or note that he would like to include in his collection. Bussy's Indian correspondence is, for instance, scattered through fifty manuscripts volumes which contains other matters not directly bearing on India. The Officer will need the minimum period of three years at least to finish his work and the expense of his mission will approximately be Rs. 3,00,000. It is difficult to estimate accurately before the war concludes the number of pages that will have to be microphotographed. At present the catalogues of French, Dutch and Danish archives are not available in India. The Portuguese records have not been properly catalogued at all. If a sum of 84,000 Rupees is set apart as the pay and travelling expenses of the officer for three years Rupees 2,16,000 will be available for the operational expenses. According to Mr. Jenkinson's estimate 54 shots will cost a Rupee. Making allowances for all contingencies our cost can be reasonably estimated a 40 pages per Rupee. It will, therefore, be possible to microphotograph 80,00,000 pages at the total cost of 2,00,000 Rupees. But actually some deduction may have to be made for countries like Portugal where microphotographic facilities may not be available and where the more expensive method of transcription will have to be adopted. The extra cost for which is expected to be covered by the remaining sum of Rs. 16,000.

3. It is easier to give a more accurate estimate for the machinery required. Considering that the price and the freight will not materially vary in the years immediately after the war the cost of the apparatus will be as follows leaving out of account the expenditure of the additional accommodation necessary for the machinery, men and new accessions—

	Rs.
Air Conditioning	2,50,000
Laminating Machine	40,000
Vacuum Fumigatorium	25,000
Air Cleaning Unit	5,000
Bollers, etc.	20,000
10 Microfilm Readers	5,000
Another Microfilm apparatus for bound volumes	20,000
Laboratory	10,000
Library	10,000

4. Briefly the reorganisation of the Central Record Office as outlined in the Committee's report will need a capital expenditure of Rs. 7,00,000 in round figures. This cannot be regarded as too high or extravagant a price for an up-to-date Central Record Office in India with the latest equipment affording the research students all the facilities that they may require. When the Committee's recommendations are fully implemented students of India history will no longer have any reasonable excuse for going abroad in search of their materials except in rare

cases where careful examination of the original itself is necessary. The money spent from the Central Revenue therefore, will effect a corresponding saving in India's expenditure abroad, an end desirable in itself but which gains still more in importance when it is noted that this will in all likelihood save a fairly large number of Indian students from going adrift from their social and cultural moorings at an impressionable age. In conclusion the Committee observes that besides a capital grant of Rs. 7,00,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 the Government will have to meet further expenditure for expanded accommodation and additional staff an estimate for which should be called for from the Department concerned.

Chairman.....

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Bisheshwar Nath Reu
Bisheshwar Prasad

Member.

K. K. Dutta
H. N. Sinha
S. M. Jaffar
D. N. Banerji
J. C. Taluqdar
I. H. Qureshi
T. G. P. Spear

Member.

S. N. Sen.

Secretary.

Additional suggestions offered by the signatories on the Report of the Post-War Reconstruction of Archives Offices in India

1. *Dr. R. C. Majumdar*.—I endorse this masterly report and would only suggest the addition of the words "Universities and learned societies like the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal" after "Archaeological Survey of India" on page 47, para. 4, line 13.

2. *Prof. D. V. Potdar*.—I am in general agreement with the Report. One thing has just come to my mind which may be included if you like it. It is this.

In Italy, Venice and also in India a vast mass of records dealing with India are reported to be available with the Catholic Missions. The Madura Mission papers are also well-known for instance. At Venice a friend reported to me years ago a large mass of reports from Catholic Missionaries and others who had been in India too are lying in heaps.

I suggest that these also be included for scrutiny and microfilming in our scheme.

The Vatican, also, should not be forgotten.

3. *Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari*.—(1) While the proposal to collect original materials for the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as being necessary for an understanding of early British commercial enterprise in the fullest sense is to be welcomed, liberty is taken to suggest an extension of our activity to the collection of every kind of relevant material, bearing on the history of Portuguese enterprise as well, for which source material may have to be scoured from the last quarter of the fifteenth century. European enterprise in India from its earliest manifestation can be justifiably brought under the academic jurisdiction of the Historical Record Commission.

(2) The acquisition of microphotographic copies of rare books and pamphlets would be very welcome as they would serve particularly the needs of scholars living at a distance from the Central Records Office. The microfilm of publications relating to previous periods is also bound to be fruitful in its use to a number of historical scholars.

(3) I should also suggest that a definite course of instruction to scholars working at the Record Office, lasting for about two or three weeks and bearing on the usefulness of the resources available and the most efficient methods of their utilisation at the I. R. O. by some competent scholar, under the general direction and guidance of the Director of Archives, may be given. For this purpose, the employment in the permanent service of the Department of a person with an intensive knowledge of Modern History and of all its sources may be necessary. I commend this suggestion to the Director, particularly as the guidance and direction of scholars working on the Indian Record Department is bound to expand both extensively and intensively in the post-war period.

4. *Dr. H. N. Sinha*.—I agree with the above.

5. *Dr. K. K. Datta*.—I endorse this comprehensive and masterly report. I beg to suggest only the addition of the sentence 'Provinces having no Central Record Offices of their own should establish them in their respective areas as soon as possible on the termination of the present war' after "to do after the war" in line 3 in paragraph 4 on page 50.

6. *Mr. D. N. Banerji*.—I approve of this beautiful report : it is as lucid as it is comprehensive. It is really masterly. I was wondering, however, whether there had not occurred one slight omission. There is a faint recollection in my mind—I may be wrong—that we discussed in some detail both the questions of the desirability and the practicability of a greater co-operation and co-ordination, in the interest of research scholars, between the Imperial Record Office and the Provincial (and State) Record Offices in India. For instance, it was discussed whether some system could not be devised in the post-war period under which a research scholar working, say, in the Imperial Record Office and without having, ordinarily, to move from place to place, might not have access to microfilmed or microphotographed copies of records in the Provincial (or State) Record Offices, which he might require for his researches. There was, as far as I remember some discussion on these lines; but I do not remember if any definite decision was reached. However, I have felt that attention should be drawn to this.

7. *Mr. S. M. Jaffar*.—It is a lucid and faithful exposition of the points discussed at the 4th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held in New Delhi on the 3rd March, 1944.

Propos of para. 4 under Section I, I would like to add that manuscripts (especially of Correspondence) of historical importance, relating to the pre-British Period when India was under Hindu and Muslim Rulers, in addition to those relating exclusively to the British Period, ought to be the concern of the Imperial Record Department and Provincial Record Offices. If India's past is to be explored and illuminated the records relating to the earlier period should not be ignored.

As regards the financial aspect of the report, I shall be excused if I say that I am not in a position to pronounce any opinion. I do, however, agree that a sum of Rs. 7,00,000 cannot be regarded as too high or extravagant a price for an up-to-date Central Record Office in India with the latest equipment affording the research students all the facilities that they may require.

APPENDIX G

Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held on the 2nd March 1944

PRESENT :

Mr. John Sargent, M.A., C.I.E., *Chairman*.
 Captain F. F. Pearson, *Member*.
 Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), *Member*.
 Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B. Litt. (Oxon.), *Secretary*.

REPORT

I. Conspectus of action taken on the Resolutions passed at the 9th meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held on the 3rd November 1943

RESOLUTION IV

After some discussion the Chairman proposed to make an enquiry on the subject.

RESOLUTION VI.

Resolution I.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to reconsider their decision as the technical literature needed by the Imperial Record Department is not available elsewhere.

II. *Remarks by members and orders of the Government of India, on the Inspection Report of the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India on the safe custody and preservation of Records of His Excellency the Crown Representative and Central Government in the threatened areas.*
 Recorded.

III. *Printing of a few volumes under Imperial Record Department Programme.*

Resolution II.—Resolved that as the paper position improves the Government of India be moved to allot as soon as possible such amount of paper as will enable the Department to implement the more important part of the publication programme.

IV. *Creation of the Post of a Librarian.*

Resolution III.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the post of a clerk may be converted into that of a Library Assistant in the Imperial Record Department in the scale of Rs. 75—5—200 and that the question of the creation of a post of a Librarian be considered on a more suitable occasion.

V. *Weeding of Central Government Records.*

Resolution IV.—The Sub-Committee suggests—

(a) that records marked for destruction after weeding by the Departments of origin should be sent to the Imperial Record Department for final disposal. The Imperial Record Department should scrutinise such records with a view to ascertaining their present and future historical value and provide for the preservation of such records, as are considered sufficiently important.

(b) As regards printed records, twenty sample original manuscripts with the corresponding printed proceedings should be obtained from various Departments and compared to find out whether any essential matter is omitted in the course of printing

(Signed) JOHN SARGENT, *Chairman*.

(Signed) T. G. P. SPEAR, *Member*.

(Signed) F. F. PEARSON, *Member*.

(Signed) S. N. SEN, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX H (I)

Proceedings of the 4th Meeting of the editors for the first six volumes of Court's Letters held on the 4th March 1944 at 11 A.M. in the Imperial Record Department

PRESENT :

Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.
 Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
 Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt.
 Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.
 Mr. D. N. Banerji, M.A.
 Dr. S. N. Sen (in Chair).

ABSENT :

Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.

I. Review of the work done upto date

The editors placed before the meeting the various notes they had prepared showing the lines along which they proposed to edit the volumes entrusted to them. It was observed that a thorough survey had been made of the contents of the letters in each volume and the words and terms as well as place and personal names to be annotated had been listed. It was decided that these lists should be consolidated by the general editor and a copy of the consolidated list indicating the number of volume in which the words occurred should be furnished to the editors and that the latter while annotating should as a rule omit the words occurring in an earlier volume unless it was felt that such omission would militate against a clear understanding of the passage in question. It was further decided that when omitting a word the sources in which they occurred as well as the volume or volumes in which they had been annotated should be indicated.

II. Annotation of unimportant names

A point had been raised by Dr. N. K. Sinha in his letter, dated the 27th February 1944 addressed to the general editor regarding the advisability of including the names of each and every 'writer' occurring in the letters. The decision reached on this point was that the 'writers' as a rule should not be omitted from the notes nor for that matter any person who, though comparatively unimportant at the date of the document in which his name occurred, attained some sort of importance subsequently.

It was further decided that names or words upon which no information could be obtained from printed publications should be referred to the Imperial Record Department. It was however, felt that an editor making such a reference should first satisfy himself that the information wanted was not obtainable from a local record office or that none among his colleagues could enlighten him on the point. It was also agreed that while making a reference to the Imperial Record Department the exact place in which the relevant word or words occurred should be accurately indicated (No. and date of the letter as well as the paragraph number to be quoted).

III. Emendation of doubtful readings.

It was agreed that passages about the correctness of which an editor was in doubt should be referred to the Imperial Record Department for verification, and that while emending any passage he should indicate the words suggested by him by means of square brackets. It was also agreed that important emendations should be indicated in the notes section.

IV. With a view to eliminating all chances of overlapping it was decided that each editor should prepare an outline of the introduction which he proposed to write for his volume and should furnish a copy of it to each of his colleagues as well as to the General Editor. It was further agreed that no topic which had already been dealt with in a volume in the series should be discussed in detail in a succeeding volume unless it was felt that such omission might render the introduction or any part thereof unintelligible to the general reader.

V. As there were serious gaps in the documents already made over to the editors, it was unanimously agreed that these gaps should be filled in with the help of the general letters traced from among the copies of documents received from India Office as well as the original consultations preserved in the Imperial Record Department.

The meeting concluded with an offer of thanks from the chair to the editors for the excellent work they have been putting up to make the publication scheme of the Indian Historical Records Commission a success.

APPENDIX H (II)

Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Editors for the Seventh to the Tenth Volumes of the Court's Correspondence held at the Imperial Record Department on 4th March 1944 at 11 A.M.

PRESENT :

Prof. M. Habib, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
 Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A. & Ph.D. (Cantab).
 Dr. B. A. Saleora, M.A., Ph.D., D.Phil. (Giesse).
 Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D. B. Litt. (Oxon.) (in the Chair).

ABSENT :

Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A., (Oxon.), I.E.S.

I. Consideration of the plan adopted by the first Group of editors for the editing of the volumes

The plan was discussed in detail by the editors who unanimously agreed to accept it subject to the following minor modifications :—

(1) The editors were of opinion that in addition to suitable portraits and maps, each volume should contain a facsimile reproduction of a specimen document or of a page thereof.

(2) They further agreed that the introduction to each volume should contain not only a survey of the contents of the letters reproduced but a general survey of the entire period covered by the letters. They also felt that such a survey should be based as far as possible on contemporary documents and every effort should be made by the editors to consult all available raw materials of history. They laid special emphasis on the fact that each introduction should be self-contained and be treated in a manner likely to appeal to the lay reader.

(3) With regard to annotation they agreed to accept the following principles :—

The notes appended to each volume should consist of two parts (i) General notes including (a) emendation of doubtful passages (b) contents on obscure words and phrases and technical terms (c) elucidation of historical allusions and chronological problems and (ii) *Topographical and Biographical notes*.

As regards (i) it was recommended that the annotated words in the text were to be indicated by means of a number given each, the identical numbers being used for corresponding notes. Each letter was to have independent numbering for the words annotated.

As regards (ii) it was agreed that the names to be dealt with were, after annotation, to be arranged alphabetically at the end of each volume.

(4) As regards inaccurate and archaic spellings in the text, it was recommended that no attempt should be made to correct or modernise them, that the cases, wherein it was evident that the word mis-spelt was a genuine slip on the part of the writer or the copyist should be indicated by inserting the adverb 'sic' in square bracket after the relevant word, and that when the editor was in doubt as to whether the word in question had been correctly copied by the typist, he should always refer the matter to the general editor for verification from the ms. volumes.

II. Distribution of the typescripts of Court's Letters 1773-1788

The following allotments were recommended

Vol. VII year 1773—1776 to Prof. M. Habib (Provisional).

Vol. VIII year 1777—1781 to Mr. R. P. Patwardhan (Provisional).

Vol. IX year 1782—1785 to Dr. B. A. Saketore.

Vol. X year 1786—1788 to Dr. T. G. P. Spear.

As Mr. Patwardhan was absent, it was decided to ascertain from him if he had any objection to take up the volume allotted to him and failing his assent to reallot to him the VIIIth Vol. and assign the VIIIth volume to Prof. Habib.

It was further agreed that the typescripts should be sent to the editors by post.

III. The time by which the editing is to be completed

It was unanimously agreed that the editing should be completed in 12 months and the edited typescripts should be returned to the General Editor by the 30th April 1945.

The meeting concluded with an offer of thanks from the chair to the honorary editors for the gratuitous co-operation they had extended to the working of the 5 year Programme of the Indian Historical Record Commission.

N.B.—It was subsequently settled by correspondence that Dr. Habib would take up the VIIIth Volume and Mr. Patwardhan the VIIth. The typescripts were distributed among the editors accordingly.

APPENDIX J

Research Reports from members of the I.H.R.C. (1st April 1943 to 31st March 1944)

1. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Madras

The following volumes were edited and published :—

- (i) Public Consultations 1756 of the Fort St. George. Volume 85 (with an introduction).
- (ii) Letters from Fort St. George 1754 (Vol. No. 30).
- (iii) Letters from Fort St. George 1756 (Vol. No. 31).
- (iv) Letters from Fort St. George 1759 (Vol. No. 34).
- (v) Letters from Fort St. George 1763 (Vol. No. 38).
- (vi) Letters to Fort St. George 1754-55 (Vol. No. 35).
- (vii) Letters to Fort St. George 1756 (Vol. No. 36).
- (viii) Letters to Fort St. George 1758-59 (Vol. No. 39).
- (ix) Letters to Fort St. George 1760 (Vol. No. 40).
- (x) Letters to Fort St. George 1761 (Vol. No. 41).
- (xi) Letters to Fort St. George 1762 (Vol. No. 42).
- (xii) Letters to Fort St. George 1762-63 (Vol. No. 43).
- (xiii) Mayor's Court Proceedings 1727.
- (xiv) Public Sundries, 1753-54 (No. 9A).
- (xv) Public Sundries, 1759-71 (No. 12).

Is still engaged in preparing the Calendar of Revenue Records from 1763-1800. The progress has been brought down to the middle of April 1774.

Selections were made from the Judicial Records of the Madras Government for the period 1804-09.

Wrote the following paper :—

Prison Administration in Madras, 1802-40 (I.H.R.C. Procs. Volume XX).

2. Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Madras

Wrote the following papers :—

- (i) Alexander's Campaign against Porus (Journal of the Madras University).
- (ii) Chalukyas of Vemulavada (Journal of the Madras University).
- (iii) Two epigraphic notes on the Chalukyas and Pallavas (Journal of the Andhra History and Culture).
- (iv) Sir Anrel Stein (The Adeyar Library Bulletin).
- (v) Two Copper Plate Grants from Bastar State (Journal of the Andhra History and Culture).
- (vi) Some Dutch Charters from the Golconda Region (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XX).
- (vii) An inscription from Pattadakal.
- (viii) Ubhayasamyadim.
- (ix) Sahavasi, Savasi.
- (x) Ubalike, Umbali, Unbali.
- (xi) A passage in the prasasti of Rajadhiraja I Chola.
- (xii) Two millenia of the Vikrama Era.

Is still engaged in writing several chapters on Chalukyas for the first volume of the History of the Deccan.

Collecting further sources of Vijayanagar History (to be published by the Madras University).

Analysed the Avadana literature and has written a monograph entitled "Gleanings in Social life from the Avadanas".

3. Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, M.A., D.Litt. (Paris), Poona

Wrote the following papers :—

- (i) More About Poona in the Muslim Period (NIA., March 1943, pages 273-75).
- (ii) Name and Family of Hazrat Bilal, one of the Companions of the Prophet (Burhan, Delhi, October 1942, pages 278-82).
- (iii) Fath-i-Mandu (The Conquest of Mandu) by Sultan Muzaffar II. of Guzarat in A.H. 924/A.D. 1518 (Burhan, Delhi, June 1943, pages 450-57).
- (iv) Persian Mathanawi of Poet Aftabi (An illustrated unique MS. in the BISM, Poona, dealing with the period of Sultan Husain Nizam Shah, dated A.H. 972 of Ahmadnagar and the battle of Talibita). The text has been published with introduction and illustrations in the 'Ardu' Quarterly, Delhi, April 1943, pages 196-229.
- (v) Sultan Shihabud-Din (Mu'izzud-Din Muhammad bin Sam) Ghorī (Maarif, Azamgadh, September 1943).
- (vi) The Taj Mahal from Aurangzeb's time to our day (The Crescent Annual, Surat, 1943, pp. 43-45).
- (vii) A MS of the Mathanawi of Nairang-i-'Isq of Maulana Ghanimat' (Oriental College Magazine, Punjab University, Lahore, Aug. 1943, p. 54).
- (viii) Malik Hajji's Garden House Inscription, (BDCRI, VI, pp. 358-62).
- (ix) Study of some of the Persian MSS. in the BISM Collection, V., 94, pp. 89-100.
- (x) Who designed the Taj. (Mysindia Annual, 1943, pp. 31-34).
- (xi) The Illustrated Edition of the Razm Nama (Persian Version of the Mahabharata) at Akbar's Court. (Sukthankar Memorial Volume BDCRI, V., pp. 281-329).
- (xii) Sources of the Mirat-i-Sikandarī (JGRS, Bombay, Volume VI, No. 1, 15-21).
- (xiii) A Contemporary Copy of an Adil Shahi Farman to Shahji Bhonsle (IHRC, Procs., Vol. XX).

Is engaged in the following research work :—

1. Cultural History of Gujarat and Deccan to 14th Century (1400 A.D.).
2. Epigraphy in Western India; Cambay Inscriptions.
3. Muslim Fine Arts in Western India.

4. **Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A., Poona**

Wrote the following papers :—

(i) A note on the change of 'P' to 'H' in Kanarese (The Poona Orientalist, Vol. VIII, Nos. 3 and 4).

(ii) Mir Khusraw or Farrukhfal (Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 3 and 4).

(iii) The Marathas beyond Attock (in Marathi, Kesari, 2nd July 1943 and Sahyadri Sept. 1943).

(iv) Letters from the Bendre family, the hereditary worshippers of Jogeshvari of Poona (Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala Quarterly, Vol. XXIV, No. 2).

Examined heaps of old papers, selected one thousand documents for further study and copied about two hundred out of them.

Examined about 250 coins.

Read 17 articles in the fortnightly meetings of the Society.

Visited the following places in search of historical material; Nasik, Chandori, Sinnar, Naygaon, Dubere (from the Nasik district) and Kopargaon, Kokamthan, Kumbhari, Mahegaon, Sangamner. Dare. Akole (from the Ahmednagar district).

5. **Dr. B. A. Saletoṛe, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Phil. (Giessen), Ahmedabad**

Wrote the following book :—

1. Maratha Dominion in Karnataka.

Wrote the following papers :—

(i) The Origin of Bombay (The Journal of the Bombay University, July 1944).

(ii) The Antiquity of Cauthai (The Vikramaditya Bimillennium Celebrations Volume).

(iii) More Light on the Ancient Alupas (to be published).

(iv) Samudra Gupta's conquest of Kottura.

(v) An Unnoticed Portuguese Scholar in Vijaynagara (to be published).

Is engaged in editing Vol. IX of Letters from Court of Directors to Fort William under Five Year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Deptt.

6. **Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A., Dacca**

Wrote the following paper :—

1. The Court of Directors and Warren Hastings' *supposed* resignation of the Office of the Governor General in Bengal (IHRC Procs. Vol. XX).

Engaged in editing Vol. III of the Fort William and India House Correspondence, under Scheme I of the Five Year Publication Programme of the I. R. Deptt.

7. **Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta**

Wrote the following papers :—

1. State of Education in Bengal in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century (Calcutta Review, May 1943).

2. Sirajudaulla (Calcutta Review, August 1943).

3. The Defeat of Baille (10th September 1780) (IHRC Procs. Vol. XX).

The MS of Ranjit Sing (Second edition) is almost ready for the Press.

Is engaged in editing a volume under the Five Year Publication Programme of the I. R. Department.

8. **Mr. K. P. Mitra, M.A., B.L., Jessore**

Wrote the following papers :—

1. Jain Influence at the Court of Jahangir (Indian History Congress, Aligarh Session, December 1943).

2. Some Tales of Ancient Israel—their Originals and Parallels (Indian Historic Quarterly, September-December 1943).

3. Insurrection of Kols in Chotanagpur (Bengal: Past and Present, Annual Number).

4. Some NIA words from Apabhramsa (12th All India Oriental Conference, Benares, January 1944).

5. E. I. Company's Enquiries about Economic Resources (IHRC Procs. Vol. XX).

9. **Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Calcutta**

Wrote the following book and paper :—

- (i) The Last Peshwa and the English Commissioners, 1818-1851 (in Press).

(ii) Major Hyder Hearsey's Intrigue at Bithur (IHRC Procs., Vol. XX).

Editing a manuscript on Shah Alam II and his Court, believed to be written by Polier.

10. **Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Sastri, Calcutta**

Wrote the following papers :—

- (i) The Hindu Contribution to Persian Literature (B. & O. Research Journal, June 1943).
- (ii) The Genesis of Music in Islam (Calcutta Review, November 1943).

(iii) Some National Aspects of Mughal Rule in India (Indian History Congress, Aligarh Session, December 1943).

qualified persons to explore this temple and collection its history. A preliminary report will appear in the next issue of the Assam Research Journal.

24. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London), Peshawar

Wrote the following book :—

(i) Peshawar : Past and Present.

Wrote the following papers :—

(i) Serai Jahannabad at Peshawar (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XX).

(ii) Buddhist Monuments in Peshawar (The New Review, Calcutta).

(iii) Gandhara Art (The New Review, Calcutta).

(iv) Peshawar Fort or Bala Hissar (All-India Islamic History Conference, 2nd Session at Peshawar).

Examined the following documents :—

(i) Durrani Farmans in the possession of Syed Gauhar Ali Shah of Peshawar City.

(ii) Durrani Farmans and other documents in the possession of Agha Hasan Jan Shah of Peshawar City.

A note on (i) above will be found at the end of the report.

25. Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Delhi

Wrote the following papers :—

(i) A year in pre-mutiny Delhi (being a record of events in 1837 in the City of Delhi) (Islamic Culture, Hyderabad, Jul. 1943).

(ii) The Horizontal Dome in Western India (New Review, Calcutta, Sep. '43).

(iii) The Itahatiyahs (Indian History Congress, Aligarh Session, Dec. '43).

26. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, O.B.E., B.A., Delhi

Is engaged in editing the *Wagiat-i-Islamiyati* of Akhil Khan Razi. The Persian text of the work with four ancient manuscripts has been sent to the press. Preface, Index etc. to the volume are being done. The book deals with the war of succession waged by the sons of Shahjahan during the life time of that Emperor, and since there are very few contemporary works on the subject, the importance of the book cannot be exaggerated.

Wrote the following article :—

Delhi and a few of its important monuments ("Handbook of Delhi", 31st Session of Indian Science Congress, Delhi, Jan. '44).

27. Mr. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Hyderabad-Dn

Wrote the following papers :—

(i) Muhammad I, Organiser of the Bahamani Kingdom (Journal of the Osmania University, Dec. '43).

(ii) Bahamani culture in the time of Ahmad I (to be published in Islamic Culture).

Has completed his book on "The Chronology and Culture of the Bahamanis".

28. Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.Litt. (Lond.), Mysore

In course of official tours of the Office of the Director of Archaeological Researches, in Mysore, over 50 inscriptions and records were collected. Such of these as related to the period later than 1600 A.D. are noted below :

(i) Grant of Chunnammaji, Queen of Keladi (1671-79 A.D.) to the temple of Mukambika.

(ii) Votive inscription of the same queen to the same temple.

(iii) Grant of silver plates to the same temple in Feb. 1749 A.D. by Basavappa Nayaka son of Basavappa Nayaka of Keladi in commemoration of his victory over Medakero Nayaka of Chitaldrug.

(iv) Grant of silver plates to the same temple by Venkatadri Nayaka in Apr. 1627.

(v) Other grants to the same temple by the Keladi dynasty in the 17th century.

(vi) The dedication of Dvarapala figures to the same temple in Feb. 1623.

Wrote the following paper :

The Dynasty of the Chiefs of Kalale (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XX).

29. Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Bangalore

Completed Vol. II of the History of Mysore (in the Press). Editing Vol. III of the History of Mysore.

Wrote the following paper :—

General Joseph Smith's Letters (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XX).

A note on the Family Records of two well known families in the Mysore State is to be found at the end of the report.

30. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A., Baroda

Wrote the following paper :—

An Echo of Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XX).

Is still engaged in studying the records from the Baroda State Daftar belonging to the years 1825-26 for subsequent publication in the series of Historical Selections.

31. Mr. V. Rangacharya, M.A., M.E.S. (Retd.), Trivandrum

Wrote the following books :—

(i) Topographical List of Inscriptions, Madras Presidency, 1919-5 volumes (published by the Government of Madras).

(ii) Pre-Historic India, 1929. (In the series of 9 vols. called 'Pre-Musalman India').

(iii) Vedic India—1937. Part I.

Is engaged in an extensive scheme of classification, editing, etc., of thousands of records forming the archives of the Travancore State.

32. Mr. P. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A., Trivandrum

Is engaged in studying the relations between Vijayanagar and Travancore in the 16th century A. D.

33. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A., Trivandrum.

Examined the historical inscriptions of Travancore and the preparation of a list of historical inscriptions in Travancore State. Is engaged in the preparation of a list of foreign references to Travancore.

Is engaged in the preparation of a catalogue of coins of historical interest in the Government Museum, Trivandrum.

34. Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Bisheshwar Nath Reu, Jodhpur

Examined the following of a dozen documents in Marwari language from the collection of Mr. Raghunath Mal Mathur of Jodhpur.

(i) A letter of Maharaja Ajit Singhji, dated V. S. 1764 Paush Sudi, 8 (21st Dec. 1707 A.D.), announcing the grant of two villages of Merta District to Mertia Sahasmal son of Raghunath Singh.

(ii) A letter of Maharaja Ajitsinghji, dated V. S. 1764 Phagun Badi 14 (9th Feb. 1708 A.D.) asking Rathor Deidan son of Udai Bhan to go to Bahadmer along with the Mohals and arrange military posts in the way.

(iii) A letter of Maharaja Ajitsinghji, dated V. S. 1769 Jeth Sudi 5 (30th May 1712 A. D.), addressed to Pancholi Balkishan that out of Rs. 8002 collected by (him) (he) has deposited Rs. 7980 in the treasury, 6 were bad coins and 16 were of lesser value. Please collect and send the remaining amount soon.

(iv) A letter of Maharaja Ajitsinghji, dated V. S. 1770 Katik Badi 6 (28th Sep. 1713 A. D.), acknowledging the news of capture of fortress of Kaiwas and asking Pancholi Ramkishan—Balkishan to arrive soon at Badhanwada with a large force.

(v) A letter of Maharaja Ajitsinghji, dated V.S. 1770 Katik Sudi 1 (9th October 1713 A.D.), informing Pancholi Balkishan that we learn from the letter of Ramkishan that you have encamped at Vijayagarh and have discussed the matter with Mian (Mughal Officer at Ajmer). We are soon coming to Merta. We have issued orders to Bhandari Bachhraj to send a contingent to Pisangan and Bhandari Vija has been asked to go and encamp at Kaparwada.

(vi) A letter of Maharaja Ajitsinghji, dated V.S. 1770 Chaitra Bedi 11 (1st March 1714 A.D.), asking Pancholi Balkishan to come to the territory of the Rana and not by Bidgachiyawas as it is situated near Ajmer.

Wrote the following paper :—

Another letter of Maharaja Abhaya Singh of Jodhpur about his campaign against Bikaner (I.H.R.C. Progs., Vol. XX).

35. Mr. S. N. Banerjee, M.A., Patiala

Is engaged in writing the History of Patiala. The first volume—'The Early History of the Ruling Family' has been completed. At present working at the second volume on the 'Origin and the Growth of the State.'

36. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Kolhapur

Wrote the following papers :—

(i) Paarashuramcharita—A contemporary Historical Marathi Poem relating to the Peshwas (I.H.R.C. Progs., Vol. XX).

(ii) An unrecorded Marathi victory of the year 1699 A.D. (Indian History Congress, Progs. December 1943).

(iii) A note on the origin of Chauthai (All India Oriental Conference Progs., December 1943).

(iv) The Sidi's Incident and the Surat Factory's Demands in 1683 (The New Indian Antiquary, April 1943).

37. Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., Indore

Is engaged in collecting materials for a Chapter in the History of India projected by the Indian History Congress.

38. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.I., Baripada

Wrote the following papers :—

(i) Raja Man Singha, the 1st Moghal Governor of the Orissa—from Oriya inscriptions.

(ii) On Balavalabhi of Ramcharita and the epithet Balavalabhi bhujanga of Bhatta Bhava Deva (I. H. Congress, Aligarh Session, December 1943).

(iii) Dates of Lingaraja and Jaganath temples (10th All India Oriental Conference, Benares, January 1944).

(iv) Historical References relating to Orissa in Sandhyakaranandin's Ramcharita (Kamrupa Anusandhan Samiti Journal, Assam).

Collected materials for papers on 'Sasanka and Karnasuvarna' and on 'Jajnagar Kingdom' as described by Mohammedan Historians.

39. Rai Bahadur Lala Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.), Patna State

Examined the following :—

(i) Adoption sanads granted to various Indian States from the time of Lord Canning (1862) to the time of Lord Hardinge (1914).

(ii) The provision regarding Advice Clause in the Treaties, Engagements and Sanads of the various states of India.

40. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Pudukkottai

Wrote the following papers :—

- (i) Rani Mangammal's grant to the Nattharwali Dargah at Trichinopoly—Its historical back ground (I.H.R.C. Progs., Vol. XX).
- (ii) The History of the Nagore Settlement (I.H. Congress, December 1943).
- (iii) Bengali Saiva Acaryas in the Tamil country (All India Oriental Conference, January 1944).

Is engaged in translating the Pudukkottai Palace Records.

Examined the following copper plates :—

- (i) In the Nattharwali Dargah, (ii) In the Chief Court of Pudukkottai, and (iii) An important Setupati grant in the possession of a gentleman at Nattarasangittai (Ramanad District).

41. Mr. P. C. Rath, B.A., D.Ed., Patna State

Examined the Patna State Record Room and found the following :—

(i) A short history of Patna written by Pt. Chintamani Bidyabhusan, submitted to the British Government as a reply to a query made by the said Government in a case between the then Maharaja of Patna Maharaja Hirabajra Dhar Singh Deo and Bisal Deo, the first Khorposhdar of Agalpur Estate.

(ii) Original Sanad issued by Maharaja Bhupal Deo in favour of his younger sons Lal Baisai Singh, Ajambar Singh, etc., for enjoyment of certain villages as Zamindars.

(iii) A judgement delivered by Maharaj Kumari Sri Sri Labanya Prabha Dei Gosami, K. P. Dar of Jarasingha estate where one of the parties was the Zamindar of Tusra, a smaller Zamindari under the Jarasingha K. P. Dar.

(iv) Proceedings of a case between Yugraj Singh, the first K. P. Dar of Jarasingha and Pitamber Deo Raja of Boud in the court of the then Maharaja of Patna, Maharaja Hirabajra Dhar Deo.

(v) A personal letter of Pitamber Deo ruler of Boud to Hirabajra Dhar Deo, Maharaja of Patna in connection with the above case.

(vi) Some pattas giving villages and lands on gounti (village proprietorship), Royati and rent free (Maufi), in the 18th and early 19th centuries by Zamindars under Patna and some rulers of Patna.

Discovered the following in the custody of private persons and Zamindars :—

(a) Copper plate grant to one Pitambar Das, who was holding the Office of Bakshi under the Government of Rama Chandra Deo II, a Maharaja of Patna who ruled from 1765-1820.

(b) A palm leaf history of Atgaon that was long under an old Kondh Zamindar family. It was discovered in the temple of Puda Pat, the presiding deity of the said family. Interesting mention of the origin of the Bhanjas of Mayurbhanj is found there.

(c) A palm leaf manuscript on Silpasastra called "Silparatnakara" was procured from one Bhagirathi Maharana of Athgarh estate, District Ganjam.

42. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, Rampur

Engaged in preparing a critical edition of *Nadirat-i-Shahi*. This is a collection of Urdu and Hindi poems composed by Emperor Shah Alam II and written in the form of a book by his Royal order in A.H. 1212=A.D. 1797. The manuscript preserved in the State Library is the only copy known to exist, it was considered necessary to get it printed.

A note on the Family Records of two well-known families in the Mysore State.

By Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Bangalore.

During the year, the Family Records of two well-known families in the Mysore State were examined. The first of these relates to the *Badami Bishtopant Family*. Badami Bishtopant is the "Bisnapah" mentioned in the *Duke of Wellington Despatches*. Referring to him, Col. Arthur Wellesley, before leaving India, wrote in this letter to Purnaiya, Dewan-Regent of Mysore during the period immediately following Tipu's fall, when he himself commanded the British forces in Mysore and was Governor of Seringapatam : "I recommend to your constant favour and protection", he wrote, "Bisnapah Pundit, Govind Rao, and all the Sirdars and troops who served meritoriously with me in the last war. They are all deserving of your favour....." (see Col. Arthur Wellesley's letter from *Fort St. George*, dated 2nd March 1805, quoted in *Mysore Gazetteer*, New Edition, Vol. II, Part IV, page 2747). Bishtopant's brother, Savar Bakshi Rama Rao, succeeded Bargir Bakshi Balaji Rao, the immediate successor of Dewan Purnaiya. Balaji Rao was Dewan from April 1811 to January 1812. Savar Bakshi Rama Rao succeeded him in February 1812 and continued up to October 1812. He had been appointed Faujdar of Nagar Division on the restoration of the country in 1799. Subsequently, in 1809, when the mutiny of European officers spread to Mysore, he was appointed to impede the progress of the British forces marching from Chitaldrug to Seringapatam. He was made Dewan at the instance of Mr. Cole, the Resident. He was a highly honourable person and was eventually granted a special pension of Rs. 800 per mensem, in recognition of his meritorious Service by the Madras Government. The pension took effect from 1st January 1812, and was enjoyed by him uninterruptedly during a period of twenty-eight years. He also distinguished himself in the War against Holkar, in 1818, and was then rewarded by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III with many valuable *khatas* and presents, including an elephant, on which he was allowed to ride in a *howdah*—a rare mark of honour.

Under him, the administration of Mysore was conducted on the lines established by Purnaiya. The country was divided into the six Faujdaris of Bangalore, Maddagiri, Chitaldrug, Ashtagram, Manjarabad, and Nagar. These were, again, subdivided into 125 *gadis* or *taluks* (see *Mysore Gazetteer*, II, IV, 2851-2852).

The papers of the family run to about 7 bundles and they are in *Marathi-Modi* and *Marathi-Devanagari* scripts. They cover about 1000 letters. These represent the present available papers in the family, whose representatives state that, many more bundles have been lost for ever through the ravages of time. These 1000 letters await examination in detail.

The other family papers examined relate to those of the *Jamadar Raja Rao Family*. On these papers a short note has been prepared and sent for publication as an independent article, to which reference may kindly be made.

A note on Durrani Farmans in the possession of Syed Gauhar Ali Shah of Peshawar City.
By Mr. S. M. Jaffer, B.A., M.R.A.S. (Lond.), Peshawar.

Introductory

While making a search for historical records for my book entitled *Peshawar: Past and Present*, I came across a series of Durrani *Farmans* issued by Ahmad Shah Durr-i-Durrani and his successors. Most of them are in favour of a Sayyad named Mir Ghulam Hussain who seems to have enjoyed great respect and wielded enormous influence in Peshawar. His descendants still command respect in the city and one of them, Sayyad Gauhar Ali Shah who has inherited these *Farmans* through his mother, placed them at my disposal when he learnt that I was writing a history of Peshawar.

Principal Features

A few words may well be said here about the prominent features of the Durrani *Farmans*. The oldest that I have come across measures 11" x 7½". The religious dedicatory formula on the top of it in the form of a *Tughra* is *Bismillah Khair-ul-Asma*, i.e., in the name of Allah, the best of all names. Below it is the royal seal which resembles the leaf of a pipal tree and contains the words *Li Hukmillah* or by order of God and the figure of a peacock. The *Farman* is in Persian, written in the *Shikasta* or running style which is very difficult to read without considerable practice. The name of the king does not find place either in the seal or in the text but from the features of the *Farman* it appears that it was issued by Ahmad Shah Durrani in the eighth year (*Tushqani*) of his reign. His other *Farmans* of subsequent dates mark a distinct improvement and differ from the first in form, size, style of hand-writing and dedicatory formula. They invariably begin with *Bismillah 'ar Rahman ar Rahim* (in the name of Allah, the merciful, the benevolent) written in *Nastaliq* character. It is followed by a *Tughra* '*Bismillah Khair ul Asma*' and the royal seal. The seal also differs from that of the first in its contents. Instead of *Lihukmillah* it has *Ya Hu* and *Ya Fattah* and *Bahukm-i-Ahmad Shah Durr-i-Durrani*. The figure of the peacock within it is also better rendered, the hand-writing is *Nastaliq* and the size much bigger.² The *Farmans* of the subsequent Durrani Kings differ from those of their predecessor in that they have no figure of peacock in the seals and the names and titles of the kings are given in Persian couplets. In other respects they bear close resemblance to one another and invariably open with the words

I seek the protection of Allah the most high. The august *Farman* is issued) with slight variations, written in *Tughra* style and interwoven into a monogram, forming a distinguishing feature of the Durrani *Farmans*.³ The following is a summary of the *Farmans* which are now in the custody of Sayyad Gauhar Ali Shah:—

I. *Farman* of Ahmad Shah Durr-i-Durrani (11" x 7½"), issued in the 8th year of his reign in favour of Khawajah Mirza Taqi (or Naqi) conferring upon him a sum of fifteen *Tabrezi Toomans* by way of *Muwajib* or maintenance. As stated above, it has a seal which does not contain the name of the king. It has some entries and six seals on the reverse. One of the seals bears the date 1181 A.H.

II. *Farman* of Taimur Shah (1'10¼" x 1") dated *Rajjab-ul-Murajjab*, 1186 A.H., issued in favour of Mir Ghulam Hussain against one Ahmad Panah in respect of the ancestral land of the former which the latter had usurped. The royal seal on the top reads:—

(The country belongs to God. The rule of Taimur Shah has been established in the world by the grace of God, 1186). It has some entries and ten seals on the reverse.

III. *Farman* of Taimur Shah (2' x 11"), dated the 23rd *Zilqad*, 1195, issued in favour of Mir Ghulam Hussain in respect of his ancestral land called *Kand Mir Shah Ali Kabuli wa Chagri*, ordering the administrators and revenue officers not to take from him more than was due as revenue and exempting him from a number of imposts or cesses. It has some entries and seals on the back. The royal seal on the top of the obverse has the following contents—

(The country belongs to God. *Ya Hu*. The rule of Taimur Shah has been established in the world by the grace of God, 1186).

IV. *Farman* of Taimur Shah Durrani (2'1¼" x 11"), dated 1197, in favour of Mir Ghulam Hussain in respect of his ancestral land called *Qita Kand* situated in Peshawar for stopping encroachment on it and granting some concessions. It has entries and six seals on the reverse. The seal of Taimur Shah on the obverse reads as follows:—

(The land belongs to God. *Ya Hu*. The Government of Taimur Shah has been established in the world by the grace of God).

V. *Farman* of Shah Zaman (2'1"×11"), dated Ziqad-ul-Haram, 1213, issued in favour of Mir Ghulam Hussain, granting him a plot of land called *Qita Pekra Mal* (?) in lieu of his own land measuring 70 *Jaribs*, which was included in the *Bagh-i-Jadid* (New Garden) and fixing its land revenue etc. The royal seal reads as follows :—

(The country belongs to God. *Ya Hu*. By His grace God has granted the whole world to Shah Zaman)⁴. It has some entries and sixteen seals on the reverse.

VI. *Farman* of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk (13'×11"), dated 1217, in favour of Mir Najm-ud-din son of Mir Ghulam Hussain in respect of his ancestral land, *Qita Kand*, situated in Peshawar, measuring 70 *Jaribs* which was included in the royal garden and in lieu of which a land of equal area was granted to him at his request and he was favoured with some concessions. It has some entries and 17 seals on the reverse. The seal of the king on the obverse reads :—

(*Ya Hu*. Purely by the grace of God has the government been ensured for Shuja-ul-Mulk, 1216).

VI. *Farman* of Mahmud Shah (10"×1'11"), dated 1217, in favour of Mir Ghulam Hussain, granting him at his request the land *Pekra Mal* (?) in lieu of one in Bahadurpura given to him for 70 *Jaribs* of his land, which was included in the Royal Garden, with some concessions. It has some entries and 20 seals on the reverse. The royal seal on the obverse reads as follows :—

(As he is a chosen one of God and His shadow, the seat of Government is elevated by the knowledge of Mahmud, 1214).

VIII. *Farman* of Shuja-ul-Mulk (2'×11"), dated 1218, issued in favour of Mir Najm-ud-din son of Mir Ghulam Hussain, in respect of his ancestral land, measuring 70 *Jaribs*, referred to in the previous *Farman*s, granting him some concessions and exempting him from the State dues. Its dedicatory formula is *Bismillah Khair-ul-Asma* and has no *Tughra*. The contents of the royal seal are :—

(*Ya Hu*. The country belongs to God. The rulership has been ensured for Shuja-ul-Mulk by the grace of God, 1218). It has some entries and 18 seals on the reverse.

Foot Notes

¹ In this connection I am grateful to my friend, S. Hussain Ali Shah for introducing me to his cousin, S. Gauhar Ali Shah, and informing me about these *Farman*s.

² See my paper "*Farman of Ahmad Shah Durr-i-Durrān*" in the *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, Volume XVIII, 1943.

³ It requires considerable skill and practice to decipher the contents of *Tughras* and monograms and I am not sure if my reading is wholly correct.

⁴ Here a word seems to have gone off and I have not been able to restore it.

APPENDIX K

Imperial Record Department.

TRAINING IN ARCHIVES KEEPING

The Imperial Record Department, New Delhi, provides facilities for training a limited number of students in scientific methods of (i) the storage, preservation and repair of records and (ii) historical research. The course will cover a period of two years. The programme of training is indicated below. A shorter course of one year will be provided for those who wish to get training in any two of the five subjects of the full course. A six months' training course in preservation only will also be offered for menders and students interested in that particular subject. All candidates for the full course of training should ordinarily possess the M.A. Degree in History of an Indian University and in no case will an under-graduate be eligible for this course. In the case of the short course of training in preservation methods alone preference will be given to graduates in Science as such trainees will be able to do the necessary laboratory work but students having no degree in Science will also be admitted and given lessons in all other methods excepting those requiring knowledge of Chemistry and Physics. Exceptional cases, are left to the discretion of the Director of Archives, Government of India. Preference will be given to candidates deputed by Provincial Governments, Indian States, Universities and learned societies. No fees will be charged for the courses, but candidates will have to meet their own expenses. Applications for admission to the two years' and one year courses should be submitted to the Director of Archives, Government of India, New Delhi, so as to reach him before the 15th June each year. Applications for admission to the six months' course should be submitted to him before the 15th June and 15th December. The classes commence on 1st July and 2nd January each year. A Diploma will be awarded on the completion of the training to the successful candidates.

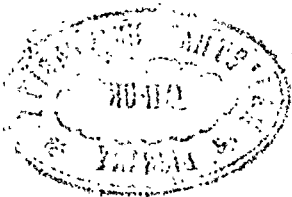
1. Preservation.—(1) Paginating, (2) Flattening, (3) Minor repairs, (4) Repairing with Japanese Tissue paper, (5) Chiffoning, (6) Guarding and Sewing in docketts, (7) Gathering, (8) Full pasting, (9) Half-margin repairing, (10) Inlaying, (11) Repairing discoloured papers, (12) Fumigation of insect infested records and testing of repairing materials in the chemical laboratory, (13) Application of leather preservative mixture, (14) Checking, (15) Docketing, (16) Locating, (17) Binding, (18) Theoretical study about modern methods of repair and preservation, (19) Remedies against ill-effects of light, fire, dust etc., (20) Administrative work, (21) Special and miscellaneous work.

2. Calendaring (records in Oriental languages).—(1) Principles of calendaring, e.g., distinguishing between essential and non-essential material, (2) Proper arrangement of the material, (3) Listing and locating references, (4) Collation, (5) Identification of personal and place names, (6) Tracing the relevant historical references, (7) Reconciliation of old topography, (8) Furnishing explanatory notes, (9) Indexing the Calendar, (10) Proof reading.

3. Indexing (English records).—(1) General principles of Indexing, (2) Indexing of Records, (3) Preparation and sorting of index slips, (4) Consolidation of index entries including classification of the entries when there is an overwhelming number of them under a particular heading, (5) Revision of the consolidated index. Items 1, 5, 7 and 8 in the case of Calendaring are also to be done in connection with this work.

4. Records and Research.—(1) Custody and arrangements of records, (2) Requisitioning, (3) Restoration, (4) Recording, (5) Weeding, (6) Treatment of faded documents, (7) Search for information from records, (8) Researches among original records.

5. Library.—(1) Administration, (2) Classification, theoretical and practical, (3) Cataloguing, theoretical and practical, (4) Stock-taking, (5) Book-selection, Bibliography and reference work, (6) Modern Library Movements and current literature regarding same, (7) Requisitioning and recording.



APPENDIX L
Department of Education, Health and Lands
RESOLUTION
ARCHAEOLOGY

Sinla, the 13th September 1944

No. F. 3-21 (2)/44-F.&L.—The Government of India have decided to constitute an Advisory Board of Archaeology. The need has been felt for closer contact between the Archaeological Survey of India and Universities, where archaeological and other related studies are pursued and where the archaeologists of the future are trained. There is also need for closer association of learned societies with the Archaeological Survey. It is considered that such contacts can best be secured by the establishment of a Board which will meet at periodical intervals for discussion of matters related to Archaeology in India and in particular the needs and policy of Archaeology as an independent study and as an ancillary to historical studies and education generally. It will be the function of the Board to advise on matters related to Archaeology in India referred to it by Government or by members of the Board and to make suggestions to Government on any such matters to which the Board considers that Government's attention should be drawn. The composition of the Board will be as follows :—

- (a) Chairman—The Honourable Member in charge of Education, Health and Lands.
 - (b) The Director General of Archaeology.
 - (c) Superintendents of the six principal circles of the Archaeological Survey of India.
 - (d) The Government Epigraphist for India.
 - (e) Six members representing the Universities of India nominated by the Inter-University Board.
 - (f) One member nominated by each of the following Societies :—
 - (i) The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.
 - (ii) The Indian Science Congress Association.
 - (iii) The All-India Oriental Conference.
 - (iv) The History Congress.
 - (v) The Indian Historical Records Commission.
 - (g) One member elected by the Council of State.
 - (h) Two members elected by the Legislative Assembly.
 - (i) Four members nominated by the Government of India in consultation with the Crown Representative to represent Indian States.
 - (j) Not more than eight members nominated by the Government of India.
 - (k) The Deputy Director General of Archaeology (Secretary).
2. Representatives of the Legislature will cease to be members of the Board on ceasing to be members of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly as the case may be. The tenure of non-official members and representatives of Indian States will be three years. Official members will continue until they are replaced by others. The representatives of the Universities will be persons not below University Professor rank and will not be eligible for immediate re-election on the expiry of their tenure of three years.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners, the Political Department, the Director General of Archaeology in India, the Inter-University Board, the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Indian Science Congress Association, the All-India Oriental Conference, the History Congress and the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

S. H. Y. OULSNAM, Joint Secy.



